Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XIV. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1861. NUMBER 157.

"CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1861.

CARRIERS' ADDRESS.

An Address was printed and circulated by the carriers of this paper, on New Year's morning, for which they alone are responsible. The advertising of the prize for the best poem, the selection of that which was printed, and the profit or loss arising from the transaction are theirs only. The editors and proprietors of the TRIBUNE have no responsibility in the premises. So much is due the *sixty-nine* competitors whose manuscripts were rejected, and who may take occasion to impugn the literary judgment which made the award.

THE CHICAGO TIMES.

We need only mention the fact, to awake indignation among those who do not read the Chicago *Times*, that that paper of yesterday had an editorial severely censuring Maj. Anderson for his timely and necessary occupation of Fort Sumpter. Herein it is the faithful but far-off imitator of the Charleston *Courier*, whose account of the Major's movement we print in another column. We do not cite the *Times'* article to prove its sympathy with the disunionists and traitors of South Carolina, because that is well known wherever the paper is read; but to show to what lengths partisan hate and malice may go with impunity in the North, where Freedom and Law are the guides and restraints of the popular will.

GLEAMS OF LIGHT.

If our dispatches, this morning, may be relied on, we have gleams of light and hope from Washington. Mr. Buchanan has suffered himself to be put on the side of the friends of law and order, and they are moving in a way that will soon bring the traitors to terms or to a fight. We have not implicit faith in the correctness of these telegraphic rumors; but they derive confirmation from the fact that no man, not even James Buchanan, wicked, corrupt and treasonable as he is, would have the effrontery to ask the people to pray tomorrow for the Union, without something on his part to prove that he is not mocking heaven by the act. But let the congratulations be cautious, though the prayers may be fervid. After the devotional exercises are over, he may lapse again into his old ways. A glass more or less of the boasted whisky from which he derives consolation in his troubles, may nip the country's hopes in the bud, and stir up the disunion caldron from the bottom again.

UNNECESSARY FEAR.

The timid, who fear that a mob will prevent Mr. Lincoln's inauguration, do not stop to think that the inauguration ceremony at Washington is an invention of the people, who want to see, in the changes of administration, the symbols and insignia of power. If not forbidden, it is not authorized by the Constitution and the laws. Mr. Lincoln may take his oath of office before any officer in the country who is authorized to administer an oath, whether he be in Washington or Wisconsin, and he will be clothed with a President's power as rightly and as indisputably as if the oath were administered by all the members of the Supreme Court, in the presence of the assembled nation.

It is probable that a mob may, before the day Mr. Buchanan goes out, take possession of Washington and compel the friends of the Union to clear them out at the point of the bayonet, after a struggle which would involve the spilling of much blood; but even among the most rampant secessionists, there are men enough who can see that the threats that Lincoln shall not be "inaugurated" amount to nothing, and who will consent to no demonstration for that purpose alone. We have no doubt that he will be the President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, before he leaves Springfield.

WHAT SAYS ILLINOIS?

Our Washington letters, printed herewith, speak with no disguise of the preparations which will soon be made in Pennsylvania, New York and New England for the organization of bodies of armed men for the assertion and maintenance of the national platform on which all Northern citizens, save a few traitors and fanatics, now stand, viz: "The Constitution, the Union, and the Enforcement of the Laws." We are glad to see the work go on; and we trust that in whatever else Illinois may be remiss, she will not fail, at the proper time, and in a legal manner, to take such precautionary measures as the exigency demands. We are flooded with letters and communications, appealing to the Governor elect to do all that his station permits to insure the re-organization of the militia, and the full arming of the State. The call for this is imperative; and if we do not urge it upon him, it is because we are confident that he will gladly, patriotically, and without pressure from below, meet the wishes of the people in this vital matter. In the meantime, much may be done by voluntary effort. Let the young men—those who swelled the ranks of the Wide Awakes, the Douglas Invincibles, and other organizations of a political character—prove by their enrollment in volunteer companies, that their love of popular liberty and self-government is not extinct, and that they are willing to give to their country the time that they did not hesitate to devote to party. The day for the deeds, *in the field*, of the Constitution as it is and the Union as our fathers made it, may not be far off. Let not this State be unprepared, happen what may!

To Lecture Committees.

Geo. Sumner, Esq., of Boston, brother of the gifted Senator, and one of the ablest of public lecturers, is without engagements in the West, from the 10th to 20th of January. He shall be happy to receive applications from lecture committees for his services during the time as above. Mr. S. speaks at Joliet, on the [illegible]

Heavy Bank Robbery.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Jan. 2.—About 5 o'clock this morning the Bank of Messrs. S. S. Phelps & Co., of Oquawka, Ill., was entered during the temporary absence of the clerk and currency to the amount of $10,000 stolen. The burglars entered by unlocking the front door, [illegible] unlocking a drawer, from which they took the key to the vault. They secured the money and escaped. As yet there is no clue to the robbers. The money taken was as follows:

[illegible] County Bank	$180
[illegible] Bank of Iowa	40
[illegible] and Kentucky currency	1,225
[illegible]	446
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Bank, Ill.	500
[illegible] Co. Bank	500
[illegible] Illinois and Wisconsin currency	6,348

Honors to Major Anderson.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 2.—Yesterday noon thirty-one guns were fired in honor of Maj. Anderson, for the noble stand taken by him.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.—Three salutes of thirty-three guns each will be fired in different sections of the city to-day in honor of Maj. Anderson.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—A salute of one hundred guns was fired to-night in honor of Maj. Anderson.

From New Mexico.

INDEPENDENCE, Jan. 1.—The New Mexican mail from Fort [illegible] arrived to-day. Nothing had been heard of the mail due here last Monday. The weather is extremely cold on the Plains and it is with difficulty that the stock on the route can be kept alive.

A report was received here to-day of the [illegible] between this place and [illegible] last night. Tampering with [illegible] some of the hanging [illegible]

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Rapid Development of Events—What the South Carolina Commissioners Demand—Cabinet Meeting and its Results—Danger of a Knock Down alluded by Old Monongahela—More Dispatches, and Comments thereon—Collapse of the Crisis Committee—Action of Pennsylvania—Now for Illinois—A Call on the President—The Opinions of Anderson—The North Stiffens as the Gale Rises.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30—11 P. M., 1860.

Events transpire in such rapid succession that people have not time to cry "What next?" The "next" comes before the shock created by the last has subsided. Men are changed from interrogation (?) into exclamation (!) points. Three days ago there seemed to be a lull in the storm, and I left my post to take a flying trip to New York. Within that short space, the gallant Anderson executed his masterly change of position, abandoning Ft. Moultrie, after first spiking and dismounting the guns, and burning their carriages. He is now in a fortress where he can bid defiance to the whole rebel crew of South Carolina, until Old Abe comes to his rescue on the 4th of March.

The rebels have seized Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney, pulling down the American stars and stripes, and hoisting in their stead the rattle snake ensign of treason. The Arsenal has also fallen into the hands of the mob with its 73,000 stand of government arms, placed there by Secretary Floyd on purpose to supply the insurgents with weapons. Next in order of events, the three Carolina Envoys, Ex-Speaker Orr, Ex-Governor Adams, and Ex U. S. Senator Barnwell, here on behalf of the rebels, are admitted to a private conference with the Old Public Functionary. They have the audacity to demand that the troops shall be immediately withdrawn from Fort Sumpter, and remanded back to Fort Moultrie, which was already in the possession of the insurgents! They requested the President to inform them whether Anderson's movement was in consequence of any order issued by him or the War Department, or Gen. Scott. Instead of flinging the treason mongers into a dungeon to answer for their crime against the Union, the President meekly answered in the negative, and *censured* the gallant Colonel for what he had done! The Envoys then directed the President to lose no time in reprimanding Anderson and ordering him to move his force back to Fort Moultrie, under the pains and penalties of incurring the displeasure of the Palmetto Empire. In short, they gave him to understand that South Carolina could be no longer restrained from waging war upon the United States, and that they would break off all further negotiations with this Government. The President gave them no positive answer as to what course he would pursue; but promised to convene a Cabinet meeting at once. The interview lasted two hours, and was held in the private library room of the White House.

Immediately after the Envoys had departed, a meeting of the Cabinet was called. It was a stormy session. The members were evenly divided, with one (Toucey) in the attitude of the donkey between the bundles of hay. Black, Holt and Stanton approved of Anderson's conduct and insisted that he should be sustained. Floyd, Thompson and Thomas denounced him, and demanded that he should not only be censured, but removed from his command and the garrison returned to Fort Moultrie. Floyd had the audacity to avow in the presence of the President and Cabinet, that he had entered into an engagement with the rebels that the garrisons of Charleston harbor should not be augmented nor the military *status* of the posts changed. After an angry session of six hours the meeting broke up without coming to any conclusion.

Next day (yesterday) they again met and the row re-commenced. The President, like a pusillanimous coward, refused to take sides, but said he would do whatever a majority of the Cabinet directed. Toucey finally screwed his courage up to the sticking point, and voted to sustain Anderson. Thereupon Floyd declared he would resign. High words passed, and a personal collision between the fire-eaters and doughfaces almost ensued. The Old Pub. Func., shaking like an aspen leaf, entreated them not to quarrel, and offered them some old whisky—his unfailing remedy. The old man has become little better than a sot. He keeps saturated with Monongahela whisky. He drinks to drown remorse and stupify his brain as he staggers along with the treasonable gang who have possession of him.

Floyd carried out his threat after the adjournment of the Cabinet, as the following announcement clipped from Saturday evening's *Constitution* will show:

"Hon. John B. Floyd has resigned his place in the Cabinet as Secretary of War. His resignation was tendered to-day, and accepted by the President."

The decent people of the city were wild with delight when the news was made public that the arch traitor and "head d——l" among the disunionists had actually tendered his resignation, and that it had been accepted by the President. But I fear the news is too good to stay true.

But we have two more telegraphic reports from Charleston, showing the rapid progress of the rebellion. The first came yesterday afternoon, which states that the Palmetto flag was raised early yesterday afternoon over the Custom House and Post Office property, worth three millions and belonging to the United States. The dispatch also says that Collector Colcock announced to the Secession Convention, that himself and all his subordinates had commenced *receiving duties under the authority of South Carolina*, and were transacting other business in the name of the State, and paying over public moneys of the Federal Government to the State Treasury of S. Carolina; and that he was going to issue clearances to vessels in the name of the sovereign and independent kingdom of South Carolina. How do your readers relish this bit of news? But here is another still worse, if anything. The United States revenue cutter, stationed off the harbor, was yesterday sailed up to the landing, where the captain surrendered her to the insurgents. Before giving her up, he undertook to pull down the stars and stripes and hoist the rattlesnake ensign; but the Lieutenant and crew resisted. But the mob soon settled the matter by marching the crew ashore, taking possession of the vessel, and running up the Palmetto flag.

Here is one of the vessels belonging to the American Navy delivered up to traitors by a captain in the United States service, who had taken an oath to support the Constitution and flag of his country. Nothing will be done by Buchanan to recover the vessel, punish the captain, collect the revenues, or re-inforce Anderson. On the contrary, it is now highly probable that the gallant Kentuckian will be cashiered, or at least reprimanded and removed, and that invulnerable castle which he holds will be surrendered to the rebels.

But this is not all that has occurred within three days. The Union-saving Committees have as good as collapsed. As was predicted from the first, their labors have come to nought. The Senate Committee had a long session on Friday and noted down all the propositions before them. Finally, they agreed to report to the Senate on Monday that they had been unable to agree upon any basis of settlement, and that the minutes of the proceedings be published. The fire-eaters stood out to the last for a slave code, and a recognition by the Constitution of property in man, which if acceded to, would re-open the African slave trade, and permit slavery in the Free States. It would Africanize the whole continent.

The House Committee has been "running emptings" for some time. Its members have been dropping off and its manifold schemes of compromise have been tapering down. The thing has just about fizzled out. Only four slaveholders attended its meeting yesterday. Adams's proposition to pass an enabling act for the admission of New Mexico was carried in Committee by a slim majority, five of the Republicans and three of the Southerners opposing it for opposite reasons. The fire-eaters scout the idea of accepting this concession, together with the repeal of the Personal Liberty bills, and indemnity for rescued slaves, in full of their demands. These things they declare are of no substantial value to the South. What they want is an acknowledgment on the part of the North that slavery is *right*, that slaves are recognized as property by the Constitution, and a slave code to apply to the territories—and particularly to all *future Southern acquisition of territory*. Even all these monstrous claims granted would not satisfy the members from a majority of the Cotton States, who are disunionists *per se*. They want to cut the ligaments that hold the Union together and set up a separate confederacy.

A proposition will be made in the Pennsylvania Legislature to vote *three* millions of dollars, raise fifty thousand men, arm the militia, and put the State on a war footing. The old Keystone is arousing like a lion from his lair to crush disunion. What is Illinois, the young giant of the West, going to do?

George Briggs and John Cochrane called on the President this evening, in regard to the rumor that he was going to remove the garrison from Fort Sumpter and reprimand Anderson. They found him very crusty and unamiable. He said that he condemned Anderson; that he was not going to reinforce him, nor re-take the captured forts and other government property in the hands of the rebels; but he would send in a special message to Congress to-morrow. What it would contain he did not inform them. The two doughfaces came away perfectly disgusted with the old traitor. They are fast coming over to the Republican side, and say they are ready to fight for the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws, and that this rebellion must be met and put down. There is a great stiffening up within a few days on the part of timid Northern men. CHICAGO.

SECOND LETTER.

Close of the Year—Opening of New Books—Danger of Civil War—What South Carolina has Done—The Northern Democrats in Disgust—Dan Sickles Converted—The Cry from the North—Let the Slave-Drivers Beware—What Will be Done—Action of Pennsylvania—What Cameron Says—What Other States are Doing—New England Awake—What Says the Northwest?

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1860.

To-day closes the calendar of eventful 1860, and to-morrow opens a new set of books. Civil war is on the eve of breaking out. Treason is stalking forth in the light of day, aided and comforted by the Administration itself. The men in power, from the President down, are busy sapping and mining the foundations of the Union. When they retire from office on the 4th of March, they intend to fire the Union and blow the Confederacy to fragments.

South Carolina has already committed the "overt act," and has struck the first blow. She has held a Treason Convention, issued various ordinances in conflict with the laws of the United States, has absolved sworn U. S. officers from their oath of allegiance to the Constitution. Executive manifestoes of secession and independence have been proclaimed. She has seized upon several United States fortresses at Charleston, and manned them with rebels. She has taken down the United States flag from the Arsenal, the Custom House and the Post Office in that city, and substituted the rattlesnake flag of rebellion. She has seized upon a revenue cutter belonging to the Navy of the United States and converted it to her own use. A Government Arsenal containing 73,000 stand of arms has been sacked by the insurgents, and the arms dispersed among the populace of that and adjoining States. And, lastly, we are informed that the collector of the Port of Charleston has informed the "Sovereign Convention" that he is now converting Federal revenues to State uses, and granting clearances to vessels in the name of Carolina, in disregard of his oath and the laws of the United States. All these overt acts of treason and rebellion are openly applauded and defended by members of the Cabinet and of Congress, and pass uncensured by the chief Executive. Truly treason stalks abroad at noon-day. Every patriotic man applauds the gallant Anderson and sustains both the act and the motive. The Northern members of Congress, in the House and Senate, are almost an unit in condemnation of the President and his Cabinet. The worst Doughfaces can stand it no longer. Even McClernand mildly censures the Administration. John Logan is more bitter in his anathemas of the President and his Cabinet and fire-eaters in general than Lovejoy or Potter. The only members North of Mason and Dixon's line who support the rebels in their treason are Jo Lane and Gwin of the Senate; Vallandigham of Ohio and Scott of California of the House. All the other Northern men are "sound" or becoming so. When such men as John Cochrane, McClernand, Larrabee, Barr, Cox, Bright, Tom Florence and Bigler leave the pro-slavery side, it can only be on the principle of rats deserting a sinking ship.

The marvelous change of feeling taking place among Northern Democrats is illustrated to a remarkable degree by the case of Dan Sickles. He has returned from New York city this morning. He reports a perfect revolution in sentiment among the unterrified of Gotham, and declares that his own feelings have experienced a similar change. He says that he has defended the slaveholders against the Republicans as strongly as it was in his power, and is willing to continue so doing so long as they remain in the Union, but that he cannot fight their battles when arrayed against the Union and Constitution. He reports that the Democracy of New York are fighting mad against South Carolina and the Administration. Similar accounts reach here from various sources. New York city, instead of seceding from the Union, as was talked of *ten* days ago, will throw her sword into the Union scale, and equip 30,000 men to crush the impious rebellion. She will send forth a fleet that will suffice to blockade any seaport in the hands of the rebels.

The universal cry that comes to this capital borne on the wings of the Northern wind, is that the forts at Charleston, in possession of the insurgents, must be retaken, and that the stars and stripes shall again float over the national property. Grave Senators and conservative Representatives respond, let the will of the people be executed. The North is patient, slow to anger and long suffering, but when aroused is terrible in her wrath. Let the nigger-drivers beware how they sow the wind lest they reap the whirlwind.

The word has gone forth that the forts, arsenals, Custom House and Post Office, and other Federal property seized by the Charleston rebels, shall be restored to the possession of the Federal Government though the tory headquarters of South Carolina may be laid in ashes in the accomplishment. The rattle-snake flag must come down, and the Yankee Doodle ensign must again wave from the ramparts of Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney.

The war feeling in Pennsylvania already approaches unanimity. The Legislature meets to-morrow. Steps will be immediately taken to arm the State and organize the militia. The Governor, State officers and Legislature are understood to be in perfect concord in favor of the most vigorous measures. A telegraphic dispatch from Harrisburgh, received this morning, informs the Pennsylvania delegation that the Legislature will appropriate *five millions of dollars* to arm and equip 100,000 men, to aid the new Administration to preserve the Union and enforce the laws. Volunteer companies are springing up in every township and election precinct in the Keystone State, from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. General Cameron has just returned from the mountain counties of the interior. He says that all party lines are lost sight of, and Democrats are vieing with Republicans in zeal in behalf of the Union. The platform of the Bell-Everett party has been adopted by universal consent, viz: "The Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws." Some one remarked to Gen. Cameron that Maryland might be in rebellion before thirty days, which would enable the traitors to seize the Capitol, drive out the Republican members of Congress, and prevent the inauguration of Lincoln on the 4th of March. "Sir," replied Cameron, "the old Keystone contains 300,000 'fighting men. She flings her broad shadow clear across the narrow State of Maryland, and should that little craft fall into the hands of pirates, one broadside from the Pennsylvania four-decker will clear the road to Washington. Lincoln, if living, will take the oath of office on the steps of the National Capitol on the 4th of March. My State will guarantee him a safe passage to the White House."

We have news that the Governors of New York and Ohio will recommend [illegible] Legislatures to put their States on a war footing.

All the New England Governors will follow suite. Massachusetts has already taken the initiative. I learn to-day from the best authority that in Boston and vicinity 7,000 men can be put in marching order on 24 hours notice. They are the uniformed and drilled volunteer companies of that portion of the State. Gen. Wilson says that with ten days notice, Massachusetts can place 20,000 armed, equipped and disciplined volunteers in this city,—men who will fight as their grand-father's fought, in defence of Liberty and Union. The enrolled militia of that State numbers 145,000 men. The financial resources of New England were never in better condition for an emergency, and the people are enthusiastic in behalf of the Union, declaring that it shall never be curtailed an acre, nor an inch of it shall be possessed by any "foreign foe."

The great Northwest is expected to do her whole duty in the coming struggle, and to do it promptly and boldly. The young Empire State should set the example. Her Legislature will be in session in a few days. Let vigorous, comprehensive steps be taken. The question is Union or anarchy, law and order or the horrible condition of Mexico. It may cost some blood and treasure to establish the Union. Let it cost more to destroy it. A wicked and unappeasable oligarchy would rend it from turret to foundation. Let them rather be made to bite the dust. The grand experiment of free Government must not be abandoned, nor the cause of American civilization be surrendered to a handful of semi-barbarous slave whippers. Every patriot has a duty to perform. Let the "irrepressible conflict" be settled now on an enduring basis, that liberty, peace and prosperity may be vouchsafed to our posterity. CHICAGO.

From Washington.

[Special dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.

THE CABINET DISSENSIONS.

In the midst of the exciting rumors flying about all the time, it is difficult to arrive exactly at the truth. It is doubtful, at this moment, whether Secretary Thomas will resign his position in the Cabinet, but well informed parties say that Thompson, after full consultation with his friends, has resolved to hold on until the 4th of March.

PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION.

The President's usual New Year's reception was poorly attended to-day. Many persons appeared wearing Union and Secession cockades, and the latter had the ill breeding to manifest their disgust of the President's course in an unmistakable manner.

SOUTH CAROLINA ON A HIGH HORSE.

South Carolina is carrying matters with a high hand. Batteries are being erected to prevent reinforcements reaching Fort Sumter, and as the troops of the State have possession of Sullivan's Island and the shores on each side, they may be able to prevent ingress from the sea. If civil war does not take place, it will not be the fault of South Carolina.

HOW THE REVENUE CUTTER WAS TRANSFERRED.

The transfer of the revenue cutter to South Carolina authorities, is denounced here as a mere act of piracy. Capt. Coste, in command of the cutter, first resigned his position to the United States Government, then discharged the crew; and afterwards swore them into the service of South Carolina and took possession of the cutter in the name of the State. This was a smart, but hardly creditable proceeding.

RAISING MONEY IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

South Carolina, being hard up for funds, is using extraordinary means for raising money. A tax of sixteen dollars per head has been levied upon slaves, and the banks which have taken part of the four hundred thousand dollar loan have received an unlimited privilege to issue notes indefinitely, without being bothered about their redemption. This is the old Continental system, and must end in a fearful depreciation of South Carolina currency.

INQUIRIES FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Many dispatches were received from Charleston yesterday and to-day, to know whether the President intended to withdraw Major Anderson. In case he was not removed, it was intimated that hostilities would at once commence.

CABINET MEETING.

The Cabinet meeting yesterday was in regard to the propriety of reinforcing Anderson, it being settled that he would not be withdrawn. It is not likely that reinforcements will be sent at present.

THE CITY.

AUDUBON CLUB.—A special meeting of the Audubon Club is called for this evening at the Club Room at 8 o'clock.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Judge Manierre opened the January term of the Cook Co. Circuit Court yesterday.

FIRE.—On Tuesday night two small shanties were burned on Canal street near Old street bridge.

FIRE IN THE THIRD DISTRICT.—About half-past ten o'clock last evening an alarm was sounded for the Third District, caused by the burning of a building at Bridgeport.

LECTURE AT BRYAN HALL.—The Rev. Father Smarius, of the Jesuit College, St. Louis, an able and eloquent speaker, and one of the prominent lights of the Catholic Church in the Northwest, delivers a lecture at Bryan Hall this evening, for the relief of the poor.

UNITED STATES COURT.—The United States Court are in possession of their new quarters in the Custom House Building. Everything is in good taste and complete readiness for business. The Eliza Grayson rescue case will be immediately taken up.

MURDOCH.—The distinguished tragedian, J. E. Murdoch, will read "Hamlet" at Bryan Hall on Friday evening, under an engagement with the Audubon Club. The announcement is sufficient to secure a full house.

JAMES BUCHANAN'S FAST DAY.—In accordance with the Proclamation of the President of the United States, the Bankers and Brokers of Chicago, agree to close their respective places of business on Friday, January 4th, 1861.

A WORKING EDITOR.—There is an editor in this city who is *the* working partner in the paper with which he is connected, who bought a piece of cloth on New Year's day for a pair of pants, cut them himself, and in four hours afterwards was making calls, "large as life and twice as natural."

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.—Among the references to New Year's Day past, should come in the acknowledgement due Drake of the Tremont House for his annual remembrance of the number of the TRIBUNE Office, in the way of "egg-nogg," with cake to match. 'Twas generous, luscious.

IN A NEW PLACE.—The Chicago office of the New York and Erie Railroad has been removed to an unsurpassed locality, No. 64 South Clark street, under the new Sherman House, where Mr. Forsyth, the well-known and popular representative of the Company will be found in quarters entirely worthy of himself and his connections.

☞ The winter term of Mr. Dye's Juvenile Singing and Piano Classes, commences next Saturday morning at 9 o'clock, January 4th, at his Music Hall, 115 Lake street. Singing class from 9 to 10, Piano class from 10 to 12. Adult classes every Monday and Friday evening. The first lesson free to all of the above classes.

VACATION.—The Public Schools of this city are now enjoying their two weeks vacation usual during the period of holidays. The little folks will know how to make the most of it, and kind parents will remember their own youth and not bear too hardly upon boys who are noisy, and girls who "nearly take the roof off." Let them shout; age will come soon enough, and there are worse evils that pertain to adult experience, than trowsers that get torn and pinafores that will not "stay clean."

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION LECTURE.—Mr. Oscanyan's lecture before the Y. M. Association this evening will doubtless be one of great interest. His subject is, "Turkey and her Institutions, political and social, Courts and Harems, Sublime Porte and Seraglio, Lunatic Asylum and Mosque, Mussleman Religion and Worship, with practical illustrations, &c., &c." In New York, at the conclusion of Mr. Oscanyan's last course of lectures, Prof. Hackley of Columbia College, presented the following:

Resolved, That Mr. Oscanyan be requested to repeat the course, in order that the pleasure it has afforded may be shared by a larger number of our fellow citizens.

Mr. Oscanyan was chief interpreter to the Turkish Admiral and his suite, when visiting this country a year or two since.

LIST OF FIRES IN THE YEAR 1860 IN CHICAGO.

Since the disbanding of the Fire Brigade no official record of Fires and Losses has been regularly kept. The register for the years 1858 and 1859 was very carefully made by Capt. S. B. Raymond.

Our present statement, made up from the Insurance Agencies, will be found full and complete. It has been compiled exclusively for the TRIBUNE, by A. B. Keith, Esq., of the Union Insurance and Trust Co. The record of Alarms and number of Fires has been taken from the diary of Capt. Thomas Barry, of the Long John's Company, and the facts concerning all the larger losses have been obtained from the best authorities.

Of one hundred and forty-one fires, eighty-three have incurred a less loss than $500 each—

24 fires the loss exceeded $500 and less than $1,000
9 " " " 1,000 " 2,000
[illegible] " " " 2,000 " 3,000
[illegible] " " " 3,000 " 5,000
[illegible] " " " 5,000 " 10,000
[illegible] " " " 10,000 " 20,000
[illegible] " " " 20,000 " 30,000

9 the loss has been $95,000 each. The first was the Round House of the Illinois Central Railroad, located at a great distance from the fire engines, and so situated that great difficulty was experienced by the Fire Department in getting effectually at work. The second of these two larger losses was the occasion of the burning of Messrs. Fuller & Bro.'s Drug Store. In this case, notwithstanding the combustible character of the stock, and its immense amount, the fire was nearly confined to the building in which it originated.

In the following report such fires only are reported as resulted in larger loss than $500.

	Loss.	Ins.
Jan. 16.—Four-story brick building, Nos. 273 and 274 East Madison st., occupied as a saloon, grocery and wholesale liquor store, caught from stove	$4,200	6,900
Jan. 22.—Two-story frame block, Nos. 68, 70 and 72 West Randolph street, occupied as stores below and dwellings above. Defective flue	1,200	1,700
Jan. 27.—Jona Burr's residence, No. 287 Michigan Avenue. Caught from furnace. Partially damaged	2,600	4,600
Feb. 14.—Merchants Hotel 19 La Salle street, defective flue, no insurance	1,000	
Feb. 17.—Unoccupied dwelling house on Washington avenue, no insurance, incendiary	900	
Feb. 21.—Two wooden dwelling houses cor. N. La Salle and Huron streets, no insurance, incendiary	550	
Feb. 22.—Two story frame dwelling house and store, on Hope st. near Morgan st., cause unknown	800	
Feb. 27.—Two-story frame buildings 127 and 229 S. Clark st., "defective flue"	800	500
Feb. 27.—Horse and Railroad stable, State st., south of the Archer Road, cause unknown	8,000	6,000
Mar. 1.—Kosciusko House, cor of Van Buren and Charles sts	1,800	1,400
Mar. 7.—Unoccupied three story frame dwelling, Winchester st., incendiary	2,500	2,000
Mar. 21.—Watson & Wright's grocery store, 160 State st., caught from a fluid can	500	2,000
April 5.—A story and a-half dwelling house on South st., incendiary	675	75
April 11.—A freight car on Illinois Central Railroad, incendiary, no insurance	800	
April 18.—Round House and Machine Shops of the Illinois Central R. R., caught from a spark from the copper room	9,600	45,000
May 1.—Five-story brick building, Nos. 25 and 27 Lake street, occupied by Barrett, King & Co., Weber, Williams & Yale, and Ransom Bartlett; also the three-story brick livery stable and billiard saloon adjoining	94,000	57,000
May 15.—Cleveland & Russell's planing mill and a two-story frame dwelling house. Loss	18,000	4,500
May 21.—Unoccupied two-story frame house, Blue Island Avenue. Incendiary. No Insurance	5,000	
May 25.—Jenning's planing mill, Stuart Avenue. No insurance. Caught from a furnace	3,000	
June 6.—Novelty Mills, carpenter's and harness shop, Nos. 323 and 325 State street. Incendiary	1,200	3,700
June 18.—Two-story frame house, corner of Washington and Leavitt sts. No insurance. Incendiary	500	
June 20.—Hamilton, Fuller & Co., plumbing works, Franklin street, caused by friction	2,200	12,000
June 21.—House at Bridgeport, incendiary, no insurance	500	
June 28.—Two storage sheds, containing some 12,000 packing barrels, owned by G. A. Seaverns & Co.; also a small dwelling. Incendiary	9,000	10,000
July 3.—Two two-story frame dwellings, No. 59 and 65 Owen-st. Cause unknown	650	650
July 7.—Three frame dwellings on Jackson-st., near Franklin. No Insurance—incendiary	600	
July 13.—Two-story brick building on Dearborn-st., from defective flue	2,000	4,000
July 18.—Coopers' shop and two-story frame building on North Clark near Chicago avenue. Incendiary—no insurance	600	
July 19.—One-story frame dwelling house on Mohawk-st. No ins	500	
July 21.—Two-story frame building on West Randolph-st. No insurance—cause unknown	500	
July 23.—Hamilton House, cor. N. Clark and N. Water, caught from a fluid lamp	2,000	500
July 28.—Machine shop, West Polk & Canal streets, incendiary, no insurance	1,800	
Aug. 2.—S. P. Rounds's printing office, Randolph street near LaSalle, defective flue	700	2,700
Aug. 3.—District School near Clybourne avenue, incendiary	1,000	1,000
Aug. 11.—Frame building cor. Illinois and Market streets, cause unknown	2,600	4,600
Aug. 13.—Hardware store, 165 Milwaukee avenue, defective flue	2,500	3,000
Aug. 15.—Joy & Frisbee's ice house, North Branch, incendiary	1,000	1,000
Aug. 20.—Two story frame block, cor. W. Randolph and Jefferson streets, incendiary	2,000	7,100
Aug. 30.—Stable of Farmers' Hotel, W. Water, incendiary	1,100	1,100
Sept. 8.—Old Mansion House, 226 Kinzie street, defective flue	2,000	2,500
Sept. 17.—Three frame buildings, on Butterfield street, cause unknown	250	1,000
Oct. 2.—L. C. Hall's barn, on Wabash avenue, accidental	500	800
Oct. 2.—Book Bindery of Culver, Page & Hoyne, corner Lake and Clark streets	5,400	30,000
Oct. 5.—Two barns and a woodshed on Halsted street, incendiary	800	200
Oct. 26.—Lill & Diversey's malt house foot of Chicago avenue, caused by overheating, no insurance	15,000	
Oct. 28.—Rectifying establishment, corner Harrison and Wells street, no insurance	500	
Oct. 30.—Fire in Calhoun alley, caused by children playing with fire	4,000	9,000
Nov. 20.—Grocery and meat market, 419 and 521 South Clark street, incendiary	2,000	2,800
Nov. 24.—Drug store of Fuller & Co., 52 and 54 Franklin st., livery stable and saloon, and rear of the Everett House, cause unknown	96,500	65,000
Nov. 23.—Two barns on Indiana st., incendiary, no insurance	600	
Nov 23.—Carpenter shop, between Madison and Monroe and Wells and Franklin streets, incendiary, no insurance	1,000	
Nov. 28.—Planing and Sawing mill on State street, near Jackson, cause unknown	15,000	2,000
Nov. 26.—Grocery and saloon, 221½ Clark street, incendiary	500	3,000
Dec 1.—Briggs House, caught in drying room	14,000	97,000
Dec. 1.—Union Oil and Candle factory and adjoining stores on South Water street, near Wabash av., cause unknown	4,500	30,000
Dec. 23.—Two-story frame building at Clement's Beer Garden, Cottage Grove, defective chimney	5,300	9,000
Dec. 24.—A one and a half story cottage on Twelfth st., near Canal	1,500	3,000
Dec. 26.—Cottage near Cottage Grove avenue, corner Monteray and Calumet avenue, no insurance, defective flue	3,000	

The following table gives the entire number of fires, the number of false alarms, the amount insured, and the amount of insurance paid, during the past year:

	Losses.	Gross am't Ins.	Ins. Paid.	Fires.	False Al's.
Jan	$7,910	$13,740	$7,725	31	2
Feb	12,650	8,050	6,950	8	2
Mar	6,250	6,940	4,125	5	4
Apr	97,925	48,515	48,300	8	4
May	56,100	92,800	28,585	13	1
June	18,150	26,575	15,975	10	2
July	9,250	6,580	3,750	13	0
Aug	11,300	40,140	9,925	20	2
Sept	3,250	8,850	3,100	12	9
Oct	37,100	41,050	7,850	14	2
Nov	116,500	75,850	69,950	14	0
Dec	27,250	141,875	22,375	13	3
	$398,665	$509,935	$227,920	141	31

	Fires.	Loss.	Ins.	Ins. paid.	Net loss.
1858	82	$274,131	$268,913	$99,052	$175,101
1859	122	608,400	550,770	292,585	315,997
1860	141	398,665	509,935	227,920	161,745

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Average loss at each fire in each year	$3,343	$4,987	$2,792
Average Insurance	3,085	4,514	3,608
Average Ins. paid	1,208	2,316	1,616

The average loss at each fire in 1860 is 17 per cent less than in 1858, and 44 per cent. less than in 1859.

Tenth Ward Temperance Legion—Quarterly Report.

The Society has held six regular meetings during the past three months at the Edwards' Chapel, and all of deep interest.

Besides voluntary remarks from various speakers on each evening, the Society has been eloquently addressed at five successive meetings by the following earnest and untiring friends of the cause: C. J. Hull, Esq., B. M. Guilford, Esq., L. D. Wilkinson, Esq., Rev. R. Boyd, D. D., and Bro. T. M. Eddy, D. D.

Previous to the last quarter 420 persons had taken the pledge of the Society. During these three months 112 names have been added, making a membership of 532. Since the last meeting of the Illinois State Temperance Union, this Society has become auxiliary to it, and resolved to aid that Union in praying our State Legislature to pass a stringent prohibitory Liquor Law. The Society has contributed four dollars in aid of the [illegible] sufferers. At its last meeting the following officers were chosen for the present quarter:

President—Roscoe Bates.
First Vice President—C. J. Hull.
Second Vice President—J. J. Jennings.
Third Vice President—Geo. W. Bowman.
Corresponding Secretary—Rev. E. [illegible]
Recording Secretary—[illegible]

The New Year.

The New Year stepped smilingly into its place on Tuesday. It was the very perfection of a winter's day, with excellent sleighing to match, weather influences superb in every particular, and it was well improved by both city and country. Everybody seemed content to forget for a while James Buchanan and his nightmare, and the leaks in the money chest, and the tight times generally, and all that had made the old year past, memorable, and gloomy, and ominous, and which had cut out very much labor and very much of difficulty, it will be for this year, 1861, to mend and repair. And the Happy New Year was duly honored, especially by the younger portion of community.

Every description of vehicle on runners was in demand, and horseflesh may be quoted as brisk throughout the day. "They say" that the custom of the day in New Year's calls was more lightly observed than in some previous seasons, and that young Binks and his friends, as a general thing, confess to a falling off in their lists of calls made; still, much was done in this line, much cake consumed, and much small talk washed down with the various beverages of the day, from coffee, which is better, to wine and spirits, which are to be held as worse, when one comes to consider that in half a score of calls an hour, one must needs consume a considerable amount of fluid, and the ladies latest in the day favored by their gentlemen friends, often find young Booby sitting down in his hat, and the elegant Gott Brix talking of "*Tooralool scene-enery.*" We are glad to know that turning drawing-rooms into New Year's bar-rooms is getting to be defunct among our social institutions.

As to the special notes of the day in the city, they are few and of no large importance. The Phoenix Society gave a ball in the evening at Metropolitan Hall, which was well attended. At McVicker's Theatre the largest house of the season was gathered, and the various performers greeted with well-merited applause throughout the performance. The Concert and Fair for the benefit of the Magdalen Asylum was held at Bryan Hall, and proved a complete success.

The Journeyman Tailor's Ball was well attended. The receipts go to the benefit of poor "Knights of the Needle." The carriers of the different dailies waited on their patrons with their "annual address," and though generally brave, on this occasion never refused to "receive quarter." The lecture of Rev. Dr. Smarius, S. J., at the Church of the Holy Family, was attended by a large audience, and was well appreciated. Walker's omnibuses furnished a ride both ways to the residents of the North and West Side. The ponds of the North and West Side Skating Clubs were filled with skaters of both sexes during the day and evening, while the river was crowded with men and boys enjoying the exciting exercise, though it was rather hard work, the ice being very rough.

NEW USE FOR MUSCLE.—Some of our zealous young muscle-men are at present talking up the idea lately started in West Jersey—a sort of Zouave practice that will prove of utility to some one—which is more than can be said of the gyrations of some gymnasts we read of—and we trust they may do something more than speculate on the subject. So far as we have been initiated, the practice to be inaugurated is as follows: "The formation of a corps of young men, banded together under proper rules and regulations, for the purpose of *sawing and splitting wood for destitute families.*" It will be a right jolly thing to see these gallant Zouaves, armed and equipped, with horse, saw and axe, going round on their benevolent lark. The very wood will "split its sides" to see it. All we need now is another benevolent association to furnish the wood-piles.

LEVYING FOR THE REVENUE.—The city tax of George Smith amounts to $4,500. The payment of the same was refused by his representatives here (George Smith & Co.) on the ground that he is a non-resident, having his present home, as for several years past, in Scotland. With this stand on their part, it was doubtless a source of much astonishment to the inmates of the well known banking house on Lasalle street, a New Year's call yesterday from City Collector Raber, accompanied by a big deputy, the pair immediately proceeding to set themselves up in the banking way by levying on the whole institution, safe, teller's, counter and all. After some parley the Collector's claim was secured by something considerably short of the well filled vaults of this institution, and later in the day the amount of the tax was paid.

Pastoral Letter.

To the Clergy and Congregations of the Diocese of Illinois:

DEAR BRETHREN: The President of the United States, in view of the alarming crisis in the affairs of our beloved country, has recommended the observance of Friday, the fourth of January, as a day of "Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer."

In accordance with this timely call, in the season of our calamity and impending danger, to turn to our Heavenly Father, through His Son Jesus Christ, with repentance and faith—with earnest prayer and devout intercession—remembering His Holy Covenant, deprecating His merited correction, and imploring His guardianship and protection, I hereby appoint that day to be thus observed in the Diocese of Illinois; and do set forth the following as the Order of Services to be used in the respective Congregations:

The order of Daily Morning and Evening Prayer, and the Litany in full, with the Prayers at its close directed to be used on Ash Wednesday, immediately before the General Thanksgiving, beginning: "*O most mighty God and merciful Father*," and, "*Turn Thou us*," etc.

The proper Psalms for the Morning Service, shall be the 60th, 77th and 80th. And for the Evening, 61st, 121st, and 130th.

The lessons as in the Calendar.

Morning: Isaiah lix; Luke vi, v. 20.
Evening: Jonah iii; 2 Peter iii.

The Collect, Epistle and Gospel, as prescribed for the First day of Lent.

I also set forth the following as a special Prayer, to be used after those from the Ash Wednesday Service, and next before the General Thanksgiving.

The same may be used at Morning and Evening Prayer, so long as the occasion may demand, at the discretion of the Ministers.

O GOD of our Fathers, the Protector and Guide of the people that trust in Thee, have pity upon us in this time of our confusion and peril. Dreadful tokens appear, and our consciences reprove us, that we have provoked Thy wrath, and that thou wilt curse our blessings. Grant that we may be touched with the consciousness of our evils, that with one consent, in repentance, faith and charity, we may submit ourselves to be ruled by Thy wisdom, fear and love. Pour Thy spirit on all in authority over us, that they may have wisdom to devise and strength to execute what by thy Providence, may continue to us the blessings of Union and peace. To all the people, give the abundance of Thy grace, that with one heart they may desire the prosperity of these United States, and in brotherly kindness bear one another's burdens. Take from us all ignorance, pride and prejudice. Keep the door of our lips, that we offend not with our tongue. Subdue every passion, contention and bitterness of heart; fill us with reverence for government and obedience to law—with patient waiting on Thy Sovereign Wisdom, and submission to Thy fatherly corrections. Let not the foot of pride come nigh to hurt us, nor the hand of the ungodly to cast us down; so that, spared by Thy mercy as a united people, we may walk in the ways of truth and peace, and perpetuate the inestimable blessings which Thou, O God, hast graciously given. These mercies, and whatever Thou seest to be convenient and needful for us, we humbly beg in the merits of Jesus Christ our Lord; to whom, with Thee and the Holy Ghost, be honor and glory, world without end. [Signed] HENRY J. WHITEHOUSE,
Chicago, Dec. 29th, 1860. Bp. of Illinois.

STRETCH OUT A HELPING HAND.—Many ask me if there is as much suffering this winter as last? I reply that there is just now a want of work by persons who usually go South, but who are deterred from going thither as usual, because many have returned, not being wanted. One gang of forty men, I learn, returned recently at once. Now, let every one who has a job to do, such as repairing buildings, send me word, that we may give strong men labor and not alms. We have no fuel as yet given us to relieve the poor; but we do what we can by allowing poor women and children to their cold rooms in bags and wheelbarrow carry as much as we can spare of sawed wood to load. We have a competent young man to act as clerk or bookkeeper for his board; also three strong men to work for five or six shillings per day. E. B. TUTTLE,
City Missionary, 96 North Franklin st.

☞ All sorts of useful articles, also perfumery and rich fancy goods, suitable for presents, can be had at low prices and of the best quality, at Sargent's corner Randolph and State streets, Chicago, Illinois.

☞ Go to John Jones's, 119 Dearborn street, and get your clothes cleaned and repaired.

☞ Call on DuBois at 103 Dearborn street, basement or Portland Block, and get your Sign Painting done cheaply.

☞ All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-day's paper.

L. AND B. HAMS.—Just received from [illegible]

[illegible] and Beef Hams; also sugar-cured smoked Beef Tongues and Bacon, which are offered for sale to Family Grocery and other retail dealers.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

There will be a Union Service of most of the Episcopal Churches of this city, held in Trinity Church, on Friday morning, commencing at 10½ o'clock.

FAST DAY SERVICE—ST. JAMES' CHURCH.—There will be no service in St. James' Church on the National Fast Day. The congregation, having been invited, will attend service at Trinity Church, with the other Episcopal congregations of the city.

MARRIED.

By the Rev. W. H. Ryder, Mr. WILLIAM R. SWAN and Mrs. S. J. NE JUDSON.

At the residence of Wm. Lill, Esq., by the Rev. Robert H. Clark on, D. D., JEROME F. CARPENTER and Miss ANN HOUPE, all of this city.

Dec. 31st, 1860, by the Rev. J. C. Burroughs, D. D., at the residence of Lewis Barker, Mr. GEO. A. CRITES and Miss AUGUSTA BARKER, all of Chicago.

At Springville, N. Y., Jan. 1st, 1861, at the residence of the bride's brother, V. F. AXTELL, of Chicago, and Miss MARY J. DAYTON, of the former place.

In this city, Jan. 1st, 1861, by Rev. J. H. Tuttle, Mr. FRANKLIN WHITE, of Bloomington, Ill., and Miss JENNETTA M. THOMSON, of Chicago.

DIED.

On Wednesday morning, the 2d inst., MARY ADELPHA, daughter of Samuel P. and Mary A. Carter, aged eleven years and nine months.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 344 North Wells street, on Friday morning, at 9½ o'clock, to which the friends of the family are invited.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

WANTED—A situation by a young English woman, as chambermaid, seamstress, or to take care of a baby. Good references given. Address "S. T." at this office. ja3x2t

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A Second-Hand Portable Engine, six to ten horse power. Apply to WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING, 210 1-2 South Water street. ja3-d861-2t

WANTED—A Girl wants a situation to do first-class cooking, washing and ironing in a private respectable gentleman's family. Please apply to No. 104 Adams street, south side. ja3x1w

WANTED—A permanent situation to do general housework by a young woman of the best references. Please address a note to KITTY BURTON, care of Tribune Office. ja3x1t

WANTED—500 Live Yankees wanted to sell Benham's Variety Envelopes in the country. All agents can make from $3 to $5 per day in selling this useful article. Send your orders for particulars to EAMES & CO., 128 Lake street, corner of Clark, Room No. 3, up-stairs. ja3x1t

WANTED—A Furnished House wanted by a gentleman and wife. Any one having a well furnished house to rent can find a good tenant by addressing Post Office Drawer 5812, stating terms, &c. ja3-d361-1w

ANY PERSON HAVING A good Horse, Buggy or Harness, or all of them, for sale cheap for cash. Apply to L. D. WILSON, 211 and 213 South Water street. ja3x2t

LOST—On New Year's Day, a large Brass Key, between the High School on West side and Metropolitan Hall. The finder will please leave it at this office. ja3x2t

SKATES! SKATES!! A splendid assortment of Gents' and Ladies Skates just received and for sale for Illinois Money at Par, At 21 Lake street. C. A. EATON. de31d719-10t-net

100 BARRELS SPLENDID WHITE ROSIN, For Sale Low at LAMP & OIL EMPORIUM. CHAS. L. NOBLE. ja1-d737-3tnet

GROVER & BAKER'S Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. $40 AND UPWARDS. No. 115 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. ja1'61-ly-isp

LAW BOOKS.—D. B. Cooke & Co. 111 Lake street, are now receiving large additions to their extensive stock of Law Books, Embracing new works and new editions. Also, new volumes of state Reports. Being the exclusive publishers of all the local books, including the ILLINOIS REPORTS, ILLINOIS DIGEST, ILLINOIS STATUTES and [illegible] can be offered in the West, and considering the items of freight and exchange, as low as can be obtained from Eastern houses. ☞ Catalogues furnished free. D. B. COOKE & CO., 111 Lake st.

NEW SUPPLIES RECEIVED of the following Valuable Law Books:—Vol. 10 United States Digest, Hilliard on Facts, Greenleaf on Evidence, Bishop on Marriage. D. B. COOKE & CO. 111 Lake st.

MELLEN & OLMSTED, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 176 South Water Street 176. Advances made on Consignments to us and to our friends South and East. REFER TO E. I. Tinkham & Co., Chicago; Bettz, Mellen & Wyman, St. Louis; Putnam, Olmsted & Co., Burlington, Iowa. J. D. MELLEN, late of Weller, Mudd & Mellen. J. T. OLMSTED, late with Putnam, Olmsted & Co., Burlington, Iowa. ja1-d361-2m

THOMSON'S IMPROVED FINGER NAIL BRUSH. This new and beautiful article, which is admired by all who use it, can be obtained at GALE BROTHERS, Druggists and dealers in every variety of Toilet Articles. 202 RANDOLPH STREET.

MUSICAL UNION ACADEMY. The Winter Term of instruction in singing in this department of the Musical Union, commences Tuesday Evening, Jan. 8th, 1861, at 7 1-2 o'clock, in the Society's room, (1 to United States Court Room,) Larmon Block. All who wish to learn the elements of music, or improve in the art of singing, are invited to be present. Terms per quarter for gentlemen, $3; Ladies, $2. For further particulars inquire of the undersigned, or at Root & Cady's Music store. E. T. ROOT, GEO. B. CARPENTER, CHAS. G. DAVISON, Committee. ja1-d327-1w

A HAIR BRACELET LOST.—Last Sunday morning on West Van Buren street or Desplaines street, between Van Buren and Washington streets. Said Bracelet containing likeness and valued as a memento. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at Room No. 13 Metropolitan Block. ja3x1t

C. M. HENDERSON & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS & SHOES, No. 32 Lake Street, corner of Wabash Avenue. Have in store a large and desirable stock of goods, which they will sell very cheap to cash and prompt paying trade. Agents for Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped Shoes in all the States without exception. ja3-ly

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. COAL OIL AND KEROSENE LAMPS In Great Variety, AT THE LAMP & OIL EMPORIUM, No. 122 Clark Street. CHAS. L. NOBLE.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SHIPPERS. Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE FOR TOLEDO, DETROIT, CLEVELAND, BUFFALO, ALBANY, NEW YORK, BOSTON, PITTSBURGH, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE AND OTHER EASTERN CITIES, Both in the United States and Canada. [illegible] JNO. D. CAMPBELL, Gen. Supt. Toledo. H. H. PORTER, Act. Gen. Frt. Agt. JNO. B. CORNING, Gen'l Agent.

HAIR BRUSHES. We have a very fine assortment of English and French Brushes of [illegible]. TEETH BRUSHES. We would invite particular attention to our assortment of [illegible]. FINE DRESSING COMBS. [illegible] FINE NAIL BRUSHES, BANDOLINE BRUSHES, CLOTH AND VELVET BRUSHES. J. H. REED & CO., 144 & 146 Lake Street.

Amusements.

LECTURE.—The Distinguished Orator, REV. C. F. SMARIUS, S. J., WILL LECTURE ON THE Christian and Pagan Families, AT BRYAN HALL, On Thursday Evening, Jan. 3d, 1860. ADMISSION 25 CENTS. PROCEEDS FOR RELIEF OF THE POOR. ☞ Lecture to commence at 7 1-2 o'clock. Doors to open at 6 1-2 o'clock.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION. SEVENTH LECTURE. The Seventh Lecture of the Course will be delivered this THURSDAY EVENING, January 3d, at Metropolitan Hall, By Mr. C. OSCANYAN, of New York. Subject—"TURKEY AND HER INSTITUTIONS." ja3x1t H. W. BISHOP, JR., Ch'm. Lec. Com.

NORTH'S NATIONAL AMPHITHEATRE. This THURSDAY, (Jan. 3d, 1861,) EVENING, and every evening this week. THE PERFORMANCE WILL CONSIST OF Comic Pantomimes, Negro Burlesques, Fancy Dancing, Comic Singing, &c. CHASTE, AMUSING AND ATTRACTIVE. PRICES REDUCED TO SUIT THE TIMES. Orchestra Chairs, 50c; Parquette, 25c; Family Circle, 25c.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. ☞ Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7 1-2 o'clock. Box Office open from [illegible] till 1 and from 2 till 5 o'clock. Admission.—Dress Circle 50 cents; Second Circle, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $4.00 and $5.00. Continued success of the charming young actresses, Misses Ada and Emma Webb. Received nightly with crowded houses. Thursday Evening, January 3d, will be presented for the last time the great Drama of THE WRITING ON THE WALL, OR, THE MODEL FARM. Miss Ada ... Letty Smithers. Miss Emma ... Margaret. To conclude with the Protean Farce of WOMAN'S WHIMS. Miss Ada in five characters, three songs, and two dances. Friday—Benefit of Miss Emma Webb. THE INVISIBLE PRINCE will shortly appear. ☞ WANTED, twenty-five Young Ladies to assist in a new spectacle now in preparation. Apply to Mr. Harrington at the stage door from 1 till 3 o'clock daily.

ANNIVERSARY OF FRANKLIN'S BIRTH. Ninth Annual Ball and Banquet OF THE CHICAGO TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, AT THE BRIGGS HOUSE, Thursday Evening, January 17, 1861. COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS. ALFRED M. TALLEY, President. G. W. McDonald, Wm. A. Hornish, G. Mosley, F. J. O'Brien, R. V. Sharly, J. W. White, J. R. Woodlock, R. C. Fordham, M. C. Minnets, Wm. H. Moffit, H. L. Chaplin, Thos. Foster, W. J. Johnson, Judson Graves, P. Pugh. Tickets can be procured of any member of the Committee of Arrangements, at the offices of the Tribune, Times, Democrat and Post, at the different Job Offices and at the office of the Briggs House. ☞ A Carriage List will be found at each of the above places. Price of tickets $5, for the Banquet, Ball, Carriages, &c.

BRYAN HALL.—Clark street, Opposite the Court House, Chicago, Ill. Reckoned by competent persons the finest Hall in the Union in its Acoustic and General Appointments. It will seat 300 more persons than any other Hall in the city—by accurate count and report of CARTER & BAUER, Architects. [illegible] THOS. RANDOLPH BRYAN, Office in the Building.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION LECTURES, Commencing Thursday Evening, November 15th, 1860, AT METROPOLITAN HALL. Series to consist of Twelve Lectures by the following gentlemen: BAYARD TAYLOR, Esq., Rev. T. L. CUYLER, GEORGE W. CURTIS, Esq., JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq., Prof. A. J. UPSON, Hon. HORACE GREELEY, Hon. JOHN W. FOSTER, Dr. J. G. HOLLAND, Prof. E. L. YOUMANS, Prof. C. OSCANYAN, Hon. H. J. RAYMOND, Rev. A. L. STONE. Tickets may be had at the Book Stores of S. C. Griggs & Co. and D. B. Cooke & Co., and at the store of J. R. Knowles, under the Hall, at the Richmond House, Tremont House, Briggs House, and of the Librarian at the Rooms of the Association in Portland Block, and of the members of the Committee. Henry W. Bishop, Jr., Chas. L. Thomas, and Chas. F. Kellogg, Lecture Committee. HENRY W. BISHOP, Jr., Chairman.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, Corner Madison and Clark sts.—Entrance on Madison. Classes open at all times for beginners. Children's Class every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Thursday night for scholars and friends, and no persons admitted except those introduced by scholars.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS. The subscribers will have ready for the Holidays large assortment of the different varieties of CAKE, MACAROONS, KISSES, &c., Comprising in part as follows: ORNAMENTED FRUIT CAKE, PLAIN FRUIT CAKE, POUND, ORNAMENTED POUND CAKE, WHITE, PLAIN WHITE CAKE, CREAM CAKE, RAISIN CAKE, COCOANUT MACAROONS, ALMOND MACAROONS, KISSES. Also a large supply of small fancy Cakes, [illegible]. O. KENDALL, SONS & CO.

JOHN H. BURNS, MANUFACTURER OF CANE AND WOOD SEAT CHAIRS, AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF COMMON FURNITURE, MANUFACTORY, TWO RIVERS, WIS. Warerooms No. 45 Wells street, opp. Briggs House, Chicago, Ill. CHAS. H. ATKINS, AGENT. Post Office Box 2394. ☞ The public is hereby notified that I have this day appointed CHAS. H. ATKINS my agent and attorney for business in Chicago. [illegible] JOHN H. BURNS. Chicago, Dec. 12th, 1860.

GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS. I have on hand a large assortment of PARIAN MARBLE, TERRA COTTA, CHINA AND BOHEMIAN ORNAMENTS. SILVER-PLATED TEA SETS, CAKE BASKETS, CASTORS, SPOONS, FORKS, &c. Ivory, Handle and other Cutlery. Looking Glasses and Clocks. [illegible]

ALL ILLINOIS CURRENCY TAKEN AT PAR. [illegible]

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 46, 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET, Directly opposite the Tremont House. FURNITURE SALE Every Wednesday & Saturday at 9 1-2 A. M. DRY GOODS SALE Every Monday at 9 1-2 o'clock AT OUR SALESROOM. ☞ Cash advanced on Furniture, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, 45 Lake Street. Extensive Sale by Auction of MAHOGANY, OAK, ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT FURNITURE. [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

TRADE SALE OF Unfinished and Finished Bedsteads, Bureaus and Washstands, AT AUCTION. On THURSDAY, January 3d, at 9 1-2 o'clock, [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

UNITED STATES MAIL. Only Weekly Line to CORK, LIVERPOOL, And all the principal cities of Europe, calling at Queenstown (Cork) Ireland. THE MONTREAL MAIL Ocean Steamship Company. [illegible] Grand Trunk Railway Office, 13 Lake st. [illegible]

GREAT VICTORIA BRIDGE, OPEN.—This immense iron structure [illegible] RIVER ST. LAWRENCE, [illegible] Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, [illegible] ONE CHANGE OF CARS [illegible] CHICAGO AND LIVERPOOL [illegible]

J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar. Olive [illegible] Olive [illegible] OLIVE TAR. [illegible] Olive [illegible]

PHOTOGRAPHS. Great Reduction in Prices FOR TWO MONTHS. At Nos. 122 and 124 Clark street. FASSETT & COOK. Best Plain Photographs FOR ONE DOLLAR. [illegible] IVORYTYPES, By Fassett & Cook. [illegible]

GREAT EXCITEMENT At No. 50 North Clark street. ALL KINDS OF ILLINOIS CURRENCY Taken at Par for [illegible]

LADIES' [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.
[illegible]DAY, JANUARY 2, 1861.

[illegible]

[What] a sight! The leading politicians [of a] once liberty-loving and pa[triotic] party, the chief executive officers of [the] government, a full half of the people of [one] section of the Republic, all plotting and conspiring against the perpetuity of the [fair]est political fabric ever built by human [han]ds, and provoking civil war between brothers—for what? That the representatives of a little Oligarchy of 347,000 slaveholders may have the privilege, not authorized by the Constitution, of buying, selling, working without pay and whipping at will, men, women and children in the Territories which God made free; that the Constitution which was purposely framed so that the word "slave" might not occur therein, may be so amended, after seventy years successful working, as to recognize property in man; that the States which have rid themselves of the crime and curse of involuntary bondage shall be compelled to accept it again; and that the moral sense of the people of the North, now rebelling against man-selling, shall correct itself, and begin to affirm that the Atheism which makes one man own another is the new evangel for the civilization of mankind. What a sight! What a theme for the historian who writes the Rise and Fall of the Republic of the United States! What a commentary on the civilization of the age! What a burning reproach to the cause of Democracy throughout the world! Yet we state fairly the causes of the quarrel. No difference of race and lineage, of religious faith, nor, save in one thing, of political policy, has brought on the struggle. We are one people, with one hope and, men have believed, with one destiny. That people is to be divided, that hope given up, and that glorious destiny overruled, that the business of man-stealing and woman-whipping may grow with our nation's growth.

It is well enough in times like these, to keep the real issues steadily before the people. We state them above in language that all may understand.

WAR ELEMENTS.

Our readers are referred to the letter in another column from our Kansas correspondent, detailing, among other things, the elements existing in the Southern portion of that Territory, the Cherokee country, Arkansas and Texas, ready to be precipitated in deadly conflict as soon as the Union is sundered and the restraining power of the Constitution removed. The facts here presented are not new to those who have studied the philosophy of the chronic insurrection in that quarter whose outbreaks have so often alarmed the country; but this is a clearer presentation of the case than we remember to have seen elsewhere. No one can fail to perceive that there exists on that border alone an anti-secession argument of overwhelming force.

Let us suppose that the Union were actually dissolved—that "peaceable secession" were adopted as national policy—that all the slave-holding States were banded together as one confederacy, and all the free States as another—on the 4th of March next. On the 5th there would be a foray from Missouri into Kansas for kidnapping purposes or from Kansas into Missouri to hang the kidnappers, and quite probably to liberate such slaves as should be found in the line of the expedition. Simultaneously there would be a gathering of the clans on either side to possess the Cherokee country—the key of the Southwestern territory, commanding by its position the destinies of Northern Texas, New Mexico and Arizona on the one hand, and Arkansas on the other. The vantage ground is now in possession of the free state forces. Southern Kansas is full of men inured to scenes of bloodshed—men who have suffered much for their devotion to freedom, and who have been changed from moderate Republicans or Democrats to fanatical Abolitionists. Their ranks are being swelled by refugees from Texas driven to desperation by the wrongs they have suffered in that State. On the other hand are the slavery propaganda of Arkansas and the pro-slavery party among the Cherokees, who have been laboring together for many years to fix the institution permanently upon the country. Let the Union be dissolved and one month will not elapse ere these hostile forces are brought face to face with leveled muskets. The South will rally with such movable strength as it can muster to the aid of its friends, and the North will send hundreds of volunteers and thousands of dollars to the assistance of the free State cause. But when the local strife is brought to a close, the end is not yet. The animosity brewed in such a conflict will make the meat it feeds on, and the war will be carried straight into Arkansas and Texas, lighted on its course by the fires of insurrection—to stop, Heaven knows where!

This is no romance. The facts pointing to such a strife are grimly before us. The experience of Kansas, bearing all over it the prints of blood, warns us unerringly of the consequences. Let the strong arm of the Federal Government be withdrawn and these elements of antagonism will be instantaneously brought together. *We* have no reason to fear the results; other people have. But as we are not the advocates of a policy which will bring slavery to a sudden end at the point of the bayonet, we insist *that the Union and the supremacy of the Constitution be maintained.*

Mr. Douglas's Amendments.

We have no desire to do Mr. Douglas injustice in what follows; and in discussing the propositions of which he is the reputed father, though we shall use plain language that all may understand, shall endeavor to avoid all offensive reference to purposes or motives. But we have a right to demand at this crisis in our national affairs, especially when important amendments to the Constitution of our country are proposed, faithfulness on the part of all men in the examination of the bearing of whatever measures are brought forward; and all men have a right to demand of us the sincerity and fidelity in discussion, which rise superior to considerations of party. We approach the subject, therefore, sincerely desirous that we may be able to divest ourselves of all personal and partisan feeling, and to examine it as patriotic men should.

A few days ago Mr. Douglas read in his place in the Senate the following Joint Resolution, which we reproduce by sections, with such exposition of the "true intent and meaning" of each as truth demands:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both Houses concurring,) That the following articles be and are hereby proposed and submitted as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of said Constitution, when ratified by conventions of three-fourths of the several States.

ARTICLE XIII.

Sec. 1. Congress shall make no law in respect to slavery or servitude in any Territory of the United States [illegible]

[illegible] territories in all the Territories until they shall contain ten thousand white inhabitants. Thereafter, when there shall be fifty thousand white inhabitants, the white male citizens over twenty-three years of age, may proceed to form a constitution and government for themselves, and exercise all the rights of self-government, "*consistent with the Constitution of the United States.*" But the Constitution, according to the Supreme Court in Dred Scott's case, carries slavery along with it; hence slavery would still exist *there*, and it would be inconsistent with the Constitution to exclude it—and this provision, so far as *slavery* is concerned, would be a nullity. In other words, the Dred Scott decision, upon which a large portion of Mr. Douglas's political associates have waged war, and which he has opposed by his scheme of "Unfriendly Legislation," is incorporated bodily into the Constitution. Not that only: the establishment of slavery in the Territories carries with it the necessity and obligation for protecting it when established; hence a Territorial Slave Code must inevitably and logically follow. These are clear, fair and indisputable deductions from the Senator's proposition. Is this that for which the Douglas men of the Northwest have been contending. If not, are they willing to pay this price for the conciliation of the Cotton States?

Sec. 2. No more territory shall be acquired by the United States except by treaty or by the concurrent vote of two-thirds of each House of Congress, and when so acquired, the *status* thereof in respect to servitude, as it existed at the time of acquisition, shall remain unchanged until it shall contain the population aforesaid for the formation of new States, when it shall be subject to the terms, conditions and privileges herein provided for the existing Territories.

Now this will be no limitation upon the power to make slave Territory. The chivalry have only to dismember some part of Mexico or Central America, and establish slavery there by law, and then make a treaty with our immaculate Senate, and any quantity of slave territory may be added, and *constitutionally* it cannot be prohibited. This will be the process: A party of filibusters make a raid into Sonora, Chihuahua, Coahuila, or any other border State of the Mexican Republic; temporarily establish themselves in some border town; declare a revolution; set up a provisional government; go through the motions of electing a Legislature; pass an act, in some grocery or in camp, legalizing slavery; authorize the issue of a few millions of bonds; appoint a Commissioner to go to Washington and treat with some Presidential Buchanan; and at once, by the concurrence of a pro-slavery Senate, become an integral part of the United States—the public debt of the Territory, as in case of Texas, being assumed by Congress. The South stands ready to play that game just as many times as may be necessary to give the required enlargement to her area. We ask the men of the West—men of all parties—if they are willing to open that door?

Sec. 3. The area of all new States shall be as nearly uniform in size as may be practicable, having due regard to convenient boundaries and natural capacities; and shall not be less than sixty nor more than eighty thousand square miles, except in case of islands, which may contain less than that amount.

The island of Cuba has only about 42,000 square miles, and consequently it is necessary to provide for that new State.

Sec. 4. The second and third clauses of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution, which provides for delivering up fugitives from justice and fugitives from service or labor, shall have the same force in the Territories and new States as in the States of the Union; and the said clause in respect to fugitives from justice shall be construed to include all crimes committed within and against the laws of the State from which the fugitive fled, whether the acts charged be criminal or not in the State where the fugitive was found.

The second and third clauses of the Constitution read as follows: "*Sec.* 2. A person "charged in any State with treason, felony, or "other crime, who shall flee from justice, and "be found in another State, shall, on demand "of the executive authority of the State from "which he fled, be delivered to be removed to "the State having jurisdiction of the crime." *Sec.* 3. "No person held to service or labor in one "State, under the laws thereof, escaping into "another, shall, in consequence of any law or "regulation therein, be discharged from such "service or labor, but shall be delivered up on "claim of the party to whom such service or "labor may be due." The design of the 2d section is plain, as the Constitution *now reads.* The Governor of the State will not surrender up to the authorities down South any Northern man, unless he has committed a *crime*, that is some offence, which, at common law, amounted to a crime. But this amendment to the Constitution requires every Governor to surrender up the Northern citizen, to be sent down South, for any matter or thing which South Carolina or Alabama may please to make criminal. Suppose that a law is passed in South Carolina making it imprisonment for life to take or read any Abolition or Republican newspaper, or to have any such paper in one's possession. By this amendment to the Constitution, such person would be required to be surrendered up to be sent to South Carolina, there to be tried for such offence by their laws, and by a South Carolina mob or jury.

In like manner he would be required to be sent back to answer for any matter or thing whatever that a South Carolina Legislature might call a *crime*. In our judgment a more insidious or dangerous power is not contained in any of the proposed amendments. As for that which concerns "fugitives from service or labor"—in the name of all that's decent, is not the Fugitive Slave Law all sufficient?

Sec. 5. The second section of the third article of the Constitution, in respect to the judicial power of the United States, shall be deemed applicable to the Territories and new States as well as to the States of the Union.

The object of this section is "*to refer the matter to the Supreme Court.*" This is the old dodge.

This concludes all of article XV. Conservative Northern men can readily see how much is secured to them by these provisions. "*They* "*have evidently been drawn,* says the Chicago "*Times, with great strength and care,* and with a "*patriotic desire to meet the emergency.*"

ARTICLE XIV.

Sec. 1. The elective franchise and the right to hold office, whether Federal, State, Territorial, or municipal, shall not be exercised by persons of the African race, in whole or in part.

This provides that the elective franchise and the right to hold office, whether Federal, State, Territorial, or Municipal, should not be exercised by persons of the African race, in whole or in *part*. Personally, we have no particular objection to this as a *law*, but we ask what right has South Carolina to interfere with our *domestic institutions?* She has no more right to say who shall hold office in any Northern State than we have to interfere with the existence of slavery in Georgia. It is unnecessarily interfering with the sovereignty of the States.

Sec. 2. The United States shall have power to acquire, from time to time, districts of country in Africa and South America for the colonization, at the expense of the Federal Treasury, of such free negroes and mulattoes as the several States may wish to have removed from their limits, and from the District of Columbia and such other places as may be under the jurisdiction of Congress.

This will be a very convenient clause, for a number of purposes; as the fire-eaters desire to colonize and acquire Central America. They can pay their filibusters out of the Federal Treasury, for territory acquired by them, and also have free negroes removed out of their way, and the expense thereof paid out of the Federal Treasury. Of these free negroes there are in the slave States 238,209, by the census of 1850. For years past their presence has been regarded as inimical to slavery, and the ingenuity of legislators has been taxed for the best method of getting rid of them, at the smallest possible cost. Arkansas drove them out in the dead of winter; Missouri attempted it, but failed by the prompt veto of the Governor. Tennessee had an act of expulsion under consideration; but it failed to pass. South Carolina is deliberating on the subject now. Mississippi has expelled them; and Maryland is making strenuous efforts in the same direction. Mr. Douglas opens a way by which they may be carried off and colonized at the expense of the Federal Treasury—a way in which only the South will travel; because barbarism is not yet thick enough in the North to cause the forcible expulsion of that class of men. The question now is, do we of the North desire to be taxed for this purpose? Mr. Douglas says, Yes. What says the North-West?

Sec. 3. Congress shall have no power to abolish slavery in the places under its exclusive jurisdiction and situate within the limits of States that permit the holding of slaves.

It simply takes from Congress all power to abolish slavery in territory now subject to its power and jurisdiction. That is, Congress may not abolish slavery where it does, but may abolish where it does not exist.

Sec. 4. Congress shall have no power to abolish slavery within the District of Columbia, so long as it exists in the adjoining States of Virginia and Maryland, or either, nor without the consent of the inhabitants, nor without just compensation first made to such owners of slaves as do not consent to such abolishment. Nor shall Congress at any time prohibit officers of the Federal Government or members of Congress, whose duties require them to be in said District, from bringing with them their slaves, and holding them as such during the time their duties may require them to remain there, and afterwards taking them from the District.

It was not sufficient to provide that Congress should not abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, because that above would not [illegible]

[illegible] just compensation made to such as do not consent. Nor shall Congress ever at any time (i. e.) in all time to come, prohibit officers of the Federal Government or Members of Congress from bringing their slaves there, and holding them there, and taking them therefrom.

Art. XIV., Sec. 5. Congress shall have no power to prohibit or hinder the transportation of slaves from one State to another, or to a Territory in which slaves are permitted by law to be held, whether such transportation be by land, navigable rivers, or by sea; but the African slave trade shall be forever suppressed, and it shall be the duty of Congress to make such laws as shall be necessary and effectual to prevent the migration or importation of slaves or persons owing service or labor, into the United States from any foreign country, place, or jurisdiction whatever.

This is simply a constitutional provision that a master may take his slaves wherever the flag of the Union goes, by land or by sea, and hold them as well in free as in slave States. The Supreme Court need not decide the Lemon Case now. There will be no necessity for it. Under this arrangement barracoons may be opened in Chicago, as they surely would be in New York. This section also provides that the African slave trade shall be suppressed. It might have provided also that piracy ought to be punished, and that murder would hereafter be considered a crime.

Sec. 6. In addition to the provisions of the third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution, Congress shall have power to provide by law, and it shall be its duty so to provide, that the United States shall pay to the owner who shall apply for it the full value of his fugitive slave, in all cases when the marshal, or other officer, whose duty it was to arrest said fugitive, was prevented from so doing by violence or intimidation, or when, after arrest, said fugitive was rescued by force and the owner thereby prevented and obstructed in the pursuit of his remedy for the recovery of his fugitive slave, under the said clause of the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof. And in all such cases, when the United States shall pay for such fugitives, they shall have the right in their own name to sue the county in which said violence, intimidation or rescue was committed, and to receive from it, with interest and damages, the amount paid by them for said fugitive slave. And the said county, after it has paid said amounts to the United States, may, for its indemnity, sue and recover from the wrong-doers or rescuers by whom the owner was prevented from the recovery of his fugitive slave in like manner as the owner himself might have sued and recovered.

It is supposed that this provision will secure to the slave owners a *claim* on the *Federal Treasury* "which "the Patriots who desire" to save the Union will pay rather than have the Union dissolved. It is thought that under this *constitutional provision* the slave owners would probably get pay for all they have lost, and that prosecuting claims for niggers against the Federal Government, would open up a new field for the enterprising chivalry.

Sec. 7. No future amendment of the Constitution shall effect this and the preceding article, nor the third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the Constitution, nor the third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article of said Constitution, and no amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress any power to abolish or interfere with slavery in any of the States by whose law it is or may be allowed or sanctioned.

The design of this article will be perceived by reading the article of the Constitution referred to. The third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the Constitution, reads as follows: "Representation and direct "taxes shall be apportioned among the "several States which may be included "in this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined "by adding to the whole number of free "persons, including those bound to service "for a term of years, and excluding Indians "not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons"—of course including slaves. By a declaration then that this clause shall not be altered, the representative character of slaves, though they are elsewhere regarded as "property" like horses and cattle, shall never be taken away; so negroes shall perpetually be "persons" in the States, where they swell the number of Southern Congressmen and Presidential electors; and perpetually "property" in the Territories where they shall be taken to root out free labor. More than this. All new Slave States have a three-fifth representation for their Slaves for all future time—and the power to change the Constitutions securing this right is taken away.

The Constitution provides that the Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and his Associates. The number of Justices may be increased by Congress—hence it is presumed that Mr. Douglas is afraid of a re-organization of the Supreme Court—a measure that has since that tribunal was seized upon by the Oligarchy for infamous purposes, been much talked of as a profitable part of Republican policy. But the wisdom of all these sections, is eclipsed by the profound wisdom and constitutional learning exhibited in the concluding section.

No future amendment shall ever be made, which shall alter the sections proposed by Mr. Douglas, and such others as are supposed to be favorable to the South—as if we could bind all posterity. There is hardly a Supervisor in any county in this State who does not know better than to insert such a senseless provision in any law or constitution. We may provide in what manner amendments may be made; but we cannot bind posterity, and no patriot or republican would desire to.

The sum of the whole matter, then, is this: Mr. Douglas proposes,

1. To incorporate the Dred Scott decision into the Constitution, allowing Slavery to take possession of all the Territories, and creating the necessity for a Territorial Slave Code.
2. To provide for the admission of Cuba as a State, or divided into two States.
3. To subject Northern men, who may be charged with speaking disrespectfully of Slavery in any Southern State, to vexatious and costly legal proceedings, and trial under codes which are simply barbarous.
4. To make an unnecessary fling at a proscribed and injured race, and to circumscribe State Sovereignty within still narrower limits.
5. To open the way by which the Federal Government shall defray the expenses of carrying a quarter of a million of free blacks and mulattoes out of the slave States, where their presence as owners of themselves is hateful.
6. To perpetuate Slavery in the navy yards, &c.
7. To perpetuate Slavery in the District of Columbia, forever.
8. To permit slave pens to be opened in New York and Chicago, as well as in Charleston and New Orleans, where property may be kept, sold, whipped and branded.
9. To pay every man, who loses a slave, his value, by some hocus-pocus which piracy and perjury will be sure to devise.
10. To perpetuate slave representation in Congress, as well as the property character of slaves in the Territories; and to keep and have the Supreme Court of the United States, as it now is, in the hands of the South.
11. And, lastly, to put all these things out of the reach of the people, for all time to come.

The propositions are called, in the aggregate, a Plan of Compromise. We dare assert that no man, not even Jeff. Davis, fanatic and traitor as he is, has had the hardihood to propose to the North such terms as these. They are shocking—they are monstrous. And we beg of all men of the Northwest to study them well—to sift out their hidden meaning—to weigh well their effect when incorporated in the fundamental law, and to declare against them. With them as a part of the Constitution, limitation of the area and power of slavery would be impossible. The North would be not only degraded, but bound hand foot, with only one resource left, and the last resort of brave and patriotic men—revolution! Unquestionably, an effort will be made to have Mr. Douglas' plan endorsed by the State Democratic Convention, which meets on the 16th. We kindly and plainly point out its objectionable features—its base surrender of all that the North has claimed—its inglorious concession of thrice what the South has dared to ask. If it is accepted, the fault is not ours.

Mr. Gooding's Letter—A Correction.

Lockport, Dec. 29, 1860.

Editors Tribune:

In my letter in relation to the improvement of the improvement of the Illinois River, published in the Daily Tribune of the 21st inst., I see that in giving the amount which the Trustees have paid on account of the various descriptions of the Canal debt, I omitted to embrace $162,334.45 which has been paid this year on account of the five per cent. dividend on the principal of registered bonds, &c., which was ordered by the Board to be paid on the 2d of July last.

The aggregate amount of payments should therefore have been stated to be $5,085,409.38, instead of $4,923,074.93. Will you make the correction, and oblige

Yours, &c., Wm. Gooding.

Michigan.

We have finally the official vote of Michigan. The following are the aggregates:

Lincoln ....88,479 Douglas 65,057
Bell ....[illegible] Breckinridge ....[illegible]
Lincoln over Douglas ....[illegible]
Lincoln over all ....[illegible]

The aggregate vote for Governor at the same election is as follows:

Blair....87,806 Barry....67,221 Rep. maj. 20,585.

Horrible Accident.—Yesterday afternoon about two o'clock, a horrid accident happened at Gregg's distillery, caused by the bursting of a steam pipe, which badly scalded the engineer whose name was Devenny, and a German by the name of George Zeigler. [illegible]

FROM KANSAS.

History of the Late Scare in the South—What was Done and What was Not—The Land Sales at Fort Scott—Gen. Harney, Gov. Medary, and the St. Louis Fencibles—Refugees from Texas—Elements of War in the Event of Secession—The Cherokee Country—Famine and the Relief, Etc., Etc.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

Atchison, K. T., Dec. 31, 1860.

Returning from the interior of Kansas, after a three weeks' tour, I propose to give you briefly the state of affairs, both as relates to the disturbed region of Linn and Bourbon Counties, and also with regard to the famine, and the supplies for the sufferers, with such other news items as may be interesting.

South Kansas, from the importance it has gained as the theatre of strife the last three years, is entitled to the first notice. During my visit to the interior, I took pains to post myself with regard to the true state of the late affair about which so much has been said. The following acts have been done; and what has not been done, what follows will show:

Three men, Russell Hines, Samuel Scott and Luther D. Moore, have been executed by a party of citizens, mostly residing in Linn County. They were charged with kidnapping; not with attempting to enforce or act under the Fugitive Slave Law; but for being *men stealers*. The first two were hung, after being tried by a Squatter Court—the last-named while resisting an arrest.

The persons executed formed part of a secret pro-slavery order, and were active members of an organized gang of kidnappers, who have made the border line and counties the scene of their villainous traffic. They numbered, it is supposed about a dozen or fifteen, well mounted and armed desperadoes, and when any tempting job was to be done, they could easily obtain aid. The notorious Jake Hurd was one of the leaders. No colored person living anywhere within fifty miles of Missouri, was safe from their clutches. It made no difference whether they were free or fugitive. The unsafe tenure of such property in Missouri makes that State a profitable field of labor for the slave buyer, who asks no question of the seller, especially if the chattle is offered at a reduced rate. Thus the kidnappers were sure of a market, welcome and safety in Pukedom, to which they invariably retreated when Kansas was too warm.

In the neighborhood of Mound City, and in Bourbon county, there are a number of colored families, refugees from the inhuman laws of Arkansas. Many attempts have been made to kidnap these unfortunate people by the gang of which the executed formed a part. This was the principal cause of the action of Jennison and his party. Men who, for six years, have had to live at the muzzle of a revolver for adhesion to principles, are very likely to sympathize with those who, though their skins are darker, bear even heavier burdens of woe, from the same cause. Add to this kidnapping charge the additional ones of attempting to shoot Dr. Jennison, and of going to Montgomery's for the purpose of assassination, and of also being engaged in the murder of Hugh Carlin, Guthrie, John Denton and Frank Marshall, four Free-State men secretly killed, last summer, and there surely is enough to bring down condign punishment. The courts are in the hands of the friends of such men. Williams, a drunken imbecile old man, is a facile tool in the hands of the oppressor; and the United States Marshal, his Deputies and the District Attorney wink at this kidnapping business, and are all of them bitter foes to Montgomery and his friends. This was the reason the people took the matter in their own hands.

After the punishment of these men the body of citizens, by whom it was consummated, disbanded, and have not and will not disturb the community. The matter made no disturbance either at home, except at Fort Scott, or in Missouri, until Judge Sancho Panza Williams made his appearance in the role of fugitive. The Mound City *Report* published the various telegraphic dispatches of Williams and others in its issue of November 23d, under the following stupendous caption. It deserves preserving as a curiosity, and to show how the people really felt in regard to the matter it is inserted here:

Startling Developments!—Satan Let Loose—Southern Kansas Possessed of a Devil!—Democratic Hegira—Exodus of the Faithful!—Missouri invaded—over the Left!!—Scatterment among U. S. Officials!—A U. S. Judge Frightened at his Shadow—U. S. Troops Coming—The U. S. Court Running Away!—Fort Scott Going! Going!! Gone!!! — Ridiculously Funny!!

Now as to what was not done in Southern Kansas: Neither the U. S. District Judge nor Court was threatened or broken up; the Marshal, or other officers, were not forced to fly, except on the principle that "the wicked flee when no man pursueth." There never were more than eighteen men under arms; they have not received any arms or other aid from the East, nor have armed men come into Kansas to assist Montgomery. The citizens of Southern Kansas have not been intimidated by them, nor are they likely to be. Until the appearance of the U. S. troops there was no invasion, nor any fears of one.

With regard to Capt. Montgomery's share in the transaction, I am assured on what I *know* to be reliable authority, that he had never left his farm till the troops came into the country, except on one occasion, and that was when a pro-slavery neighbor, named McDonald, was arrested by Jennison's party. This man lives about three-fourths of a mile from Capt. M.'s cabin, and was accused of piloting a party of the "dark lantern" men to it with the hope of assassinating him before whom all ruffians flee. Montgomery, thus interested, attended the Squatter Court, and while standing by as a spectator, the acting Governor, Beebe, came up. He was traveling through the county, and of course wished the Court to disperse. At his request Capt. M. exerted himself to procure the dismissal of McDonald. Beebe conversed with Jennison and the others, and assured them their complaints were reasonable, and that he hoped such scenes would not hereafter be necessary. He then went to Lecompton and issued a proclamation denouncing them. When it was announced that Harney was ordered to the neighborhood, of course Montgomery took himself out of the way, as did Jennison and those acting with him.

Dr. Jennison announces himself ready to answer before an impartial court for the acts he has committed. He will submit to arrest when assured of such a trial, and not before. Montgomery has committed no offence, and therefore will not be arrested.

GENERAL HARNEY, GOVERNOR MEDARY AND THE MISSOURI "MILINGTARY."

It soon became evident when Harney reached Fort Scott, that he had come intending violence. As usual with him, he seemed to be "spiling" for a fight, and was determined to have one somehow, or in some way. He wanted General Frost and his frost-bitten followers to pass over into Kansas. The tailors and counter-jumpers of St. Louis were eager to do so, now that no enemy was known to be in the region. Acting in conjunction with the returned, but still frightened secessionists of Fort Scott, Harney used all means to induce Medary to proclaim martial law in the two counties. To the old Governor's honor be it said, he peremptorily refused to do any such wicked thing. For this he deserves and receives the thanks of the people of Kansas. It atones for many faults in their eyes. Troops were dispatched in large bodies with the United States Marshal and Deputies, to make arrests, but no one could be found.

THE LAND SALES.

The day of the land sales, December 3d, came round. The settlers were present in large numbers, to prevent their claims being bid off, but perfectly peaceable and orderly. Jesse Morin, the officer in charge of the sale, addressed the people, telling them of Secretary Thompson's decision, that no land settled upon should be sold, that the settler would, after thirty days, have the privilege of re-filing, (that is, re-affirming his intent to pre-empt such quarter-section) which would give them another year wherein to pay for their land, and that no land-warrant would be taken at private entry, as against a settler's right. This decision assured the rights of the people. Mr. Morin has acted with entire justice to the people in this matter.

No disturbance was anticipated and none occurred, yet Harney ordered to be drawn up in front of the Land Office a large body of troops, with two loaded cannon, directed upon the settlers. Several arrests were then made—eight in all. Mr. Josiah Stewart and his son, James Croly, A. K. Hall, Cooper, Rosch, and a man and boy from the Neosho Valley, who certainly had had nothing to do with the troubles. The arrested parties asked to see the writs, but none were shown, for the reason as it afterwards proved, there were none. Two of the kidnappers who escaped were with the troops, pointing out who were to be arrested. The prisoners were placed in a cold damp hole, without fire, food or bed clothing, except two buffalo robes. Here they remained from Monday till Thursday, when no authority for detention being forthcoming, the Sheriff of the county was called upon to take charge of them, and he did, and they were examined by a Board of three Justices of the Peace and discharged, no prosecuting witnesses appearing against them. Where is the remedy for this high-handed act of violence on the part of General Harney and his command. Harney failed in his purpose of making a row, and having a war on his own hook, as ignominiously as in the case of San Juan.

ELEMENTS OF FUTURE TROUBLE—TEXAS REFUGEES—INDIAN TERRITORY.

There are in southern Kansas, it cannot be denied, materials for a conflagration very disastrous to the slaveholding interests of the southwestern States. Let me point out a few. They should be borne in mind by the gentlemen who are so lavishly disposing (on paper) of the Territories of the Union.

In the first place, the men are those who for six years have been resisting the incursions of Missouri and the outrages of Buford's men; who have the bloody memories of the summer of '56, the raids of Clarke, Hamilton and Brockett, and the massacre of the *Marias des Cygnes*, fresh in their souls and stirring them to wrath. They have the assurance of tried leaders, faith in their own courage and discipline, and a contempt for their opponents, nourished by a perfect knowledge of their fatal weakness. All of them have suffered and dared. The secession of the slave States throwing off the restraints of the Constitution and the power of the General Government, would hurl these men, like an avenging thunderbolt upon the contiguous slave States. I do not say such is their purpose, but I know the revolutionary materials that have been fused in this Kansas crucible, and am sure that such would be the result.

In addition to this old Free State element, which, thus educated, has become a very stern sort of anti-slavery voting or fighting material, as the case may be, holding no man or party responsible for their action—there are now the [illegible] daily coming in.

In the counties of Bourbon and Linn there [illegible]

in many instances barely escaping with their lives. A hundred and sixty persons are wintering on the Canadian River, in the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory. Mrs. Bewley, wife of the Methodist minister who was hung in August last at Fort Worth, lives at Iola, Allen County. The Rev. Mr. Millett, living at Xenia, Bourbon County, who made his escape at that time, and is credited as an intelligent and conscientious man, states to the best of his knowledge *at least five hundred white persons* were hung in Texas last summer. Constant additions are being made to their numbers in Kansas, by arrivals from Texas and Arkansas. It is expected that about a thousand persons will arrive in the Territory in early spring.

There are a large number of Northern men and women living in Western Arkansas. The Methodist Church North has a strong hold among them. It is well known on the border that these people are to be "cleaned out" during the secession movement. It cannot be done peaceably, nor will those now in Kansas, nor the active men there, stand quietly by and see their brethren butchered within a day and night's ride of them. I am not writing this as an alarmist, but because this state of things exists and must produce results which will become hereafter an important part of the settlement of the slavery question.

Another and still more important point is involved, viz: What is to become of the Indian territory in the event of the formation of a Slaveholding Confederacy? It is a beautiful tract, upon which the free State pioneer has set his eyes. Lying between Texas and Kansas, New Mexico and Arkansas, it is the key to not only New Mexico, Arizona, and the North Mexican States, but also to Northern Texas, Arkansas and Southwestern Missouri. For fifteen years slavery has been sedulously cultivated among the Indians, through the efforts of federal officials, proximate slave States, and the evangelists of the American Board of Missions. Yet there are dissatisfied elements in the nation itself working against the institution, and let alone, within five years, slavery will have disappeared. But since '56, the propaganda have turned their attention to this country. All of the later troubles in Southern Kansas have been fomented to prevent the free State men from passing on to it. Efforts were made in the Wyandot Convention to get that body to include South Nebraska in the State limits, so that the pretext might be readily used for cutting off a slice of Kansas. Senator Green has offered a resolution looking to that object, and will probably endeavor to press the matter when Kansas comes up for admission. A nice slave State they would have with Montgomery and his men among its citizens. The driving of settlers off the neutral lands, and the sale of New York Indian Tract was also a part of the programme.

Suppose Arkansas goes with the Southern Confederacy, she will also want the Indian territory. A collision is inevitable. The free State men of Southern Kansas *mean* that not another foot of territory shall be made into a slave State. They will prevent it, peaceably if they can, but forcibly if they must. The Indian territory is the key of the whole. Here then the conflict begins.

Let me say at this point, that the Southwest is the most vulnerable portion of the new slave-breeding confederacy—a few week's work in the Ozark Range makes Arkansas as well as the Indian Territory free, because by that time all the slaves would be in Chihuahua. What then would is to become of Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama and Texas? Take down your map and see.

I mention these things to show the Southern brawlers that while they have been planning, other men, reared in the stern school of Kansas have been also overlooking the field. What I here say is the result of my own observation, and not a statement of the plans of any set of men.

So much for Southern Kansas matters.

THE FAMINE AND RELIEF SUPPLIES.

While I have been here on my return east, large quantities of relief freight is being received. And here let me return thanks, hearty and grateful, to the people of Illinois for their large-hearted, open-handed benevolence. I know that the people of Kansas will re-echo my words when I say that, but for that beneficence many must have perished.

I find but very few grumblers among the many of whom I have inquired as to the distribution of the relief. This take to be good evidence that the Territorial Committee, through its agents, is efficiently doing its work.

Another thing cannot fail to strike an observer, and that is, the patience and dignity, amounting almost to heroism with which the mass bear their accumulated sufferings. I have known this people for four years, have felt with them, and seen the spirit of self-sacrifice which animates all. Yet—I have felt during the last three days as if life was poor and mean by their side and in the presence of such noble ones. "Whom the Lord loveth, he chasteneth," seems to be true in this view, in a very enobling sense. Their patience and self-sacrifice would seem to have come of the Father's love.

I could fill columns with the statements I have had, but this time I cannot write them. Let me make a few suggestions.

One is to donors, in relation to special shipments for particular localities. If parties could see the large amount of extra labor it imposes upon the already overworked Committee at this place, and the shipping agent, they would send their supplies to the general fund, especially when they learn that the machinery of the Committee is perfected so far that *every* locality can be reached.

Another suggestion is, to remember that *seed* will be wanted in the spring. Garden seeds will be a very acceptable gift, and all seed grain should be stored at convenient points for shipment by the first boats in the spring.

Boots and shoes are very much wanted. Could friends see men driving teams over the snow-covered, frozen prairies, a distance of one hundred miles and over, as I have, with nothing but *rags* tied around their feet, they would supply the deficiency. One-third of the teamsters who come into Atchison, have only rags or moccasins for feet covering. Another third are almost in the same situation, and the others are a very little better off; and the most clothed are left at home. Women and children are barefooted by hundreds. Clothing is needed. Don't send old rags, such as no one can wear. I have seen boxes opened and the garments they contained were often no better than those on the backs of the men waiting. Shoes are sent for women, through the sole of which you could run your finger. Send strong—no matter how coarse—garments. Get up some cases of stout boots. It would be a joyful sight to the often sorely perplexed and sorrowing distributor, who is now obliged to send the poor away empty, or but half provided for.

There is much fear of the scurvy breaking out. It has already appeared in some localities. Medicines, groceries, and anti-scorbutic preparations generally, would be a kindly gift. There are a good many sick and feeble. The insufficient food and want of fresh vegetables, etc., is liable to produce an epidemic at any time. A little now will perhaps prevent. Do not be alarmed friends at these appeals. The people of Kansas are deserving of all your active aid and kindly sympathies, and their future will well repay to the whole nation the gifts that bounteous hearts now pour out.

The weather has been very cold during the last ten days. The snow is from five to eight inches deep on the prairies. This, of course, adds much to the difficulties of supplying the people, yet as all are working together cheerfully and with a will, it may be hoped no extraordinary suffering will be felt.

EXCITEMENT AT ST. JOE.

A great excitement has been raised by the disunion demagogues of St. Joseph, in that delectable "burgh," about the relief goods. It is declared that arms are being sent into Kansas, as relief goods, and the mob announce their determination to prevent the forwarding of the stuff. I do not fear this much, but it is really to be feared that the prevailing excitement will be used as an instrument to destroy the *Free Democrat* office, the gallant Republican paper of North Missouri, and to mob its editor,—D. Webb Wilder, Esq. Mr. W. is one of the most fearless advocates of impartial freedom in the West, and the vim, wit and pungency of the *Free Democrat* is mainly due to his courage and ability. The pro-slaveryites fear him; hence this feeling. He and his associates have seen service in Kansas, and are not likely to be alarmed by trifles. Though not excited, they evidently believe there will be such an attempt made, in which case the Republicans will give a good account of themselves.

GENERAL ITEMS.

A large number of Quakers from Southern States are settling in Kansas. There is a colony of 100, from Tennessee, wintering on the Grasshopper, 18 miles from Leavenworth. They will locate in Breckinridge county. I am informed the yearly meeting of North Carolina have also recommended the same policy to the Friends in that jurisdiction. This is good news for Kansas, as such settlers are very much to be desired.

The U. S. Army officers at Fort Leavenworth had a great sleighing frolic a few days since. An enormous sleigh was rigged and decorated with the national bunting, and the stars and stripes floating at the prow. Thirty-three horses were harnessed thereto, to represent the various States. The odd one—intended for the balky member of the team, South Carolina—with the blue cockade reversed and the national colors floating above in triumph. The team was controlled by sixteen artillerists, seated a-la-postillion, and dressed in uniform. Capt. Barry of the Battery sat in the driver's seat, with trumpet in hand giving orders. The vehicle was occupied by the Band of the Fort, who played all the National airs. Thus the cavalcade, followed by a four-horse sleigh, filled with ladies, proceeded at the gallop through Leavenworth, with only an occasional stop for a fresh keg of lager for the musicians and drivers. The patriotic emblems were greeted with loud cheers from the citizens.

Much interest is felt in Kansas relative to the anticipated admission into the Union. It is to be hoped Congress will provide for her liberally so that she may be able to bear the expenses of a State Government.

R. J. H.

Letter from Major Anderson.

Fort Moultrie, S. C. Dec. 25, 1860.

To ——, Esq., Baltimore—Dear Sir:—I thank you for the trouble you were kind enough to take in correcting some of the rumors about me. You are right in saying that I could not and would not say anything contradictory of them. My plan has always been to try and do my duty honestly and fully, and trust that the good sense and justice of the people would give me credit for good intentions, even if my judgment should turn out not to have been good. I must confess that I regret that the papers are making so much of my position here. I do not deserve the least credit for what I am doing, which is nothing more than any one should do in my position, and, perhaps, not done half so well as many others would do. I receive nearly every mail letters of sympathy, and many of them from strangers. I hope that it will not be long before something will occur to give me a chance of being relieved from my present position.

Robert Anderson.

An Outrage.

Baltimore, Dec. 28.—The schooner Alice Mowe, arrived here from St. Domingo, brings news that the guano island, Alta Vela, in the Carribbean Sea, in legal possession of American citizens, has been forcibly taken by the Dominican Government, and the parties on the island taken prisoners to St. Domingo—the Government also destroying the American property on the island. This is viewed as a gross outrage, and a violation of American [illegible]

A PLAN OF COMPROMISE.

Letter from a Member of Mr. Fillmore's Cabinet.

The following letter is handed to us for publication by the gentleman to whom it is addressed. The writer was a member of Mr. Fillmore's Cabinet:

Staunton, Va., Dec. 19, 1860.

Dear Chrisman: I have read with interest your remarks on the unfortunate condition of the country. The time has now come when one of two things must inevitably occur—either a satisfactory adjustment of pending difficulties, or a permanent separation of the free and slave States. There is no division of opinion on this subject in the slave States. The only question debated is, whether we shall separate at once, or make one more effort for peace. I am an advocate for the latter course, and will task all my energies, in the coming Legislature, to prevent a rupture. How far this is possible remains to be seen. The eastern portion of the State is ripe for separation, but I hope more moderate counsels will prevail among western members.

To insure harmony we must have a repeal of the Personal Liberty bills, and an honest and faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave law, and of the law for the rendition of fugitives from justice, and we must consent to such modifications of the Fugitive law as will remove some of the features most obnoxious to the people of the free States without impairing its efficiency.

2. It will be necessary to provide effectual guarantees against interference with the inter-State slave trade, or with the institution in the District of Columbia, and in the arsenals, &c., in the United States.

3. In regard to the Territories (which present the great bone of contention) my plan of adjustment would be this:—The Territories being common property, acquired by the common blood and treasure of both sections, it is obvious that neither section is entitled to the whole of them. The North, by its dogma that "slavery shall be excluded from the Territories," substantially claims all. The South by its dogma of "slavery protection" in all the Territories, virtually claims all. Neither of these pretensions is founded in justice, and neither can be admitted. The diversity in the habits and pursuits of the people of the two sections forbid the idea of a joint occupation. The question arises, What are we to do? There are but two modes of settlement—by *force*, and by *compact*.

In the case of individuals who are joint owners of a tract of land which cannot be occupied in common, a court of equity would soon settle it by partition. Why should not the North and South settle their dispute in the same way? Let a division line be run along the parallel of 36 deg. 30 min. from the western line of Missouri to the eastern line of California, and thence with the line of that State, southward and westward to the Pacific. Let it be agreed that the normal condition of all the territory which we now have, or may hereafter acquire north of that line, shall be free, and the normal condition of all that we now own, or may hereafter acquire south of that line, shall be Slave. Let the normal condition continue until after the States carved out of the territories, shall be admitted into the Union. After their admission they can change their status as they please.

This is a departure from the principle of the Missouri Compromise, in this: That it fixes the status of the territories on both sides of the line irrevocably (by constitutional amendment) until after the States are admitted, and no State should be admitted until it has a population equal to the rate of representation.

My reason for suggesting this change is, that experience has demonstrated the difficulty of adjusting the question of Slavery in territories. If it is left to the people of territories, either through their legislatures or a convention, it will be a standing invitation to border ruffianism, brawling demagogues and Sharp's-rifle fanatics, to repeat the scenes in Kansas; and should a constitution be adopted, we should have a renewal of the Lecompton Drama in Congress.

By postponing the final settlement of the status of the new counties until after their admission, you effectually place it *beyond the jurisdiction of Congress*, and render it a purely *domestic question* to be settled by the people of the State for themselves; squatter sovereignty is suspended by popular sovereignty, and all angry strife is banished.

As a supplement to this measure, I would suggest, 1st, that the laws against the African slave trade be strictly enforced, and 2d, add a guarantee that no new Territory, North or South, should ever be acquired, *except by treaty*, which of course would require two-thirds of the Senate to ratify it.

These provisions seem to me fair and just, and ought to be satisfactory to both sections. Each would get all it really wants. The two systems of civilization and labor would be left free to progress, side by side, without interference, and each would minister to the prosperity of the other.

The South would have a guarantee for what it is now entitled to under the Constitution, and the North would be effectually secured against the acquisition of new territory for the purpose of enlarging the area of slavery.

Should the two sections have the good sense to accommodate their difficulties, we should soon have a return of good feeling, and enter on a new career of prosperity, with the assurance that our Union would be perpetuated. The mere apprehension of a rupture has resulted in a depreciation of the currency, public stocks, crops, lands and slaves, probably not less in amount than five hundred millions. This is but the beginning of the evil. Let us commence cutting each other's throats, and who can calculate the immense destruction of pecuniary interests, to say nothing of the still more important social, moral and religious and political evils that would ensue.

May God in his mercy incline the heart of our people to wisdom, and save us from the horrid calamities incident to internecine strife and bloody fratricidal war.

Very truly, your friend and ob't serv't,

Alex H. H. Stuart.

Herring Chrisman, Esq.

Rice's Proposition.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

Washington, Dec. 28, 1860.

THE SENATE SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

The Committee of Thirteen had an important session to-day. Mr. Douglas's scheme, which has already been published, was taken up. The Republicans voted against it on the ground that the several sections were merely parts of a plan which they could not sustain in the aggregate. Messrs. Douglas and Crittenden were its only supporters.

Mr. Bigler then presented a proposition to parcel out the Territories, which was put aside without a division. This brought the Committee to Mr. Rice's project, as follows:

Resolved, That all the territory lying north of 36 deg. 30 min. should be at once admitted into the Union, as a State, upon an equal footing with the original States, and be called "The State of Washington;" and that all the territory south of 36 deg. 30 min. should be at once admitted into the Union as a State, upon an equal footing with the original States, and be called "The State of Jefferson;" and in such case, provision should be made that whenever any portion of said State shall contain within an area of not less than 60,000 square miles, 130,000 inhabitants, a new State may be formed and admitted into the Union, with such boundaries as Congress may prescribe, and to carry the provisions of this resolution into effect, all acts organizing Territorial Governments should be repealed, to take effect on the ——. And also that an appropriation should be made to defray the expenses of the Convention in said States, and that Congress should provide for the legislative and judicial expenses of each State when formed under proper limitation.

Mr. Seward, on behalf of the Republicans, moved to amend by excepting Kansas from the proposed State north of the Missouri line, so as to admit her under the Wyandott Constitution. This amendment was voted down by the Democrats, including Mr. Rice, and was supported by the Republicans and Mr. Douglas.

Messrs. Seward and Grimes stated that their friends rejected the plan because Kansas was improperly denied her rights. Mr. Jefferson Davis spoke favorably in general terms of Mr. Rice's proposition, and it was approved by the Republican Senators, with the qualification stated. These indications are considered as favorable to the idea, that a basis of settlement may yet be obtained, and certainly without any surrender of principle by Republicans.

After these proceedings, Mr. Toombs moved that the Committee report they could not agree upon any proposition, and ask to be discharged. Mr. Douglas amended it so as to say they had been unable to agree, which was carried—the Republicans voting affirmatively.

Mr. Toombs then proposed that the Committee should adjourn *sine die*, but Mr. Seward succeeded in striking out the latter clause, and the Committee stands adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

The Great Demonstration at Pittsburgh.

Our Pittsburgh exchanges of Friday are jubilant over the monster meeting held in that city on Thursday in relation to the removal of arms from the arsenal. The *Gazette* says:

We do not wish to indulge in declamatory remarks, nor to publish a sensation article for readers abroad; disclaiming everything of this sort, we candidly state that within our knowledge no such a meeting has ever been convened in Pittsburgh. It was held without distinction of party, prominent Democrats having from the outset taken the leading step in the matter and made common cause with the Republicans. It consisted of every class of citizens, merchants, farmers, mechanics and laboring men, all of whom seemed to be intensely excited upon the subject to consult upon which had brought them together. It was also observable that not only all the most wealthy and intelligent members of the community were present, but also our more venerable citizens, those who seldom mingle in political gatherings, who have long ago foregone active participation in the current events of the day, and who can only be drawn out by something of unusual moment.

The *Journal* estimates the number present at not less than 10,000. It says:

We plant our feet, we, the mighty mass of people in this great hive of industry, plant our feet firmly on the rock of the Constitution and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it. Rebels, traitors everywhere, may rest assured that if the country shall call upon us to turn out and defend the Union when it shall be attacked by them, as we said yesterday, we shall be there.

Thrice is he armed who has his quarrel just,
And he is naked, though locked up in steel,
Whose conscience with injustice is corrupted.

We have heretofore copied the resolutions adopted by the meeting.

Dwelling Burned.—The dwelling house of E. Olds, on Delhi Prairie, about two miles southwest of Morrison, Whiteside County, was entirely consumed, together with its whole contents, on Monday night of last week.

Lansing Out of the Woods.—This day the cars commence running to the Dryer Road, only eight miles by the stage road from the Lansing House. We shall see the cars within the city limits by the 1st of February. Surely Lansing is "out of the woods."—*Lansing (Mich.) Republican, Dec. 26th.*

—Number of hogs slaughtered at Keokuk up to November 27th, was 27,432. The price ranges from $4@4.50. The *Gate City* says there are 40,000 hogs for sale within a circle of thirty miles from Keokuk.

THE EVACUATION OF FORT MOULTRIE.

Excitement in the City—The Causes—The Occupation of Fort Sumter—Occupation of Fort Moultrie by South Carolina Troops.

[From the Charleston Courier, Dec. 28.]

Throughout the city yesterday the greatest excitement prevailed in relation to the news from Fort Moultrie and Sumter. As early as eight o'clock in the forenoon the rumors of the destruction of the former of these military posts, and the occupation of the latter by the forces of the United States, were circulated. It was at first currently reported and believed that Fort Moultrie had been laid in ruins; that the guns were spiked and the carriages, &c., together with the barracks, burned, and that the post had been entirely abandoned. The reports spread like wildfire, and soon gained currency in every part of the city. Crowds of citizens anxiously inquired of each other the latest intelligence in relation to the affair; squads collected on every corner of the streets, and in front of the public resorts, to canvass the subject.

The newspaper offices were besieged, the hotel halls were thronged, and even the grave and serious gentlemen composing the State Convention shared in the general excitement. On all hands anger and indignation were expressed at the supposed perfidious conduct of the Federal authorities, at whose instance it was at first thought the movement was made. The people were greatly incensed at the idea of a wilful breach of those assurances of non-action which had been volunteered by the government at Washington, and upon which so much reliance and confidence had been placed by the entire population that every impulse to take the necessary precautions for their own safety had been restrained.

Instinctively men flew to arms. Orders were immediately issued to the military to hold themselves in readiness for service.

All the military forces ordered out promptly obeyed the summons, and the streets were soon enlivened by the appearance of individual members of the different organizations in their uniforms.

About noon the excitement in the streets had attained the highest pitch. The Convention was known to be in secret conclave, and it was believed that this was the subject matter of their deliberations. The streets swarmed with people. Additional flags were displayed from the stores and houses on the principal streets. The Custom House, and other buildings formerly in the possession of the United States Government, displayed the bunting of the infant Republic of South Carolina. Every one looked upon the "war as actually begun," and all seemed to feel that their brethren were in the field, and themselves began to grow restless at the prospect of inactivity and suspense.

Later in the day, however, the excitement was somewhat abated, when it became known that the movement on the part of the forces of the United States at Fort Moultrie was not at the instance of the administration at Washington, but was merely a precautionary measure taken by Commander Anderson, under conviction that his position within the fortress on Sullivan's Island would not be tenable, if attacked in it by well organized and disciplined troops. The contradiction of the first reports in relation to the damage done the fort by the troops that had evacuated it, also had a tendency to allay the excitement of the occasion.

FORT SUMTER AS OCCUPIED.

In order to ascertain truthful statements of the actual damage done to the forts, of the causes of the movement, and of the state of affairs generally, reporters were dispatched to the scene during the forenoon. On the way across the harbor, the hoisting of an American flag from the staff of Fort Sumter, at precisely 12 o'clock, gave certain indication that the stronghold was occupied by the troops of the United States.

On a near approach the fortress was discovered to be occupied, the guns appeared to be mounted, and sentinels were discovered on duty, and the place to give every sign of occupancy and military discipline. The grim fortress frowned defiance on every side—the busy notes of preparation resounded through its unforbidding recesses, and everything seemed to indicate the utmost alacrity in the work on hand.

FORT MOULTRIE AND ITS CONDITION.

Turning towards Fort Moultrie, a dense cloud of smoke was seen to pour from the end facing the sea. The flagstaff was down, and the whole place had an air and desolation and abandonment quite the reverse of its busy look one week ago, when scores of laborers were engaged in adding to its strength all the works skill and experience could suggest.

In the immediate vicinity of the rear or land side entrance, however, greater activity was observable. At the time of our visit a large force of hands had been summoned to deliver up their implements for transportation to Fort Sumter. Around on every side were the evidences of labor in the fortification of the work.

In many places a portion of the defences were strengthened by every appliance that art could suggest or ingenuity devise; while in others the uncompleted works gave evidences of the utmost confusion. On all hands the process of removing goods, furniture and munitions was yet going on. The heavy guns upon the ramparts of the Fort were thrown down from their carriages and spiked. Every ounce of powder and every cartridge had been removed from the magazines; and, in fact, everything like small arms, clothing, provisions, accoutrements, and other munitions of war, had been removed off and deposited—nothing but heavy balls and useless cannon remained.

The entire place was, to all appearances, littered up with the odd ends and fragments of war's desolation. Confusion could not have been more complete had the late occupants retired in the face of a besieging foe. Fragments of gun-carriages, &c., broken to pieces, bestrewed the ramparts. Sand bags, and barrels filled with earth, crowned the walls, and were firmly imbedded in their bomb-proof surface, as an additional safeguard—and notwithstanding the heterogeneous scattering of materials and implements, the walls of the Fort evinced a vague degree of energy in preparing for an attack. A ditch some fifteen feet wide and about the same in depth, surrounds the entire wall on three sides.

On the south side, or front, a glacis has been commenced and prosecuted nearly to completion; with a rampart of sand bags, barrels, &c. On one side of the fort a palisado of Palmetto logs is extended around the ramparts as a complete defence against an escalading party. New embrasures have been cut in the walls so as to command the faces of the bastions and ditch. These new defenses are all incomplete, and are evidence of the haste with which they were erected. Considering the inferior force, in point of numbers, under his command, Major Anderson had paid particular attention to strengthening only a small part of the fort. A greater portion of the labor expended was spent upon the citadel or center of the west point of the position. This he had caused to be strengthened in every way, loop-holes were cut, and everything was so arranged that in case a well-concerted attack was made, he would have retired from the outer bastions to the citadel, and afterwards blown up the other portions of the fort. For this purposes mines had already been sprung, and trains had been laid ready for the application of the match. The barrack rooms and every other part of the fort that was indefensible would have gone at a touch.

On the ramparts of the fort fronting Fort Sumpter were nine eight-inch Columbiads, mounted on wooden carriages. As soon as the evacuation of the fort was complete, the carriages of these guns were fired, and at the time of visiting the fort yesterday, were nearly consumed, and the guns thereby dismounted. These guns, as well as those constituting the entire armament of the fortress, were spiked before it was abandoned. This is the only damage done the fortification, further than cutting down the flag-staff and the breaking up of ammunition wagons to form ramparts on the walls of the fort.

THE EVACUATION.

The fort was found to be in charge of two officers and four men, who had been left behind merely to act as a watch. The place was sealed to all but the watch, and none but these were allowed to enter.

From the officers in charge it was learned that the evacuation of the fort commenced a little after sundown on Wednesday evening. The men were ordered to hold themselves in readiness, with knapsacks packed, at a moment's notice, but up to the moment of their leaving had no idea of abandoning the post. They were reviewed on parade, and were then ordered to two schooners lying in the vicinity, where they embarked, taking with them all the necessaries, stores, etc., requisite in their evacuation.

Several trips were made during the night, and a great part of the provisions and camp furniture were transported under cover of night. The brightness of the moon, however, afforded but slight concealment to their movements, and in one of the trips, Lieut. Davis in command, a schooner full of soldiers and baggage, passed directly under the bow of the guard boat Nina. The officer who made the statement expressed himself to be ignorant whether the watchman on board the Nina discovered the movement or not—at all events, he said they did not signify any cognizance of the fact.

REASONS FOR EVACUATION.

From conversations held with the gentlemen in possession of the fort yesterday, it was ascertained that the first impetus given to the work of strengthening the fort was after the speeches of Messrs. Magrath, Memminger and others, when fears were aroused that the time would shortly come which would call into exercise the use of force in protecting the public property. Upon this all the energies of the officers and men were called forth to render the position as strong as possible. Attacks were expected only from the land side, and to the strengthening of these points all the available force was put. The officers expressed themselves to be able, after preparation, &c., to make a successful resistance against any mob or undisciplined force, but against organized troops the small garrison could make no stand.

Major Anderson had been ordered to hold the fort, to protect the work, and he intended to do it at every hazard. He denied that either the President or Secretary of War had given any orders for the evacuation of the post. Major Anderson had done this on his own responsibility, thinking that by such a step he would make himself secure against attack, protect the lives of his soldiers, and could better guard the public property, for in his position at Fort Sumpter he could easily command, and, if necessary, silence the batteries of Fort Moultrie.

THE OCCUPATION OF FORT MOULTRIE BY SOUTH CAROLINA TROOPS.

At twenty minutes to eight o'clock the troops on board the Nina and Gen. Clinch landed on the wharf of Sullivan's Island. Rapidly forming, they proceeded, under the command of Col. De Saussure, towards the walls of Fort Moultrie. A sergeant and ten men held possession of the place. On the approach of Col. De Saussure's command the detachment of United States troops retired without offering any resistance.

The gates were not closed even, and forty minutes after the steamer touched the wharf the Palmetto flag, mounted on a hastily prepared flagstaff, (as the original one had been cut away,) was flung to the breeze amid the huzzas of the occupants. Active preparations were immediately commenced to render the place defensible. The spiked guns and those dismantled by the burning of the carriages will soon be in a position to respond to any hostile demonstration made against the place.

At 12 o'clock last night, when our reporter left the island, all was quiet and orderly. Sentries were pacing the ramparts, and the hail of "All well" resounded at regular intervals from the several posts.

At Castle Pinckney the same quiet prevailed up to the hour of going to press. The spirited commands in possession are active in their vigilance, and perfectly competent to take care of themselves.

MAJOR ANDERSON.

Major Robert Anderson, U. S. A., has achieved the unenviable distinction of opening civil war between American citizens by an act of gross breach of faith. He has, under counsels of a panic, deserted his post at Fort Moultrie, and, under false pretexts, has transferred his garrison and military stores and supplies to Fort Sumter. He has virtually and grossly violated a solemn pledge given by his Chief and accepted by South Carolina; and he had all possible assurance from South Carolina that his honor, and position and his duty would be respected until a proper and open declaration of war. While the enemies of South Carolina have been falsely accusing her of violence and precipitation, and have been endeavoring, by exciting rumors, to urge her or her sons to such premature demonstrations, South Carolina took her position honorably and fairly.

It is not our duty at present to estimate the reasons which have impelled this act, which is without precedent in the records of the United States army—an army whose honor has never suffered when in the keeping of South Carolina. Our feelings warn us, however, to defer comments and to await developments, for we could not willingly do injustice even to such a foe.

HOW IT WAS MANAGED.

We hear that on Christmas day Major Anderson dined formally with the secession authorities—chiefs—in Charleston, and was duly carried back to Fort Moultrie by early moonlight, apparently very much overcome by the good things drinkable set before him. Those in charge of the steamer posted in the channel to watch his movements in the fort, therefore, thought it would be safe for them to relax their vigilance and themselves take a Christmas night frolic, and in the midst of which Anderson and his force spiked Moultrie's guns and landed safely in Fort Sumter. The apparent intoxication of Anderson was but a feint to have the very effect it did have.—*Star.*

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

Defeat of the Liberal Forces at Toluca.

[From the New Orleans Delta of the 28th.]

By the Tennessee, yesterday, we received information of a brilliant movement of Miramon from the city of Mexico, and the complete rout by him of the division of the Liberal forces stationed at Toluca, under the command of Berriozabal. It appears that this movement was designed and consummated through the treachery of some of the officers of the Liberal party, belonging to the former division of Marquez. In order to disguise his troops, Miramon caused to be made several hundred blouses, such as are worn by laborers, that the Liberal position might thus be approached without exciting suspicion. The troops were ordered, whenever they met any of Berriozabal's soldiers, to shout: "Hurrah for Liberty and Reform," as if they belonged to Ampudia's division; and after having joined them, to seize the men and force the commanding officer, under pain of instant death, to send a message to Berriozabal, assuring him that everything was right. This scheme succeeded perfectly. On the night of the 7th, at 8 o'clock, Miramon set out from Mexico, accompanied by 400 soldiers, disguised in blouses. The surprise was complete. Degollado, Gomez, Farias, and Berriozabal were captured. Marquez' old officers all joined him again, as soon as he made his appearance in company with Miramon. In the action Negrete, who had deserted from the Liberal party early in the war, was killed by Berriozabal. Ten pieces of artillery were taken and 500 prisoners. The men were immediately forced to join the ranks of the victors, and the officers were taken as prisoners to the city of Mexico. Fortunately for the Liberals, Berriozabal had very few men with him at Toluca, else the whole Liberal force might have been routed, and the seige of the city rendered, for a time impracticable.

STARTLING REPORT FROM GEORGIA.

A Rumored Slave Insurrection.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

Washington, Dec. 28, 1860.

The following dispatch, dated at Macon, Ga., on Thursday, December 27, reached a gentleman here last night, who has allowed me to copy it for your paper:

"Rumors of a rising among the slaves in the southwestern part of the State prevail here. It is impossible to say with certainty whether an insurrection has really taken place, or is only threatened.

"The greatest care is taken to keep the matter secret, but most exaggerated reports are whispered aloud in this town to-day.

"There is certainly much excitement among the negroes everywhere, and the occasional rumor of fighting at Charleston makes them restless and very dangerous. "I am told that some planters are hastily getting all things ready to send their wives and young children to the North."

WESTERN MATTERS.

The fare on the Dubuque and Pacific Rail road from Dubuque to Independence, has been reduced to $2.

—A colored woman in the employ of J. W. Richardson, Muscatine, was horribly burned by the explosion of a camphene lamp a few evenings since. No hopes were entertained of her recovery.

Destructive Fire.—On Thursday morning last, a fire broke out in the second story of Garrett's building, in Lane, Ogle County, which resulted in the destruction of nearly one half of the business portion of the town. The following are the sufferers: Boyce & Bump, general stock of dry goods, groceries, crockery, etc.—entire loss $3,000, fully insured. H. M. Miller, law office; most of his books, etc., saved. S. D. Bugle, daguerrean,—loss $200. Dr. Knight, homeopathic physician—loss $200. All the above were in the Garrett building. The store of Joseph Parker, the bakery of J. Van Bramer, and the office of Dr. Gould, all in Mr. Parker's building, contents mostly saved; store insured for $900. The hardware store of L. Williams & Co., entirely consumed with contents; loss $2,000—fully insured; the building was owned by Mr. Lovejoy and insured for $300. The adjoining building owned and occupied by Mr. Lovejoy as a furniture store; contents fully saved; insured for $1,400. The next building occupied by Mr. Price as a boot and shoe store,—insured; building owned by Mr. Dickerman, and insured for $300. The next building was owned and occupied by Clark & Dane as a drug store; most of the contents saved; insured for $1,500. The next was J. Fesler's boot and shoe store; loss $200. Quite a number of other stores and residences suffered more or less damage, but no other buildings were consumed. The entire loss was about $20,000.

—A man by the name of R. N. Smith, well-dressed and of respectable appearance, was placed in the Sangamon County poor house, a few days since, and died a few hours after with *mania a potu*. He was from Maine.

Supposed Murder.—James McCarty is under arrest in Galena, for the supposed murder of his wife on Wednesday night last, and the subsequent burning of his house with her body in it, to cover the crime. Circumstances are strong against him. So we learn from the Galena *Courier*.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
We have just received a superb assortment of
POINT GAUZE SETTS.
POINT VENICE SETTS, PARIS EMBRODERIES,
On Collars, Sleeves Handkerchiefs, &c.
Rich Robes, Evening Dress Goods, Paris Cloaks,
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., &c.
WM. M. ROSS & CO., 167 and 169 Lake street.

BALMORAL SKIRTS
Of Extra Width and Length,
AND EXCLUSIVE STYLES,
Made to our order.
Balmoral Hose,
LADIES' SKATING HOSE,
Ladies and Gentlemen's Skating Caps,
Just received by
WM. M. ROSS & CO., 167 and 169 Lake street.

SENSIBLE!
Those Hand Knit
WORSTED GOODS,
ADAPTED TO THE CLIMATE
And the Holidays.
Manufactured and sold by
ADDISON GRAVES,
73..........Lake Street..........73.

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN AND Hudson Bay Co.'s
FURS.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS,
Sleigh and Carriage Robes, Buffalo Skins, Gentlemen's Collars, Caps, Gloves, &c., &c.
THOMAS B. MORRIS & CO.,
107 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.
Have on hand a large assortment of goods of the above description, which they will sell at moderate prices, warranting every article sold as represented.
CASH PAID FOR SHIPPING FURS

WE OFFER FOR SALE AT low prices,
500 Boxes Soap. 200 Boxes Starch,
100 Kegs Sal Soda, 100 Kegs S. C. Soda,
200 Boxes Saleratus, 25 Boxes Potash
100 Boxes Concentrated Lye.
WILLIAM LITTLE & CO., 19 South Water St.
SUGAR, &c.
[illegible]

JEWELRY, WATCHES AND Silver Ware,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Geo. W. Stevens & Co.,
77 LAKE STREET,
Offer for sale the largest and best selected assortment of goods ever brought to the Northwest, consisting in part of
DIAMONDS, PEARLS, CARBUNCLES,
LAVA SETS, CAMEO SETS, STONE CAMEO SETS, CORAL SETS, MALACHITE SETS, JET SETS, MOSAIC SETS, GARNET SETS,
CHAIN BRACELETS, PLAIN BRACELETS, ETRUSCAN BRACELETS, CORAL BRACELETS,
CHATELAINE CHAINS, (all styles,)
SCARF PINS, GENTS' CURB CHAINS, NECKLACES, (a large assortment,)
SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS,
SILVER WARE, GOLD SPECTACLES, TEA, TABLE, SUGAR, PIE KNIVES,
SALT, DESSERT, BERRY, AND ICE SPOONS, (various patterns,)
INDIVIDUAL SALTS, NAPKIN RINGS, CAKE AND CARD BASKETS,
GOBLETS, WINE STANDS, TEA SETS, &C.
FANCY GOODS,
In the Greatest Variety, such as
FANS, OPERA GLASSES,
COMBS, CARD CASES, PORTE MONNAIES, &C.
GEO. W. STEVENS & CO.,
77..........Lake Street..........77

MUDGE'S
American Sherry.
THE NORTHWEST
PRODUCING ITS OWN WINE.
A Great Want Supplied.
A pure Wine of delicate flavor that competent judges pronounce superior to most of the high priced wines sold in this country, is now being produced by the undersigned from the
STRAWBERRY VARIETY OF RHUBARB.
Beyond the ordinary tonic effect of a Pure Grape Wine, this acts as an alterative, and INVALIDS SUFFERING FROM INDIGESTION AND CONSTIPATION OF THE BOWELS, AND WHO, CONSEQUENTLY CANNOT USE OTHER WINES, are using it with the happiest effect.
Sold at manufacturer's prices by
J. H. REED & CO., Chicago, Ill.
I. R. Mudge, Belvedere, Ill., Sept. 1, 1860.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS
SUPPLIED WITH
BLANK BOOKS,
ENVELOPES
AND
WRITING PAPERS,
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES
F. MUNSON.
Blank Book Manufacturer,
143 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

STOP!
Read and Consider!!
Why is it necessary to eat and drink poor things when you can get much better for the money, at
STANTON'S,
No. 48 .... Clark Street .... No. 48
NEXT TO SHERMAN HOUSE,
Everything in the way of
PRESERVED FRUITS,
The best and finest
PICKLES—Foreign & Domestic.
UNEXCELLED
COFFEES AND TEAS.
Every variety of
Sauces, Condiments and Spices, Green Turtle Soup, Spiced Salmon, Lobster, Pic'd Salmon and Mackerel.
THE BEST
SHERRY, MADERIA AND PORT WINES,
Old Bourbon and Old Rye
WHISKIES.
SUPERIOR BRANDIES,
AND THE
BEST AND CHEAPEST HAVANA SEGARS.
Try and you will be convinced of the truth of these assertions.

REMOVAL. REMOVAL.
WE HAVE REMOVED OUR
STOCK OF PAPERS
To our new and commodious warehouse
Nos. 42 and 44 State Street,
OPPOSITE CITY HOTEL.
Where we shall be pleased to see our old customers and friends. Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge. We hope to continue to merit the confidence of the public as heretofore.
G. H. & L. LAFLIN.
42 and 44 State street, opposite City Hotel.

Railroads, Banks, and Insurance Co's,
You will find everything in the shape of Papers and Envelopes for Banks, Check Books, Deposit Tickets, Policies of Insurance, Show Cards and Railroad Tickets, at lower prices than can be found in this market.
DRUGGISTS,
We have Seidlitz, Filtering, Tissue, Hardware, Manilla and Colored Papers adapted to your use.
LAWYERS,
We have the best varieties of Legal Caps, Note, Letter Papers, and Envelopes in the market at the lowest prices. Call and see before buying.
AUBURNDALE PAPERS.
Have you tried the Note, Letter and Cap Papers of the Celebrated Brand? If not try them. They are pronounced the
Cheapest and Best Papers
In the market, and taking preference over all other Brands.
STATIONERS AND COUNTY CLERKS.
You will find it to your advantage to call and examine our goods. They are desirable and what you need. Our stock of Fine Notes and Paths for Ladies cannot be excelled. Letter and Cap Papers of every kind and quality. We have everything you need and at low prices. Call and satisfy yourselves.
G. H. & L. LAFLIN,
42 and 44 State street, opposite City Hotel.
GROCERS AND DRY GOODS DEALERS,
Will find in our stock all kinds and qualities of Straw and Manilla Wrapping papers. Also Letter, Cap and Note Papers suitable for their trade and consumption.
G. H. & L. LAFLIN,
42 and 44 State street, opposite City Hotel.
PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS,
You will consult your own interests by calling and examining our stock, comprised in part as follows:
[illegible]
CUT CARDS AND CARD BOARDS,
Of the best manufacture.
G. H. & L. LAFLIN,
42 and 44 State street, opposite City Hotel.

T. C. SMITH & CO.
Brass Cock Manufacturers,
COPPERSMITHS,
And Dealers in
WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS,
SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &c.
Also—Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds connected with the Trade.
229 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

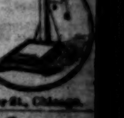
FACTS WORTH KNOWING.—
DR. PLUMLEIGH'S
INDIAN BOTANIC PLASTER.
Will cure all and every kind of Lameness.
[illegible]

Special Notices.
[C]incinnati, Hamilton County, [illegible]
JOHN LEE.
[Sworn] and subscribed to before me, August 21, 1860.
[W]. HANSELMAN, Justice of the Peace, No. 44 Western st., Cincinnati, O.
[T]o Consumptives.—The Advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks by a simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. [illegible]
[ED]WARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings [Co.], New York.
[A] Friend in Need. Try it.— [illegible]
[G]reeley's Bourbon Bitters.— [illegible]
A. W. GREELEY, Proprietor, No. 23 Tremont, Boston, Mass.
J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, No. 72 State street, Chicago
[L]yon's Katharion for the Hair. [illegible]
[T]hose who are curious to witness wonderful perfection [illegible]
[K]ennedy's Medical Discovery [illegible]

Music Stores.
[W]. W. KIMBALL,
DEALER IN
[PIANO] FORTES AND MELODEONS,
No. 99 Clark Street.
[H]ALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S Piano Fortes, [illegible]
[LA]RGEST WHOLESALE HOUSE IN [Music]al Instruments and Strings,
JULIUS BAUER,
[So]uth Clark Street, Chicago, [illegible]
[THE] LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES.
J. BAUER.
[DR]UMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
JULIUS BAUER, MANUFACTURER OF [DRUM]S AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS. [South] Clark Street, Chicago.
WORCESTER'S IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES. [illegible]
[DO]DWORTH'S MUSIC STORE, No. 6 Astor Place, N. Y. [illegible]
HARVEY B. DODWORTH, Director of Dodworth's Band.

Eye and Ear.
[EY]E AND EAR.—
DR. CADWELL, [OPER]ATOR ON THE [E]YE AND EAR.
[illegible]
[LO]UIS MAUSS,
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,
South Clark Street
Opposite the Court House.
[illegible]

Plumbing.
[J.] D. McFARLANE'S
Gas, Steam Fitting
—AND—
[PL]UMBING ESTABLISHMENT.
[5]4 La Salle Street, Chicago,
DEALER IN
[GA]S FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE,
[PR]ACTICAL PLUMBER,
And Manufacturer of
[AL]L KINDS OF STEAM WORK.
TO THE TRADE:
[illegible]

Scales,
[F]RYEE & FORSYTH, Manufacturing Company
[S]CALES,
& BURGLAR PROOF [S]AFES,

A. E. SPENCER, Agent, 122 South Water St., Chicago.
[HI]TCHCOCK'S
Premium Scales!

[HO]WE'S STAND[ARD] SCALES

[illegible]

JEWELRY, WATCHES AND Silver Ware, FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Geo. W. Stevens & Co.,

77 LAKE STREET,

Offer for sale the largest and best selected assortment of goods ever brought to the Northwest, consisting in part of

DIAMONDS, PEARLS, CARBUNCLES,

LAVA SETS, CAMEO SETS, STONE CAMEO SETS, CORAL SETS, MALACHITE SETS, JET SETS, MOSAIC SETS, GARNET SETS, CHAIN BRACELETS, PLAIN BRACELETS, ETRUSCAN BRACELETS, CORAL BRACELETS, CHATELAINE CHAINS, (all styles,) SCARF PINS, GENTS' GUBS CHAINS, NECKLACES, (a large assortment,) SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS, GOLD SPECTACLES, SILVER WARE, PIE KNIVES, TEA, TABLE, SUGAR, SALT, DESSERT, BERRY, AND ICE SPOONS, (various patterns.) INDIVIDUAL SALTS, NAPKIN RINGS, CAKE AND CARD BASKETS, GOBLETS, WINE STANDS, TEA SETS, &C.

FANCY GOODS,

In the Greatest Variety, such as FANS, OPERA GLASSES, COMBS, CARD CASES, PORTE MONNAIES, &C.

GEO. W. STEVENS & CO.,
77 .... Lake Street 77

MUDGE'S American Sherry.

THE NORTHWEST PRODUCING ITS OWN WINE.

A Great Want Supplied.

A pure wine of delicate flavor that competent judges pronounce superior to most of the high priced wines sold in this country, is now being produced by the undersigned from the

STRAWBERRY VARIETY OF RHUBARB.

Beyond the ordinary tonic effect of a Pure Grape Wine, this acts as an alterative, and invaluable ... FROM INDIGESTION AND CONSTIPATION OF THE BOWELS, AND WHO, CONSEQUENTLY CANNOT USE OTHER WINES, are using it with the happiest effect.

Sold at manufacturer's prices by J. H. REED & CO., Chicago, Ill.
I. K. MUDGE, Belvidere, Ill., Sept. 1, 1860.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS SUPPLIED WITH BLANK BOOKS, ENVELOPES AND WRITING PAPERS, AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

F. MUNSON, Blank Book Manufacturer, 148 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

STOP! *Read and Consider!!*

Why is it necessary to eat and drink poor things when you can get much better for the money, at

STANTON'S,
No. 48 ..... Clark Street ..... No. 48
NEXT TO SHERMAN HOUSE,
Everything in the way of

PRESERVED FRUITS,
The best and finest

PICKLES—Foreign & Domestic.
UNEXCELLED

COFFEES AND TEAS.
Every variety of

Sauces, Condiments and Spices, Green Turtle Soup, Spiced Salmon, Lobster, Pk'd Salmon and Mackerel.

THE BEST SHERRY, MADERIA AND PORT WINES,
Old Bourbon and Old Rye WHISKIES, SUPERIOR BRANDIES, AND THE BEST AND CHEAPEST HAVANA SEGARS.

Try and you will be convinced of the truth of all these assertions.

REMOVAL. REMOVAL.
WE HAVE REMOVED OUR STOCK OF PAPERS
To our new and commodious warehouse
Nos. 42 and 44 State Street, OPPOSITE CITY HOTEL.

Where we shall be pleased to see our old customers and friends. Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge. We hope to continue to merit the confidence of the public as heretofore.
G. H. & L. LAFLIN, 42 and 44 State street, opposite City Hotel.

Railroads, Banks, and Insurance Co's,
You will find everything in the shape of Papers and Envelopes for Blanks, Check Books, Deposit Tickets, Policies of Insurance, Show Cards and Railroad Tickets, at lower prices than can be found in this market.

DRUGGISTS,
We have Seidlitz, Filtering, Tissue, Hardware, Manilla, and Colored Papers adapted to your use.

LAWYERS,
We have the best varieties of Legal Caps, Note, Letter Papers, and Envelopes in the market at the lowest prices. Call and see before buying.

AUBURNDALE PAPERS.
Have you tried the Note, Letter and Cap Papers of this Celebrated Brand? If not try them. They are pronounced the

Cheapest and Best Papers
In the market, and taking preference over all other Brands.

STATIONERS AND COUNTY CLERKS,
You will find it to your advantage to call and examine our goods. They are desirable and what you need. Our stock of Flat Papers and Baths for Ladies cannot be excelled. ... and Cap Papers of every kind and quality. We have everything you need and at low prices. Call and satisfy yourselves.
G. H. & L. LAFLIN, 42 and 44 State street, opposite City Hotel.

GROCERS AND DRY GOODS DEALERS,
Will find in our stock all kinds and qualities of Straw and Manilla Wrapping Papers. Also Letter, Cap and Note Papers suitable for the trade and consumption.
G. H. & L. LAFLIN, 42 and 44 State street, opposite City Hotel.

PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS.
You will consult your own interests by calling and examining our stock, comprised in part as follows:

5,000	Bundles Printing and Book Paper, all sizes, weights and quality. Any size made to order on short notice.
1,000	Reams Flat Caps, assorted sizes
1,000	Double Flat Caps, white and blue.
	Folio Post, white and blue.
	Demy and Medium, white and blue.
	Flat Letter.
5,000	Plain Letter, Cap and Notes.
100	Tar Straw and Binders' Boards.
100	Assorted Glazed Papers.
50	Marble Papers.

CUT CARDS AND CARD BOARDS,
Of the best manufacture.
G. H. & L. LAFLIN, 42 and 44 State street, opposite City Hotel.

T. C. SMITH & CO.
Brass Cock Manufacturers, COPPERSMITHS, And Dealers in WROUGHT IRON PIPE, STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS, SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &c.
Also—Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds connected with the Trade.
220 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.—DR. PLUMLEIGH'S INDIAN BOTANIC PLASTER
Will cure all and every kind of Lameness. ...

Special Notices.

Cincinnati, Hamilton County, Ohio ... came before the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, personally came ... and being duly sworn, deposeth and saith ... with Chronic Diarrhœa for ... he had consulted, and received ... advice from all the principal ... in Philadelphia and Cincinnati, but all to no avail ... he was conscious of no relief ... and that even the hope of ... by the advice of a friend, was ... to try HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED ... BITTERS and, to his utter surprise, found ... and in less than two months, ... cured of his complaint, and is ... the strength of body, and increasing ... and cheerfully gives this certificate, in the ... others afflicted like himself may be benefited.
JOHN LEE.
Sworn and subscribed to before me, August 21, 1858.
F. HANSELMAN, Justice of the Peace, No. 54 Western st., Cincinnati, O.

To Consumptives.—The Advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks by a simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings County, New York.

A Friend in Need. Try it.—SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet of Connecticut, the great bone-setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest this fact. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, 70 State street, Chicago, and by all dealers.

Greeley's Bourbon Bitters.—This popular Beverage possess all the nourishing and invigorating properties of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY, and is considered the most efficacious Tonic and Stimulant, as well as the most agreeable STOMACHIC ever offered to the public. As a tonic for Old People, Ladies, convalescent invalids, and all weakly persons they cannot be surpassed; in all cases of Weakness, Debility, they will give immediate relief, and impart a strong healthy tone to the system. A trial will establish their merits over all other Tonics now in use. For LUNG COMPLAINTS, BRONCHITIS, DYSPEPSIA, LIVER DISEASES AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, they are an excellent remedy, and are a certain preventive of Fever and Ague.

Put up in Quart Bottles, in cases of one and two dozen, and for sale by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.

A. W. GREELEY, Proprietors, No. 35 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.
J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, No. 70 State street, Chicago.

Lyon's Katharion for the Hair. Nothing has ever been made which has given such universal satisfaction. It restores, preserves and beautifies the Hair, and imparts a delightful odor. If you want a healthy head of Hair, try it. Sold everywhere. 25 cents per bottle.

Those who are curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Oswald ... Manager at Batchelor's, N. Y., has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit the Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 160 Lake street, and examine these curious productions of art. No one can detect the artificial from the natural, when placed on the head.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scrofula.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Canker.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Nursing Sore Mouth.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Humor of the Eyes.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scald Head.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Running of the Ear.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Ulcerated Sore Leg.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Salt Rheum.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Lepra.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Rheumatism.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Dyspepsia.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Bowels.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Kidneys.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Liver.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery has cured Dropsy.
If you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery.
For sale by all Druggists.

Music Stores.

W. KIMBALL, DEALER IN PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS, No. 99 Clark Street.
HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S Piano Fortes, which have been awarded forty-two First Premiums in Gold and Silver Medals.
... Prince's Melodeons. Pianos to Rent. Apply at Store, 99 South Clark street.

LARGEST WHOLESALE HOUSE IN Musical Instruments and Strings. JULIUS BAUER, 99 South Clark Street, Chicago, Importer and Importer of Musical Instruments ... having connection with manufacturing ... Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, ... to furnish Dealers, Bands and individuals ... in their line, at THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES.
J. BAUER.

DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS. JULIUS BAUER, MANUFACTURER OF DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS. 99 South Clark Street, Chicago.

WORCESTER'S IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES. Factory and Sales Rooms, Fourteenth Street, corner Third Avenue, New York. ... of a century the instruments manufactured ... in the country. Their durability, ... and delicacy of tone and touch are highly ... by all who have given them a thorough ... proprietor, by giving his personal attention ... of each instrument, in all its details, ... enabled to guarantee superior excellence and ... in every respect.

DODWORTH'S MUSIC STORE, No. 6 Astor Place, N. Y. Importer and Dealer in Foreign and American Musical Instruments and Musical Merchandise. Songs and ... for the Piano Forte by the best masters; ... and Organ Music; Dance and Military Music ... Piano-Forte, sent by mail, postage free, (stamps ... instead of change). Catalogues of Music ... Bands, Quadrille Bands, small or large Or... Price list of Brass Instruments sent on ap... "Journal for Brass Bands," a new publi... Music is issued on the 15th of each ... single No. at $1.25 or $15 per annum; also the ... containing Marches, Medleys, &c. Price ... The instrumental parts in these ... separate and ready for performance.
HARVEY B. DODWORTH, Director of Dodworth's Band.

Eye and Ear.

EYE AND EAR.—DR. CADWELL, OPERATOR ON THE EYE AND EAR, ... Blindness, and all defects of sight and hearing. Dr. C. is a regularly educated physician, and ... twenty years ... his professional life exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the Eye and Ear. No charge made for an examination or opinion. ... required for unsuccessful services. CADWELL'S Treatise on the Eye and Ear, (Cloth), containing references, testimonials, etc., to be ... on application, postage ten cents. Address ... Randolph street, Chicago.

LOUIS MAUSS, PRACTICAL OPTICIAN, ... Clark Street ... Opposite the Court House. ... Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, ... Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses, ... MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, ... Mathematical Instruments, etc., etc., constantly on hand. All kinds of instruments and spectacles repaired, and glasses inserted into old frames.

Plumbing.

... D. McFARLANE'S Gas, Steam Fitting — AND — PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT. 54 La Salle Street, Chicago, DEALER IN GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE, PRACTICAL PLUMBER, And Manufacturer of ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.

TO THE TRADE: ... supplied ... and every article in the ... Plumbing Business, Re-Gilding ... 69 East Washington street.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS & FORSYTH, Manufacturing Company, SCALES, ... & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, ... Trucks, Baggage Barrows, Sugar Mills, &c. ... A. E. SPENCER, Agent, ... South Water St., Chicago.

HITCHCOCK'S Premium Scales! Manufactured by ... Connecticut, Chicago. ... kinds of Scales Repaired.

HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES. ... Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Co-Partnership Notices.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership under the name and firm of

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.,
For the transaction of the
Metal Business,
Dealing in Wheeler's Stock and Scales in the City of Chicago, Ill.
P. B. VANDERVOORT, N. Y. City,
THOMAS S. DICKERSON, Chicago,
P. B. S. VANDERVOORT, Chicago.
Chicago, January 1st, 1861.

REMOVAL.
We shall remove to our our New Store, Nos. 199 & 201 Randolph street, on MONDAY, Jan. 7th, 1861.

NOTICE.—The arrangement existing between the undersigned and the Commercial House of Messrs. Dickerson, Whittemore & Reed, of New York City, expires on this date.
THOMAS S. DICKERSON.
Chicago, Dec. 31st, 1860.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of Flint, Wheeler & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The Elevator Warehouse business at the Rock Island Railroad Elevator will be continued by Flint & Thompson, who will settle the business of the firm.
T. J. S. FLINT,
C. T. WHEELER,
DANIEL THOMPSON.
Chicago, January 1, 1861.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership for the purpose of doing an Elevator Warehouse Business under the firm of Flint & Thompson, at the Rock Island Railroad Elevators.
T. J. S. FLINT,
DANIEL THOMPSON.
Chicago, January 1, 1861.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of Flint & Wheeler, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by C. T. Wheeler, who will settle the business of the firm.
T. J. S. FLINT,
C. T. WHEELER.
Chicago, January 1st, 1861.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name and style of A. H. Covert & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. A. H. Covert will settle the business of the firm, and is alone authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.
A. H. COVERT,
J. R. SMITH,
G. W. DART.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name and style of Weller, Mudd & Mellen, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by Jesse Weller, who alone is authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.
JESSE WELLER,
JOHN J. MUDD,
JOHN O. MELLEN.
Chicago, Dec. 29th, 1860.

Money and Exchange.

MONEY TO LOAN At Ten Per Cent.
From one to five years, in sums to suit, on First-Class Securities in the city or county. Business Paper, wanted at 55 Clark street.
H. F. DOWNING & CO.

WANTED—Land Warrants. APPLY TO J. L. LEE, 32 Clark street, corner Lake.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AND BOSTON, Wanted by BENJ. F. QUIMBY & CO., Commission Merchants No. 1821/2 S. W. st.

WANTED—R. K. SWIFT, JOHNSON & CO'S CERTIFICATES WANTED.
Apply to DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO., 34 Clark street.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY, Or on Good Improved Farms in this State.
CHAMBERS, LEE & CO., 121 Lake street.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE On New York.
Drafts, Acceptances, and Notes, paid in New York on the day of maturity, or last day of grace, and money deposited for account in the city of New York, and sent to cities in the vicinity of New York, on telegraphic orders.
EMERY COBB, Telegraph Office.

MONEY LOANED on first-class securities at the Banking Office of Wm. H. Rice & Co., No. 63 Clark Street.
Three to five years' Loans at 10 per cent. Short Paper discounted. Cash advances on Warehouse Receipts. City Scrip wanted.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties. Apply to ERNST PRUSSING, Dealer in Foreign Exchange, MONEY AND REAL ESTATE BROKER, Agent for the British Commercial Life Insurance Co., and Notary Public.
No. 6 - - Larmon Block - - No. 6
N. E. cor. of Clark and Washington sts.

JAMES D. SHERMAN. BANKING, SHIPPING AND COMMISSION, No. 12 State Street, Up Stairs.
Cash advanced on all kinds of property consigned for sale or shipment. Cash advanced on Bills of Lading and Warehouse Receipts.

EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Houses to rent. Lots on lease on long time on State street, Wabash, Michigan and Indiana Avenues. Also, on the West Side.
Hotel on Clark street to rent cheap to a good tenant. A most desirable residence to exchange for unproductive property.
Credits given on New York and Boston.

Business Cards.

CHARLES B. WAITE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, 128 Clark Street, Chicago.
Particular attention given to the law of real estate and to the collection of claims within the State of Illinois.

PAYSON & REYNOLDS, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, 80 - - Dearborn Street - - 80
GEORGE PAYSON. WM. C. REYNOLDS.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
REFERENCES.—Reynolds, Ely & Co., I. H. Burch & Co., Chicago; Wm. B. Reynolds & Co., Boston; John M. Atwood, Esq., Philadelphia; Messrs. Springer & Whiteman, St. Louis; ... John Andrews, Esq., Pres't Board of Control, D. W. Deshler, President, Columbus, O.; Z. S. Ely & Co., George Stephenson, Esq., Edward Pierrepont, Esq., New York; Hon. Ira Harris, Hon. James J. Parker, Albany, N. Y.; John G. Deshler, Esq., Buffalo.

CRAWFORD, SHARP & CO., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in Crockery, Glass and China Table Cutlery, Looking Glasses, Castors and British Ware, No. 185 Lake street, Chicago, Illinois.

KNOX, EUSTACE & REED, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
130 - - - Clark Street - - - 130
Between Washington and Madison, Chicago, Ill.
JOSEPH KNOX. JOHN V. EUSTACE. CHAS. H. REED.

Stationery, &c.

CARTER & STONE, Dealers in RAGS AND PAPER, 29 South Canal Street .... Chicago, Ill.
J. T. CARTER. H. B. STONE.
Cash paid for all kinds of Cotton and Woolen Rags.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-St., have now on hand the following sizes of printing paper: ...
And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER. 3,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes. 1,000 reams Manilla do. 300 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery. 1,000 kegs of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink. All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates.
Cash paid for Rags.

D. A. INGERSOLL, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, BOOK BINDER AND RULER.
I am now prepared to manufacture Blank Books of every description, ruled and bound to any desired pattern, with or without printed headings. Particular attention paid to orders from County Officers, Banks, &c. Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Shipping Bills, &c., Ruled and Printed to order. Magazines, Periodicals, etc., bound in any style. Old Books bound and re-bound. All kinds of Printing done with neatness and dispatch. Terms moderate.
NO. 156 LAKE STREET.
Northeast corner of Clark, (entrance on Clark street.) Post Office Box 3699.

For Pike's Peak.

ST. JOSEPH & PIKE'S PEAK Transportation Line.
A. WARREN & CO., General Freighters to the Mines, STORAGE, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
We have Trains leaving St. Joseph weekly throughout the year, for all parts in the mines, and can give unusual facilities for getting out freight with dispatch and at reasonable rates. All goods shipped to our care, destined for the mines, will be promptly attended to. Warehouse on Sixth Street.
A. WARREN & CO., St. Joseph, Mo.

GUNS!—GUNS!!—GUNS!!!—Guns, Rifles, Pistols; Colt's Allen's, Sharpe's and every variety of ... Powder Shot, Caps, Knives, ... Shovels, Pans, Gold Scales, Blankets and all kinds of miner's tools; Powder, Shot, Caps and ammunition generally. Agent for St. Louis Shot. Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder. GEO. T. ABBEY 166 Lake st.

Dentists' Cards.

WILLIAM ALBAUGH, DENTIST,
58 ...... WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO 58
Post Office Box 2699.

A. W. FREEMAN, DENTIST,
103 ...... WASHINGTON STREET, CHICAGO 103
Just east of Clark Street.
No charge for an examination or unsuccessful work.

SEXTONS AND UNDERTAKERS, 25 La Salle street. Have on hand, at all times, every style and finish of Wood Lead and Zinc Coffins; also, Shrouds. And are prepared with Hearses and Carriages, and everything requisite for Funerals; and may be found on hand at ready to give prompt attention to their business at all hours. ... WRIGHT & McCLURE.

CATARRH! CATARRH! Dr. SEELYE'S Liquid Catarrh Remedy. Warranted to be a sure and permanent cure for Catarrh ... A Circular, with full particulars of the disease, &c. will be sent to any person by addressing Post Office Box 1543. Office 58 Lake street, corner of Wells, Chicago, Illinois.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles ... will attend to the cleaning of privy vaults ...

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1861.

Daily Arrival and Departure of Mail Trains.

Trains Depart.	Mails Close.	Trains Arrive.
EAST.		
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.		
6.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	10.30 a. m.
6.30 p. m.	4.45 p. m.	11.00 p. m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
6.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	10.30 a. m.
6.30 p. m.	4.45 p. m.	11.00 p. m.
PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
6.30 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	6.00 a. m.
6.30 p. m.	4.45 p. m.	5.30 p. m.
SOUTH AND WEST.		
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
9.45 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	5.45 a. m.
11.45 p. m.	9.00 p. m.	3.15 p. m.
DIXON AIR LINE.		
11.40 a. m.	10.00 a. m.	4.10 a. m.
9.00 p. m.	No mail.	3.40 p. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—BRANCH.		
9.30 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	7.10 a. m.
8.50 p. m.	8.30 p. m.	6.50 p. m.
BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
11.15 a. m.	9.30 a. m.	5.45 a. m.
11.45 p. m.	9.00 p. m.	11.30 p. m.
AURORA ACCOMMODATION.		
3.45 p. m.		10.40 a. m.
ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.		
9.15 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	5.20 a. m.
8.00 p. m.	6.30 p. m.	5.40 p. m.
NORTH AND WEST.		
GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.		
11.40 a. m.	10.00 a. m.	3.45 a. m.
8.30 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	2.40 p. m.
NORTHWESTERN.		
12.45 p. m.	11.00 a. m.	12.20 p. m.
5.00 p. m.	3.40 p. m.	4.45 p. m.
MILWAUKEE.		
7.45 a. m.	4.00 a. m.	11.34 a. m.
12.30 p. m.	11.00 a. m.	5.00 p. m.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Meeting of the State Horticultural Society.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CHAMPAIGN, Dec. 28, 1860.

On Tuesday, the 18th inst., the State Horticultural Society met at Bloomington. It was not our good fortune to be present, previous business engagements preventing. It was the first meeting of the kind in the State since the N. W. F. Association met in Chicago that we have not attended, and in which we have not taken an active part; but if we were not present in body, we were in spirit, and we shall, therefore, though at a late day, give the readers of the TRIBUNE a synopsis of the proceedings, taken from the very excellent report of the *Pantagraph*, and a day with Dr. Warder, who made us a call on his way home.

The proceedings are to be published in pamphlet form, but as only a thousand copies are ordered, we feel more at liberty to give the leading features in advance.

In consequence of the short and imperfect notice, the meeting was a small one in point of numbers, but containing some of our very best pomological talent.

FARM TREES—THE COTTON WOOD.

Mr. C. R. Cameron recommended the Cotton Wood among deciduous trees, as valuable for its rapid growth and ease of propagation, it growing readily from cuttings. It is true that flies and worms infest it, but not to an injurious extent. It makes good fire wood and rails, though it was not very durable. Several others concurred, but would not recommend it for ornamental purposes. It was good for orchard protection and narrow timber belts.

GOLDEN WILLOW.

Mr. Phœnix called attention to the value of the Golden Willow. (b.) It was of rapid growth, valuable for both posts and rails, also desirable for its great beauty. Mr. Cameron said it had one drawback; it is infested with an ugly aphis that colonizes in great numbers on its shoots, and drops upon the grass, making it unpleasant to be about the trees. Mr. Whitney has eight hundred of these trees on one farm. It makes a superior charcoal, and is also good for fuel—can hedge with it on wet land by driving stout stakes, if it is five feet long, about fifteen inches apart and a foot deep.

SILVER POPLAR.

The main objection to this beautiful and rapid growing tree was its habit of sending up suckers. In a blue grass turf that is not disturbed, it is not troublesome. At the road side, where the ground is well tramped, it loses the propensity to sprout, and it was recommended for this situation.

THE MAPLES.

The silver leafed, the common soft and the sugar maple were all considered valuable. Mr. Cameron thinks the maple the most valuable of trees; they must grow more and more popular. They are eminently useful for shade, for furniture, for fuel or coal, or for beauty. The maples as a class, and especially the soft maples, (c.) are very desirable.

A motion to recommend the maples as a class, and especially the silver leaf maples, for all purposes of grove and ornamental trees, was agreed to.

THE CATALPA.

Mr. Huggins suggested the Catalpa as a valuable tree for Central Illinois. Agreed to.

THE ELM.

The White Elm, Red Elm and Corky White Elm were discussed and recommended. Several persons considered the Red Elm the most valuable. It makes a beautiful tree and is valuable for railroad ties.

The tulip tree, linden, and black and sweet gum, were agreed to for the Central and Southern part of the State.

AMERICAN CHESTNUT.

Mr. Phenix said that it was in demand and that it was of easy culture. Mr. Edwards had found it handy. Mr. Galusha had found it difficult to transplant. Gov. Wood has at Quincy, trees of three generations of Illinois growth. It was recommended for further trial. (d)

EVERGREENS.

The White Pine, was recommended for Central and Northern Illinois.

AUSTRIAN AND SCOTCH PINES.

Dr. Kennecott said they did well in all parts of the State. Mr. Galusha would as soon transplant them as apple trees; the only trouble is that the roots must be kept moist; water thoroughly *at planting*, if the seed is dry, *never afterward*, then mulch thoroughly. Dr. Kennicott transplanted eight hundred last spring and lost none; he *puddles* them both at digging and setting. Mr. Shaw said evergreens should not be shipped in October. Fall planting of evergreens was condemned. These Pines were recommended for general culture.

NORWAY SPRUCE.

Mr. Galusha moved to recommend the Norway Spruce as the best evergreen; agreed to.

BALSAM FIR.

All agreed that it was a fine tree when young, but would not bear age, losing its lower branches. A great variety of opinion was expressed in relation to the value of this tree; it was recommended for the northern part of the State.

RED CEDAR.

This tree was recommended for extensive cultivation for wide screens.

AMERICAN ARBORVITÆ

was recommended for screens and ornamental hedges; and the

EUROPEAN LARCH

for ornamental purposes.

STRAWBERRIES.

A running debate was had on strawberries, without coming to any definite conclusions. Every member appeared to have his favorite. The upshot of the matter is that Wilson's Albany will continue to be planted, for its large yield, and, if too sour, will be sweetened. McAvoy's Superior, Longworth's Prolific, Early Scarlet, and Extra Red will continue to please, in spite of the new brobdignags.

THE CURRANT

Came in for a small share of talk, which resulted in recommending the Red Dutch, the White Grape, White Dutch and the Victoria.

GRAPES.

The Diana, Catawba, Clinton, Isabella and Concord were discussed. The Catawba, Clinton and Concord stood the highest.

RASPBERRIES.

Messrs. Huggins, Galusha, Edwards, Bragdon, and Warder, discussed Allen's Raspberry; condemned it for its suckers, but Mr. Huggins considered it valuable for his part of the State; he treated the suckers as he would so many weeds.

Mr. Galusha moved to recommend the American Black Cap and the Purple Cane for Central and Northern Illinois at least; which was concurred in.

Dr. Warder said the Purple Cane was not a true raspberry, but has been long known under various names, and is always a favorite. The Fall was recommended as the best time to plant this fruit. Dr. Warder said that people did not prune their raspberries sufficiently. They needed a more thorough pruning. He also spoke in favor of the Kirtland Raspberry, which he pronounced one of the best of the American Reds.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

President—Dr. J. A. Kennicott.
Vice-President, 1st. Dist.—Dr. E. S. Kittoe.
" 2d " J. W. Wakeman.
" 3d " S. G. Minkler.
" 4th " Nathan Overman.
" 5th " J. H. Stewart.
" 6th " J. Huggins.
" 7th " —Hostetter.
" 8th " Chas. A. Kennicott.
" 9th " G. H. Baker.
Corresponding Secretary—O. B. Galusha.
Recording Secretary—H. C. Freeman.
Ass't Recording Secretary—C. T. Chase.
Treasurer—S. G. Minkler.

The next annual meeting of the Society is to be held in Chicago, on Tuesday, the third day of December 1861.

The members signed a petition to the Legislature asking for the passage of a law making fruit stealing a felony.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Mr. Galusha would recommend the Houghton and the Pale Red. He sets plants five feet apart in the rows, and the rows six feet apart, mulches with straw and manure in the fall. Dr. Warder. This berry sells the best when half grown. In Ohio they rake off the berries with a little wire rake, upon sheets spread under the bushes. When green, they are sold at a dollar a bushel in Cincinnati. For family use they should be ripe, as then they are much superior. The above were recommended for general culture.

BLACKBERRIES.

Mr. Huggins recommended the Lawton Blackberry for Central Illinois, which was adopted. He says it is fruitful, hardy, and very luscious when fully ripe. [Glad to hear it.]

CHERRIES.

The Committee on Cherries for Northern Illinois, recommended Early May, Belle de Choisey, May Duke, Belle de Magnifique, Late Duke and Reine Hortense, ...

... section of Dr. ... was added, and the ...

The Early ... very early, and Simmons and Myatt's Victoria for the main crop. "Cahoon's" was entirely discarded as of no value. Deep culture and an abundance of manure are the requirements of this plant. The above were the favorites and adopted for a select list.

APPLES.

The list mentioned by the Committee for Northern Illinois ... up:

Little Red Romanite, said to be third rate, good for baking and sweet pickles, good bearer and keeper; its popularity is well known. The remainder of the list was not discussed. Some discussions were had on pruning the apple. Dr. Warder said prune in winter for wood and in summer for fruit, but never when the wood is froze.

On Wednesday evening Dr. Kennicott delivered a lecture on the subject of the Mistakes of Tree-planters, and on Thursday evening Dr. Warder lectured on pear culture. During the meeting C. T. Chase read an essay on the education of the laborer. Other papers and reports were read which will probably find a place in the published report.

The labors of this Society are valuable to the public, and we shall hope that the Legislature will appreciate this and give it that aid that is required. Enough should at least be allowed to furnish a stenographic reporter at its next session, and for the printing of ten thousand copies of its transactions.

OUR NOTES.

(a) The Cottonwood is the most rapid grower of the whole poplar tribe, and for protection, in a single row, must be valuable. The wood is soft, difficult to split in many specimens, decays rapidly, even more so than Basswood or Linden. Very objectionable for a street or yard tree, as it is filled with swarms of flies which breed large numbers of worms, which in turn feed on its succulent leaves, thousands of which are made abortive, producing a sort of *nut-gall*, filled with a numerous progeny of small worms, and making the tree unsightly. The cotton often fills the air with its fleece and covers the shrubbery and town. It is readily propagated by cuttings; it springs up on all new plowed land, and transplants well when young, but not so readily when old.

(b.) This willow has has not been fully appreciated; it is of rapid growth, valuable for fuel, posts and rails, and should find a place in the timber belts; it grows from cuttings, but should be cut back near the ground, at a year old, to make a straight trunk. The twigs of this willow are used almost exclusively at Cincinnati for tying up the grape vines. A belt of this would cost the farmer or orchardist but a trifle, as an abundance of cuttings can be had for the cost of cutting and shipping. Our trees are not infested with the flies alluded to.

(c.) There are two varieties of hard or sugar maples in our woodlands. The most common is the *Acer Saccharinum* Sugar Maple; the other is the *Acer Nigrum*, or Black Sugar maple. This is more abundant in the central part of the State, is more rapid grower, the leaves are broader, less glazed and cut than the other, and slightly downy beneath. It makes much the finest tree. Jacksonville is very well supplied with this variety, but the best avenue that we have seen is on the grounds of Arthur Bryant, near Princeton. The soft maples are the Silver Leaf, *Acer Dasycarpum*, and which flourishes on almost if not all of our soil. Of this variety we have ten acres in timber belts. The other is *Acer Rubrum*, Red Maple or Swamp Maple. They are propogated from seeds. We consider these the most valuable of all our trees for timber belts.

(d.) We think this tree will not give good satisfaction in all parts of the State. Because it thrives well at Quincy is no reason that it will thrive in Champaign or Peoria, as there is a wide difference in the soil.

The Soil of Quincy is one of the best for timber growing, there is none superior. This peculiar formation is found far north of that point; it runs East into Morgan and South into Madison. Wherever that peculiar soil is found, the chestnut and the grape are remarkably vigorous, while in the clay loams they are less vigorous. We would recommend the planting of the chestnut as an experiment, and if the growth is less vigorous than at Jacksonville and Quincy, be not discouraged. If it will not make a forest, it will give you both beauty and fruit in a more moderate way. RURAL.

Miscellaneous.

GIFFARD'S INJECTOR, FOR SUPPLYING WATER TO STEAM BOILERS.
All sizes received direct from the manufacturers, and for sale at their prices by
HIGGINS, MOWRY & CO., No. 295 Randolph street.

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO., HOPE COTTON MILLS, Pittsburgh, Penn., MANUFACTURERS OF Seamless Grain Bags, AND OF OSNABURGS 32 inches to 40 inches wide.
We are prepared to receive orders from the trade.

TO PHYSICIANS. Epitome of BRAITHWAITE'S RETROSPECT — OF — Practical Medicine and Surgery. BY WALTER S. WELLS, M.D.
Two Volumes large 8vo., (900 pages in each) Sheep, $7.
FOR SALE BY W. B. KEEN, Bookseller and Stationer, 148 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

MALT! BARLEY MALT!
A STOCK OF PRIME BARLEY MALT For Brewers' and Distillers' Use CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND ORDERS PROMPLY FILLED. ALSO, SUPERIOR YEAST MALT IN BARRELS.
ADDRESS, A. G. MOREY,
12 South Water Street, Chicago.

OLD SACHEM BITTERS AND Wigwam Tonic.
THESE DELICIOUS AND FAR-FAMED BITTERS are recommended by the First Physicians of the Country, on account of their PURITY AND GREAT MEDICINAL VIRTUE.
They are pleasant as nectar to the taste, and are pronounced the best Tonic and Stimulant ever offered to the Public.
Their curative powers in cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, LOSS OF APPETITE, CONSTIPATION, Etc., are unparalleled, and as a guarantee that we feel warranted in claiming what we do, we beg leave to state that our assertions are endorsed by
Prof. SILLIMAN, of Yale College,
Prof. HAYES, of Massachusetts,
And hundreds of others.
For sale by Grocers, Wine Merchants, and Druggists generally.
EDWARD FOSTER.

SHIRTS. COLLARS. TIES. BURWELL & WYANT, DEALERS IN MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS Dearborn Street, 8 Tremont Block.
Have just received a few choice varieties of Shirts, Collars, Ties, Eureka, De Joinville and Long Scarfs, Gloves, Half Hose, Undershirts and Drawers, Traveling Shirts and Blankets.
Shirts made to order, from measure, and warranted to give satisfaction.
GLOVES, HALF HOSE HOSIERY.

HOOPS. HOOPS. — MESSRS. FANAR, LINK & CO., at Fort Wayne, Indiana, are manufacturing Round Hickory Flour, Pork and Whisky Barrel Hoops by Machinery. The Hoops are well shaved and lapped ready for the Cooper to put on the barrel. Coopers or Dealers wishing Hoops will find it to their interest to call on them. All orders sent will be promptly filled and attended to. Manufactory opposite the Depot, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

OIL! OIL!! OIL!!!—VANDERSALL & CHASE, Sole Agents for the Pennsylvania Rock Oil Refining Co.'s unequalled Illuminating and Lubricating Oils, 3 South Water street, corner Wabash avenue, Chicago.

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES, SOUTH CHICAGO.—The taxes for 1860 are now due. Parties having taxes to pay can do so at No. 38 Court House.
WM. H. MURRAY, Collector.

GOLDEN HILL SHIRTS, AT BURWELL & WYANT'S, No. 8 Tremont Block, Dearborn Street, Chicago. GOLDEN HILL SHIRTS.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES! Don't forget to buy your Gloves at BOWEN'S, No. ... Clark street ... the best and cheapest Buck ... skin and ... all sizes ...

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS for Feed, Meal or Flour ...

Banking and Exchange.

OLD BLACK STAR LINE — OF — Liverpool and New York Packet Ships, — Sailing on the 6th and 24th of each month, NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL AND CORK STEAMSHIPS, sailing from New York every Saturday, and from Liverpool (calling at Cork) every Wednesday.
DRAFTS ON LIVERPOOL AND IRELAND.
Parties visiting the old country, or wishing to send for their friends, can purchase tickets at reduced through rates. Drafts on Royal Bank of Ireland, and Liverpool, to any amount. Apply to
WILLIAM A. GUION, 26 Dearborn street.

BANKING HOUSE OF B. F. CARVER & CO., Marine Bank Building, Corner Lake and LaSalle Streets. A general Banking Business transacted.

EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT BANK — OF — CARPENTER, STIBBS & CO., (Successor to Weare, Carpenter & Co.) Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
REFERENCES.—Read, Drexel & Co., New York; Hoffman & Gelpcke, Chicago.

AIKEN & NORTON, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, Corner of Lake and Clark Streets.
Collections made in all the principal cities in the U. S.
E. AIKEN. J. D. NORTON. JOHNATHAN BURR.

EDW. I. TINKHAM & CO., Having returned to their old stand, CORNER OF LAKE AND CLARK STREETS, Will continue their business as BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS. Exchange on all parts of Europe.
EDWARD I. TINKHAM. JOHN C. AMBLER.

MARINE BANK, CHICAGO MARINE AND INSURANCE CO., Capital, $500,000.
B. F. CARVER, Cashier and Secretary.
J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President.
Collections made and drafts remitted to all parts of the Union.

HOFFMANN & GELPCKE, BANKERS,
CHICAGO, - - - - - - - - ILLINOIS.
44 and 46 La Salle Street.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.
Deposits received ... Current Accounts from parties in city or country ... the usual accommodations granted to regular ... creditors and correspondents. Interest on bala... can only be allowed in cases where special arrangements have been made to that effect. We receive deposits payable at a specified date, on which interest will be allowed.

SAVING DEPARTMENT.
Deposits taken not less than five dollars received and Certificates of Deposits issued. Interest at six per cent. will be allowed on deposits of this description at ... funds ... remained in our hands a specified time. All certificates made payable on demand, and in like funds as deposited.

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT.
Collections in Chicago made and proceeds remitted on day of payment, less current premium on Exchange only. Collections solicited on all parts of the West, and proceeds remitted on favorable terms.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.
We draw Sight or Time Bills on the principal cities of the Union, available in any part of the United States or Canada, and have made arrangements by which we are enabled to order by Telegraph the payment of Notes, Acceptances, Accounts, &c., in New York.

STOCK DEPARTMENT.
We buy and sell on Commission, either at Chicago or through our Agents, at New York, State, City, County, Railway, &c., Bonds and Stock. Our connections in New York are such as to insure prompt and judicious attention to any order entrusted to our care.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.
Our business connection with Europe, being DIRECT, VERY EXTENSIVE, and MOST INTIMATE, we feel safe in assuring the public that all foreign Banking transactions can be effected through our House with promptness and efficacy, equal to any House in the Union. We issue Drafts and Letters of Credit in sums to suit, at New York terms, on our correspondents in London, Paris, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Hamburg, Berlin, Bremen, Leipzig, Cologne, Heidelberg, Basle, Berne, Dresden, &c., &c., &c., &c.

Being particularly desirous of promoting direct commercial intercourse between the West and Europe, we cheerfully, and on terms most favorable, extend particular facilities by opening credits, &c., &c., to responsible Western Importers. Collections of Drafts, Orders, Notes, Acceptances, Inheritances, &c., &c., payable in any part of Europe, made with promptness and dispatch.

Country Banks and Bankers supplied with Foreign Bills at low rates. Private Bonds and Mortgages negotiated abroad.

HOFFMAN & GELPCKE.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, OTTO GELPCKE, ALEX. H. MILLER.

FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN,
Consul of the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar, the Duchies of Brunswick and Saxe-Gotha, and the free city of Frankfort, and by special act of several States, authorized to act for former citizens of AUSTRIA, BADEN, BAVARIA, HANOVER, HESSIA, NASSAU, PRUSSIA, SAXONY, WIRTEMBERG, OLDENBURG.

Sewing Machines.

SEWING MACHINES. L. CORNELL & CO'S Family and Manufacturing $40 SEWING MACHINES. TAGGART & FARR'S PATENT.

We are happy to say to the thousands who are using our Machines, and the thousands that want them, that EACH MACHINE NOW BEARS THE PATENT LICENSE STAMP OF GROVER & BAKER, ELIAS HOWE, JR., and all persons selling or using them are secure against any molestation.

Our Machines are now just where we want them; in direct competition, and on an equally popular basis with the best made and highest priced machines in any market, and they are still sold at $40 and $45, including Hemmers (of which we keep several styles), Needles, and everything necessary to the family or workshop. This makes them still the CHEAPEST, LEGITIMATE AND FIRST-CLASS MACHINE IN MARKET.

In justice to our Machine as well as our customers, we offer to REFUND THE MONEY in sixty days for any machine which does not wholly satisfy the purchaser. This feature alone makes our machine worth much more than any other, as there is necessarily some risk in buying most machines.

A few of its superior qualities are these:—It uses a straight needle; has great space under the arm; sews from two common spools; is more firmly fastened and both in sight; turns on hinges; is secured from dust and exposes no oil; its lever purchase is greater than that of any other machine; it has but two regulating screws and both are easy to reach; it requires no alteration for all varieties of work; it will stitch as neatly a GREATER VARIETY OF WORK THAN ANY MACHINE, among the hundreds with which we are acquainted; its tension is perfect; it runs easily and still; it pothers nobody; novices can manage it. None other will satisfy where it is known.

We can safely say that no piece of labor-saving machinery ever grew so rapidly into universal favor as our sewing machines. Three years has placed them in the very front ranks of first class machines, and though our manufacturing facilities have been largely increased we have not been able to supply the demands during the past season. We can now fill all orders. We have added to our styles the BURNSIDE, BLAKE & JOHNSON ADJUSTABLE HEMMER, and we now defy the world to produce better instruments for doing all kinds of sewing and embroidery. Let every one who is interested in the great improvements in Sewing Machines, which are hourly taking place, at once send for a Descriptive Circular and samples of stitch.

We must caution the public against unprincipled and perfectly irresponsible parties who have claimed to be our successors. Representing that our machines were out of market, and offer a cast-away machine of ours in its place. We only sell our own machines, Taggart & Farr's Patent, and are the sole proprietors in the eight Northwestern States. Address
L. CORNELL & CO., Post Office Box 31, Chicago, Ill.
Call at 135 Lake street, (Up-Stairs.)

Real Estate.

TOMPKINS & CO., REAL ESTATE BROKERS, Room No. 8 Kingsbury Block,

Have the following property for Sale, or Exchange
$30,000 worth of Liquors for land and other property.
9,000 Acres of Land in Iowa—low for cash.
100 Lots on Indiana avenue, on long time—low.
Several fine Lots on Wabash and Michigan avenues.
Two Farms in Indiana for cash or city property.
Three Houses and Lots to exchange for improved farms.
One excellent Farm in Iowa for sale or exchange.
Four Farms in Illinois to exchange for city property.
A Drug Store for sale very low for cash.
Also, Lots on the West Side, near Union Park; and a large amount of unimproved land in Illinois.
Also, 160 acre Improved Farm, six miles south of Chicago, for sale at a great bargain.

SUPERIOR STOCK FARM FOR SALE, In Kane County, State of Illinois, CONTAINING 394 ACRES.

Sixty of Timber, and the balance Rolling Prairie. A good two-story Frame House, two large Barns, etc. Sheds, large Corn, Crib, Granery, Ice-house, and Out-house for Milk Room, Store Room, and Men's Room—convenient for dividing into two Farms, all the Buildings and Fences in superior condition, lying on the Fox River two miles from Batavia, four miles from Aurora, thirty-eight from Chicago. The trains of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad pass in view of the house. Mill Creek, a large never failing stream, runs through the farm. All the Stock, Hay and Grain, Implements, and Household Furniture may be purchase together, or the Farm separately. This Farm and improvements, beauty of location, richness of soil, and all its surroundings, perhaps, is second to none in the State.

TERMS—Fifty dollars per acre, all cash down, for the Farm. The moveable property on one year's credit. For further particulars address Box 140 Post Office, Batavia, Illinois.

Painters.

JEVNE & ALMINI, Fresco and Decorative PAINTERS, 101 Washington st., Chicago. FRESCO AND DECORATIVE PAINTING In the Parlors, Dining Halls and Libraries of first-class Residences. Also, the interior of Churches, Public Halls, &c. In Chicago, Illinois, and other States. We also give strict attention to the Graining of Wood, and Marbles, and solicit your orders, confident of executing them to your entire satisfaction.
JEVNE & ALMINI, 101 Washington st.

Educational.

DEARBORN SEMINARY The next term of this Institution will begin On WEDNESDAY, January 2d, 1861.

HYDE PARK SEMINARY, THE WINTER TERM Commences on the 7th of January. Expenses per year (exclusive of music) $250, payable half yearly in advance. Address
MRS. C. V. WAITE, Principal,
Hyde Park, Cook County, Ill.

Trusses.

RUPTURES CURED BY THE HARD RUBBER RIGGS TRUSS.
This Truss is unlike all others ever used, both in construction and material. Does not constantly press on the rupture, and thereby give a call for a truss for life, like most trusses in use, but presses in four places, bringing the parts together, giving nature a chance to cure. In nearly all cases. Does not press upon the cord, or obstruct circulation; never rusts or corrodes, and is always clean and new. Young persons and recent cases always cured. Physicians say it is the ONLY PHILOSOPHICAL TRUSS IN USE. None but those who have suffered with the rupture and ... can realize the value of the "Riggs Truss." An illustrated pamphlet, containing all particulars, sent free to any one, by addressing
I. B. SEELEY.
Exclusive and Sole Agent for the Western States, Office 135 Lake street, Post Office Box 1,532, Chicago, Illinois.
Wholesale trade supplied at New York prices.

LADIES TAKE NOTICE.—You can find Gilt and Plated Laces, Fringes, Braids, Cord, Tassels, Stars, Spangles, Bullion Fringes, &c., at ... Lake street, under the Tremont House. Bullion Embroidery done to order.

Insurance.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—Messrs. Miller & Willmarth are no longer agents for the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company of New York, from this date; and any issues of Policies of Insurance now in their hands and withheld by them will not be recognized by the Company. Hereafter, Messrs. Higginson & James will represent the Lorillard Insurance Company in Chicago.
WILLIAM H. SMITH, General Agent.
Chicago, December 29, 1860.

ECONOMY AND SECURITY.
THE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
No. 81 Wall Street.
CASH CAPITAL, $500,000.
PROFITS ANNUALLY DIVIDED.
75 Per Cent. to the Dealers.

This Company divides three-quarters of the net profits to the Policy Holders, in scrip, bearing interest without any liability to the insured.

This Company funds its surplus, instead of dividing it to its stockholders, giving to its Policy holders greater security, and at the same time, Cheaper Insurance than any other system.

CARLISLE NORWOOD, President.
WASHINGTON SMITH, Vice-Pres't.
GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.
HIGGINSON & JAMES, Agents, Chicago.
S. C. HIGGINSON. ALFRED JAMES.

HOME INSURANCE. — The Union Insurance AND TRUST COMPANY.
Chartered by the Legislature of Illinois.
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000
Office—Exchange Bank Building, S. W. corner of Clark and Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

President—BENJ. LOMBARD.
Vice-President—VAN H. HIGGINS.
Secretary—B. F. JOHNSON.
Treasurer—FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN.

DIRECTORS:
BENJAMIN LOMBARD, Cambridge, Mass.
MATTHEW BOLLES, of M. Bolles & Co., Bankers, Boston, Mass.
DANIEL SHARP, Commissioner, etc., Boston, Mass.
JAMES ... M.D., Boston, Mass.
LEVI P. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.
VAN H. HIGGINS, Judge Superior Court, Chicago, Illinois.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN, Hoffmann & Gelpcke, Bankers, Chicago.
GEO. W. GAGE, of Gage, Bro' & Drake, Tremont House, Chicago.
M. D. GILMAN, of M. D. Gilman & Co., Wholesale Grocers and Importers, Chicago.
JOHN V. FARWELL, of Cooley, Farwell & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants and Importers.
FRANCIS H. PEABODY, Attorney at Law, Chicago.
THOMAS HARLESS, of Harless & Parker, Commission Merchants, Chicago.
J. Q. HOYT, of Hoyt & Peirce, Wholesale Grocers and Importers, Chicago.
ISAAC G. LOMBARD, General Agent Union Ins. and T. Co., Chicago.
D. L. PHILLIPS, Anna, Ill.
ELVIS HARWOOD, President of Wheat Growers' Bank, Anna, Ill.
JOSIAH LOMBARD, Cashier Pamet Bank, Griggsville, Ill.
CHARLES CHANDLER, of Charles Chandler & Co., Bankers, Macomb, Ill.
OLIVER WHITAKER, of Henderson & Whitaker, Attorneys at Law, Toulon, Ill.
MARSHALL AYRES, Pres't, Toulon Bank, Griggsville, Ill.

AETNA INSURANCE COMP'Y, — OF — HARTFORD, CONN.
Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual.
Cash Capital and Surplus, - - - $2,194,100.02.
FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS
Taken at Liberal Terms and Rates.
Especial attention given to Insurance of Dwellings and Contents, for terms of one to five years.

ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1860.

	Par Val.	Mkt. Val.
PAID UP CAPITAL		$1,500,000 00
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS		94,100 02
Bank Stocks, &c.	$820,400 00	...
U. S. Stock and Treasury Notes	...	...
State Stocks, &c.	244,810 00	251,672 00
City Stocks, &c.	115,000 00	116,000 00
Railroad Stocks, &c.	85,000 00	92,161 00
Mortgage Bonds	82,000 00	84,000 00
Real Estate, unincumbered		...
Miscellaneous Items		97,739 56
Cash on hand and deposited on call, and in agents' hands		204,146 24
Claims unadjusted and not due	$179,097 85	
Total		2,194,100 02

Applications received, and Policies issued or renewed by any of its duly authorized Agents. Losses equitably adjusted and paid in funds current at any of the Banks in Illinois.

Agents appointed, supplies furnished, and all business pertaining to a general supervision in the State of Illinois promptly attended to by
WM. B. PATCH, State Agent, Springfield, Illinois.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents for Chicago.
No. 1 Loomis Block, cor. So. Water & Clark sts.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE CO., OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
January 1st, 1860.

CASH CAPITAL		$400,000 00
SURPLUS		...
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand, and in Bank		...
Cash in the hands of and due from Agents		34,151 ...
Real Estate, unincumbered		6,500 00
Amount loaned on Mortgages of Real Estate		...
Amount loaned on pledged Bank Stock		...
Amount loaned otherwise secured		1,000 00
	PAR VAL.	MKT. VAL.
Fifty Shares U. S. Trust Co.'s Stock, New York	...	...
New York Bank Stock	125,000	...
Hartford Bank Stock	150,300	152,175
Connecticut Bank Stock	12,000	...
Stafford Bank Stock, Stafford	400	413
Holyoke Water Pr. Co.'s Stocks	10,000	10,393
New Britain Water Bonds	10,000	...
Hartford City Bonds	5,000	...
Col. Peo. and Ind. R. R. Bonds	10,000	7,500
Accumulated interest on investments		5,711
Total Assets		$552,...
Total Liabilities	- - -	$40,704.53

H. KELLOGG, Secretary.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents. No. 1 Loomis' Building, Corner Clark and Water streets, Chicago.

Applications for insurance, or the renewal of Policies and all business connected with the office, may be made to us, duly appointed Agents for the City of Chicago, with full power to receive proposals and issue policies, on as favorable terms as other responsible Companies; and its aim will be to secure the confidence of the public by an honorable course of dealing. H. MAGILL, General Agent, 51 and 53 West Third street, Cincinnati, Ohio, to whom all applications for Agencies, in the Western or Southwestern States may be addressed.

QUAKER CITY INS. COMP'Y, PHILADELPHIA.
Capital and Surplus - - - $359,346.70.
Officers:
GEO. H. HART, President. H. R. COGGSHALL, Secretary and Treasurer.
E. P. Ross, Vice-Pres't. S. H. BUTLER, Ass't Sec'y.
CURTIS L. NORTH, General Agent, Masonic Temple, Chicago.
DIRECTORS.—George H. Hart, E. P. Ross, A. C. Cattell, Foster S. Perkins, E. W. Bailey, Andrew Chambers, H. R. Coggshall, Samuel Jones, M. D., Hon. H. M. Fuller.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Of Hartford, Conn.
Paid up Capital .... $300,000.
Insurance Against Loss by Fire.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago. Cor. Clark and South Water sts.

NORWICH FIRE INS. CO., OF NORWICH, CONN.
Paid up Capital .... $131,... .
Insurance Against Loss by Fire.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, cor. of South Water and Clark sts., first floor, Loomis' Block.

FIRE, MARINE, — AND — LIFE INSURANCE.
MILLER & WILLMARTH, Agents for the
MANHATTAN LIFE, of New York,
HOME, " "
PHENIX, " "
WASHINGTON, " "
LORILLARD, " "
CITIZENS, " "
PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON, Providence, R. I.
CONWAY, of Conway, Mass.
HAMPDEN, of Springfield, Mass.
Aggregate Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
Office, No. 150 South Water Street.

NEW ENGLAND FIRE AND Marine Insurance Company, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
Assets, Jan. 1, 1860 .... $236,317.00
Insurance Against Loss by Fire.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago. Cor. Clark and South Water sts.

Oysters.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!! 40 CENTS PER CAN. We are now selling A No. 1 Baltimore Oysters at Forty Cents per Can, in any quantity. Five Cents ex ... will be charged where bills are charged on single cans. Orders accompanied with the cash will receive prompt attention.
H. SANBORN, Fruit Dealer, 119 Randolph st.

STEVENS & WEBBER, OYSTERS, FRESH FROM BALTIMORE EVERY DAY.
108 - Randolph Street - 108
Orders from the country solicited and promptly attended to.

L. B. PLATT & CO., OYSTERS FROM BALTIMORE AND DELAWARE BAY.
65 - - - Randolph Street - - - 65
Orders from the country promptly attended to.

Printers' Warehouse.

CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY AND PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE, 90 Washington Street, Chicago.
The subscriber is prepared to furnish TYPE in large or small quantities, made from a superior quality of metal, for either cash or approved paper. He is also supplied with a large stock of Presses, Ink, Wood Type, and every thing necessary for a complete Printing Office. A new Specimen Book is now ready for delivery and will be sent to parties wishing to order. ...

Wholesale Houses.

SMALL WARES, BUTTONS AND NOTIONS. Worsted Braids, Sleeves, Gaiters, &c. ... Dress Trimmings, Cravats and Skirts, Gloves and Hosiery. The trade is respectfully invited to examine the above goods, which will be sold for CLOSE CASH PRICES.
A. GRAVES, 28 Lake street, Chicago.

BERLIN WOOLS, Imported and for sale by A. GRAVES, 28 Lake street, Chicago.

HOYT & PEIRCE, Wholesale Grocers and Importers, 147 South Water St., Chicago, Illinois.
Wholesale Depot for Messrs. A. M. Bininger & Co.'s celebrated standard Medicinal Specialities, (prepared especially for the Medical Profession and the Family.)
Bininger's Celebrated OLD LONDON GIN.
Bininger's Celebrated Old Zouave Gin.
Bininger's Celebrated Old Zouave Cognac.
Bininger's Celebrated Old Zouave Bourbon of 1848 reserve.
Bininger's Celebrated Old Kentucky Bourbon.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Medicinal Cognac.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Pure Port Wine.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Pure Sherry Wine.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Pure Madeira Wine.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Wheat Tonic.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Monongahela Whisky.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Apple Cordial per Bininger's Homestead.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Rose Ripe Cordial.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Old times Family Rye.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Brandy Wine.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Banana Punch.
Bininger's Banquet Bourbon, Cognac and Gin, besides many other choice articles, all put up in handsomely labeled quart bottles of one and two dozen in a case especially for druggists and first-class grocers. Always enquire for and take none but Bininger's.
HOYT & PEIRCE.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE, 62 - - - Lake Street - - - 62

We offer to the trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:—

6,500 boxes	TIN PLATE.
5,500 bdls	SHEET IRON.
500 "	RUSSIA IRON.
150 "	IMITATION RUSSIA.
20,000 "	BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE.
225 casks	SHEET ZINC.
10 tons	PIG TIN.
16,500 lbs.	COPPER BOTTOMS.
10 sets	TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES.
30 casks	BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS.
1,000 doz.	AXES.
1,500 "	SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS.
30 tons	SAD IRONS.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., Corner of State and Lake sts.

HATS, CAPS, Furs, Buffalo Robes, &c AT WHOLESALE.
1860. FALL TRADE. 1860
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,
25 .... LAKE ST., CHICAGO 25
Have in store a very LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK of the above goods, and are fully prepared to compete successfully with the best Eastern firms in VARIETY, QUALITY AND PRICES, and solicit a call from all prompt paying merchants.

Rawson & Bartlett, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES,
NO. 30 .... LAKE STREET .... NO. 30
CHICAGO, ILL.
We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Patna Kip and Calf, and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a ... stock of all styles of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices. We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metal Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

1860 FALL TRADE 1860
H. W. HUNT & CO., 33 and 35 Lake street, Chicago.
Manufacturers and Jobbers of Ready Made Clothing, And Dealers in GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, Cloths, Coatings, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tailors' Trimmings, &c. &c.
Our Stock is large and well assorted, and will be sold At the Lowest Prices.

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., Nos. 81 and 83 South Water street, Importers and Jobbers of Goods for Men's Ware.
They are now daily receiving their usual large and varied stock for the Fall Trade, to which they invite your attention. Their stock consists in part of Broadcloths, of all colors and grades, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Blue and Black Pilots, Black and Colored Moscow Beavers, Brown, Black, Blue and all colors of Castor Beavers, Silk and Cloth Vestings of all grades and styles, SATINETS of all grades and styles. Also, a full and complete stock of Tailors' Trimmings.
AGENT FOR SCOTT'S REPORT OF FASHIONS.

TIN PLATE AND HARDWARE.
We offer the following at the lowest market rates:
3,000 Boxes Tin Plate, assorted sizes.
5,000 Bundles Sheet Iron, Nos. 16 to 28.
100 " Imitation Sheet Iron.
100 Casks Sheet Zinc, assorted widths.
1,000 lbs. Brazier's Copper.
5,000 lbs. Copper Bottoms.
1,000 Bundles Wire, assorted Nos. 0 to 18.
1,000 Kegs Nails, Wheeling and other prime brands.
A full assortment of Hardware, Tinners' Tools, Japanned and Pressed Tinware, Rivets, Ears, &c.
WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., No. 176 Lake street.

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860
C. C. COOK & CO., (Successors to Saterlee, Cook & Co.)
16 & 18 - STATE STREET - 16 & 18
Wholesale Grocers AND DEALERS IN DRIED FRUITS FISH, WOODEN WARE, &c.,
Invite the attention of Country Merchants to their stock, which they offer at Lowest Cash Prices.
C. C. COOK & CO.,
16 & 18 .... STATE STREET .... 16 & 18

CROCKERY, FINE CHINA, GLASSWARE, Silver-Plated and Brittania-Ware, HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
THOMAS P. BYRN, 170 Lake Street.

No. 31 Lake Street } IRON BLOCK { No. 43 Wabash Av
REMOVAL.
PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG
Compelled by their increasing business to seek larger quarters, have removed from their old stand, nearly opposite to the above spacious stores in
BURCH'S IRON BLOCK.
Where they will be able to offer at wholesale a still larger and more varied stock of
Dry Goods, Hosiery, and Notions.
Customers will always find us with full lines known brands of HEAVY DOMESTICS, bought at first hands, and offered at a small advance, together with a large stock of
WOOLENS SHAWLS DRESS GOODS &C.
We shall continue our motto
"LOW PRICES WIN."
And invite the attention of all close, prompt paying buyers.

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., 42, 44 and 46 WABASH AVENUE, DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

BABCOCK & PEEK, 171 RANDOLPH STREET, Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut; ALSO, CHAMBER DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY. Wood-Seat and Cane-Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus. School Furniture on hand and to Order. Particular attention paid to Country Orders.

350 Bbls. N. Y. SYRUPS, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
500 Bbls CRUSHED, POWDERED and GRANULATED SUGAR, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
500 Bags RIO COFFEE. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
300 Boxes BABBITT'S SALERATUS. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
10 Casks No. 1 NUTMEGS, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
100 Hhds. N. O. SUGAR, landing and for sale by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
50 Bbls. PRIME PLANTATION MOLASSES, New Crop. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
150 Bags PEPPER, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
100 Hf. Bbls. MACKEREL. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

Commission Merchants.

C. T. WHEELER, Successor to FLINT & WHEELER, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 7 Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill. Cash advances made on consignments of Flour, Grain, Provisions, &c., for sale in this market or for shipment East.
C. T. WHEELER.

JESSE WELLER TAKES THIS opportunity to inform his friends and the public generally that he continues the Produce Commission Business At the Old Stand, No. 194 South Water street. Chicago, Dec. 29th, 1860.

A. PRUGNET, Commission Merchant.
Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour and Country Produce generally. OFFICE NO. 4 HILLIARD'S BLOCK, N. E. cor. S. Water and Clark sts. Post Office Box 2276.
REFERENCES—Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Chicago, Ill.; Hon. B. W. Raymond, do.; Isaac Cook, Esq., do.; J. W. Higgins, Esq., do.; F. Hammeny, Nephle & Co., New York; Bank of Rochester, do.; G. Lucas, Esq., St. Louis; Edward ..., do.; Chas. Chouteau, Esq., do.
Liberal advances made on Consignments.

EDWARD SACKET, Commission Merchant, No. 189½ South Water street between Clark and State.
Refers to Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Co., Chicago; Smith, Pollard & Co., Chicago; Parker Hale ... Thaller, New York; A. Whitney & Sons, Philadelphia; F. Fowler & Co., New Orleans.

FORD & NORTON, Storage and Commission Merchants, Fire Proof Warehouse, on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. Liberal advances made on Consignments.
SAMUEL A. FORD. NATHANIEL NORTON.

PITKIN & CO., General Commission Merchants, 119 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.
JAMES L. GATES. ALFRED H. PITKIN.

NORTON, ROBB & CO., Wholesale Dealers in GROCERIES AND FISH, And General Commission Merchants, No. 15 River Street, Chicago, Ill.
HORACE NORTON. CHAS. ROBB. H. M. NORTON.

FINLEY, HOYT & RUMSEY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 13 South La Salle Street, Old United States Custom House Building, Chicago.
JAS. W. FINLEY. J. M. HOYT. L. P. RUMSEY.
CARD.—In withdrawing from the Commission Business, we take great pleasure in recommending the above firm to our friends and patrons and solicit for them a continuance of their business. Having known them for several years, we cheerfully recommend them as good business men, and in every respect reliable.
FLINT & WHEELER.

CHAMBERLAIN & SEYMOUR, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of GRAIN, FLOUR, PRODUCE & MERCHANDISE, No. 1 Pardee's Building, corner of Wells and South Water streets, Chicago, Illinois. Liberal advances made on consignments.
F. V. CHAMBERLAIN. H. W. SEYMOUR.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office 156 South Water st., Pomeroy's Buildings, Post Office Drawer 6137, Chicago.
JAS. H. BAILIE. T. R. SEYMOUR.
REFERENCES—Sturges, Buckingham & Co.; Wm. Martin, General Freight Agent C. B. & Q. R. R.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS, Commission Merchants, NO. 5 POMEROY'S BLOCK, Corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.
E. F. GRIFFIN. J. GRIFFIN.

TURPIN, LAKE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 182 1-2 South Water St., Chicago.
V. A. TURPIN. WELLS LAKE. D. J. LAKE.

MILES, WRIGHT & SHERMAN, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, DEALERS IN Every Description of Country Produce on Commission Exclusively.
20 and 22 .... LaSalle Street .... 20 and 22
CHICAGO.

W. SCOTT STEWART, Produce Commission Merchant, No. 1 BOARD OF TRADE BUILDINGS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

UNDERWOOD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 152 South Water St., Chicago.

ALBERT MORSE & CO., Produce Commission Merchants, 156 .... SOUTH WATER STREET 156
Aiken's Building, Chicago.
Business confined strictly to Commission.

WATSON V. COE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS For the purchase and sale of PORK, FLOUR, GRAIN AND STOCK, No. 218½ South Water Street, Chicago.
WATSON V. COE. WM. H. RICE. S. L. UNDERWOOD.

THOMPSON, BONHAM & CO., EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 2 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.
REFER to—Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Co., Adams Richmond & Co., Hon. Jas. G. Haines, Chicago; J. B. Drake & Co., N. Y.; R. S. King, Buffalo.

CULVER & COMPANY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 216 South Water Street.
B. F. CULVER. C. B. CULVER.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO., Commission Merchants,
Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other Produce, on Commission. No. 146 S. Water, cor. Clark st., Chicago.

ALLEN HOWES, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 135 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

CASH ADVANCES. WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO., Liverpool and London.
Liberal Cash Advancements will be made on consignments to the above house, of BACON, LARD, PROVISIONS, and PRODUCE generally, by
THOMAS NASH.

S. HOLMES & SON, Beef and Pork Packers, AND PROVISION MERCHANTS. Office No. 12 River Street
PACKING HOUSE NORTH BRANCH, CHICAGO,
Dealers in BEEF, PORK, HAMS, SHOULDERS, LARD, ETC.
Highest market price for Cattle and Hogs.
REFER TO Bankers and Business Men generally at Quincy, Ill., St. Louis and Chicago Banks; J. Young Scammon, Esq., President Marine Bank; J. H. Dunham, Esq., President Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Company, and Messrs. G. S. Hubbard & Co., Chicago.
SAM'L HOLMES. M. V. B. HOLMES.

MURRY NELSON, PRODUCE Commission and Shipping Merchant, NO. 214 SOUTH WATER STREET, (Agent for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N. Y.)
Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store, giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market for one commission.

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 219 South Water Street, Chicago, give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c. Liberal advances made on consignments. Agents for Kiln Dried Corn Meal. Refer to E. I. Tinkham & Co., Chicago; Ellis, McAlpin & Co., Cincinnati.

SPAFFORD, STEWART & CO., Produce Commission Merchants.
Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Advances made on consignments. ... Kinzie street, Chicago.
C. H. SPAFFORD. ... STEWART. ...

ALLEN VANE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c., 182 South Water street, Chicago. Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese.
ALLEN VANE. ... STORM.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 210½ South Water street, second floor West of Wells-street Bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on Bills of Lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co. Marine Bank, and George Steel & Co.
J. M. WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGHTELING.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also dealers in Salt, Lime, Water Lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c. &c., at 206 and 208 South Water street.
A. B. NEELY. E. B. LAWRENCE. W. T. WORMAN.

CHARLES RANDOLPH, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 3 Loomis Building, Corner of Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on Consignments.

Thomas, Buxthall & Thomas, Shipping and Commission Merchants, NO. 144 WATER STREET, N. Y.
Liberal advances made on consignments. Particular attention given to the sales of Hides, Wool and Skins. Refer to W. D. Balfourd & Co., N. Y. Griswold, Mintury & Co., ... New Orleans.

MITCHELL & ZAHM, MANUFACTURERS OF TALLOW, CANDLES AND SOAPS, And dealers in Hides, Wool, Pelts, Seeds and Wood. Factory on corner of State street and Archer Road. ...

BILLIARD TABLES.—For Sale ... Rosewood ... with best Cushions ... and all ... by mail or ... W. L. ...

Stoves, Ranges, &c.

SMALL COAL, SMALL COAL,
Small Coal, Small Coal,
MUST BE USED WITH
MUST BE USED WITH
LITTLEFIELD'S COAL BURNERS.
LITTLEFIELD'S COAL BURNERS.
SOLD BY
SOLD BY
Van Schaack, 47 State Street, Chicago.
Van Schaack, 47 State Street, Chicago.
General Dealer in Housekeeping Articles.

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE STILL AHEAD. The acknowledged superiority of the Stewart Stove has given rise to several imitations. The genuine article is for sale by ... Agent at 139 State street, between Monroe and Adams. Also, a good assortment of Housekeeping Hardware and Tinware.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

DOANE'S NEW BARREL MACHINES, WARRANTED THE BEST IN AMERICA.
$100 Gold. BARRELS. $100 Gold.
In offering this New and Unequalled Barrel Machinery to the Coopers of the Northwest and South, we do so with the fullest assurance that it will be found the best and most Perfect, and most Economical and Labor Saving of any in use. Read the Premiums Awarded at the different Fairs in 1860:
Chicago Coopers of Ohio, at Cincinnati U. S. Fair, Purse of $100 in gold.
Chicago Mechanics' Institute, a Silver Medal and Diploma.
U. S. Fair at Cincinnati, Grand Silver Medal and Diploma.
St. Louis Mechanical Association, Grand Gold Medal and Diploma.

DOANE & HURLBUT'S Stave Sawing & Dressing MACHINE, FOR TIGHT WORK.
This Machine surpasses all others in every particular. It saws the stave from the bolt, curves and planes it ready to set up in the barrel, all at one operation, from 1,500 to 2,000 per day. ... We have a full set of machines for Tight Barrel Work of all kinds. Also,
DOANE'S STAVE CUTTING MACHINE, for Flour Barrels.
DOANE'S HEADING CUTTER, for Flour Barrels.
DOANE'S HEADING TURNER, for all kinds of Barrels.
DOANE'S HEADING JOINTER, for Flour Barrels.
DOANE'S FOOT JOINTER, for Flour Barrels.
DOANE'S HEADING PLANER, for all kinds of heads.
DOANE'S EQUALIZING MACHINE, for all kinds of Barrel staves.
DOANE'S HEAD SAWING MACHINE, for all kinds of heads. This machine is also the best Shingle Mill extant.
Doane has the only Barrel Machinery for Completing Work ... has cost thousands of dollars to perfect ... and steel—putting all competition out of the question. Doane has the Best Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers, Portable Steam Engines, Saw and Moulding Machines, Woodworth's Patent Planing Machines, Re-Sawing Machines, and the most extensive assortment of all kinds of the best Machinery for all purposes in use. Sole Western Agent of Dutch Anker Bolting Cloths. A large stock of HART & MUNSON'S
Patent Flouring & Grist Mills,
All perfect and complete within themselves.
Also, Leather and Rubber Belting, Lacing, Packing, &c., at the very lowest cash prices.
Don't spend $1 for Barrel or Stave Machinery until you see Doane's. Send for our catalogue and circulars. Address W. H. DOANE, 28 Clark street, Chicago.

CHICAGO LEAD WORKS, Corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side.
LEAD PIPE, BAR AND SHEET LEAD, Shot, White Lead and Lytharge, PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
Orders from the trade solicited. Cash paid for Old Lead and Flax Seed. P. O. Box 1396.
E. W. BLATCHFORD.

E. G. HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Importers and Dealers in Iron, Nails, Steel, AND HEAVY HARDWARE, Nos. 120 and 122 Washington street, Chicago, Illinois.

Paper Hangings.

WALL PAPERS SELLING *CHEAPEST IN TOWN.* F. E. RIGBY, 81 .... RANDOLPH STREET 81

WALL PAPERS LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF NEW PATTERNS — AT — DRAKE & BRO'S, PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS, ... South Clark Street ... 134

Erasive Soap.

R. H. STEWART & CO'S IMPROVED Chemical and Erasive Soap, THE GREATEST LABOR AND MONEY SAVING FAMILY STAPLE. Please Observe:
This Soap took the first premium at the World's Fair in London, where 190 different Soaps were on exhibition, after a trial of three hours washing out paints, tar, grease and printer's ink.
1st.—This Soap is, every ounce of it, washing material.
2d.—When used as directed it dispenses with all pounding and machine friction, and will save full fifty per cent. of the time and labor usually required to do the washing of a family.
3d.—By the use of this Soap, hard water needs no "breaking" or cleansing. Simply use a small piece of the Soap.
4th.—Clothes will look much whiter and cleaner, and ... if ... the dirt. It is warranted not to injure the finest fabric.
5th.—A strong solution of suds will clean paints, furniture, floors, ... &c. ...
6th.—Used as a Toilet Soap, it cleanses the skin of dirt, grease, tar, paint, printer's ink, etc. ...
7th.—It will remove oil, ... from silk and woolen goods, ... be washed in it without being faded, ... give the Soap a trial.
Mr. R. H. Stewart, being a practical soap maker, has experimented ... and learned these ... ways, and ... to prove by ...
SAVE TIME, LABOR AND MONEY.
We are willing it should rest upon its merits. All we ask is to give it a fair trial. If it does not give full satisfaction, the money ... be refunded.
For sale at all the leading grocery stores. Manufactory, 21 Kinzie st., Chicago.

Bags.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
HART, ASTEN & CO., 197 South Water st., Chicago. R. B. CLARK & CO., 138 Broad street, New York.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Bags of Every Description.
Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and second hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Bran, Salt, Seed, &c.
Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY, 275 SOUTH WATER STREET.
SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities.
FLOUR—Halves, Quarters, and Eights, printed to order of any desired pattern.
HAM SACKS—Every description.
GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels.
Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited.
HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!! FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY. ... BAGS AND SACKS Of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with New and Beautiful Brands.
SIMEON FARWELL.

GUNNY BAGS—100,000 FOR SALE AT THE Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory. HART, ASTEN & CO., 197 South Water street, Chicago.

To Contractors.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND LUMBERMEN.—Proposals will be received by the ... until the first day of February, 1861 ... timber ...

CHICAGO WATER WORKS. ... PROPOSALS INVITED. ...

MONETARY.

Wednesday Evening, Jan. 2.

[illegible] exchange market was very quiet to-day and [illegible] rates steady at 5 ℔ cent. premium. Sales [illegible] freely made to all who would purchase. The [illegible] acted [illegible], [illegible] a wide range between the buying and the selling price, paying only four per cent., and in the afternoon large offerings at that figure were refused. Inside rates are reported at 5 ℔ cent. Opinion as to the course of the market for the next two or three weeks is very much divided, and nobody seems willing to purchase much beyond the limit of present necessities. The grain trade is showing more activity, and the receipts of pork continue heavy, making large demands for currency, and we should not be surprised to see the market stripped of it within the next few days. Though the surplus has been drawn down immensely during the last ten days, the supply is still abundant.

The demand for gold is light, buying price 1¼@1½ ℔ cent. premium; selling 2.

PREMIUM AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

The following are the closing rates of F. Granger Adams, Esq., No. 48 Clark street, editor of the Chicago Bank Note List, for currency, exchange, &c.:

	Buying. Prem.	Selling. Prem.
Exchange on New York nominal	4	5
N. Y. & N. Eng. solvent Bank Notes	4	[illegible]
Ohio, Ky., La., & Ind. State, do	3	[illegible]
Mich. & Canada do	3	[illegible]
New Jersey, & Iowa do	2	[illegible]
Penn., Md. Free Ind. & Mo. do	1	Par
Gold	4	[illegible]

UNCURRENT MONEY.

	Dis.
Discredited Illinois	15
Va., North & South Carolina, Ga., Ala., and old Tenn. Banks	5
Stock Bank of Tennessee	5@10

St. Louis.—The *Democrat* of yesterday says:

The week opens, and the year 1860 ends with a much better feeling in the money market. The rates of exchange are quite unsettled, and tend downward, the closing sale being at 7 ℔ cent. premium for bankable funds, though 8 ℔ cent. was the nominal rate this forenoon. About 1 o'clock this afternoon, word was received of a sudden decline at Chicago in Eastern exchange to 5 ℔ cent. for currency, which affected this market sensibly.

Illinois and Wisconsin currency was bought at ¾ ℔ cent. dis. before the news of the decline in exchange at Chicago, when it immediately rose in value to a premium over Missouri funds. It will be a blessing to this community to have any of our circulating medium appreciated in value.

Gold is not in such demand to-day, and we heard of some selling at 8½@7 ℔ cent. premium.

Cincinnati.—We quote as follows from the *Gazette* of yesterday:

Capitalists are gaining confidence slowly but steadily, and paper, though still scrutinized very closely, is daily treated with more consideration, and for satisfactory names there is now a moderate demand at 12 ℔ cent. The most important feature developed to-day, and one calculated to affect speedily and favorably the interests of merchants, was a farther material appreciation in the value of Western currency. Dispatches were received early in the day, reporting a decline in Eastern exchange at Chicago to 5 ℔ cent. premium. This led to a lively speculative demand for Illinois, Wisconsin and Missouri, and to be'had was bought up, commencing at 10 and advancing to 6 ℔ cent. discount, closing at 6@5. The late advance in produce has given an impetus to Western trade; and to this, in connection with the improvement in the value of securities held by Illinois and Wisconsin banks, the upward movement in the value of the currency is attributable. This change will, as remarked, tend greatly to the relief of the West. and our merchants, whose trade is connected therewith.

The market for New York exchange was again heavy to-day, but prices, though somewhat irregular, were not quotably lower. The buying rates were ¾@⅞ prem. There was a fair demand for gold at 1 prem. New Orleans sight firm at ¾@⅞ prem. buying, and 1 prem. selling.

Philadelphia.—The *North American* of Monday says:—There is more demand for money on call, which is usually the case at the close of the year, but it is readily obtainable at 6@7 per cent. per annum when the security is ample. The paper market is unchanged, and really first-class names are scarce and wanted at 1 per cent. per month.

Canada Great Western Railway.—Traffic for week ending Dec 28, 1860:

Passengers	$15,163.68
Freight and Live Stock	18,281.73
Mails and Sundries	1,201.61½
	$34,647.01½
Corresponding week of last year	34,144.49
Increase	502.52½

COMMERCIAL

Wednesday Evening, Jan. 2, 1860.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past forty-eight hours:

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar, bu.
G. & C. U. R. R.	849	8079	150	265	286	....
C. & R. I. R. R.	965	2450	3500	500	350	....
I. C. R. R.	....	9300	27950	1050	....	500
C. B. & Q. R. R.	480	1623	11837	....	572	....
C. & N. W. R. R.	2011	14953	....	....	130	579
C. A. & St. L. R.	....	579	13100	....	700	....
Total	4305	36950	56537	1815	1838	1079

	Seeds lbs.	Dr's'd Hogs No.	Live Hogs No.	Cat's No.	High-w'ns brls.	Hid's lbs.
G. & C. U. R. R.	9150	1886	....	36	125	2750
C. & R. I. R. R.	....	2351	1033	4	233	2140
I. C. R. R.	....	1077	2424	112	....	950
C. B. & Q. R. R.	908	2131	2816	225	....	34212
C. & N. W. R. R.	5735	919	....	....	....	1575
C. A. & St. L. R.	2184	67	....	....	40	3210
Total	18377	8731	6316	377	398	84467

The receipts of Hogs, live and dressed, since Monday amounted to 15069. The market for dressed was exceedingly dull, and we have to note a decline in prices of 25@37½c. Owing to the decline in the rates of eastern exchange, as well as the unusually mild weather, shippers were not in the market, and the demand by packers was also very light—sales ranging from $4.75@5.50. Live Hogs were also dull and 25@30c lower—with sales at $4.35@4.80 gross—the latter quotation being only paid for a choice lot.

The provision market was also heavy and the tendency in nearly all kinds of hog product was lower. A lot of 140 bbls Mess Pork was sold at $14.50; and there was not much inquiry even at that price. Lard is quiet and nominal. Nothing was done in cut meats.

The Wheat market opened very dull and heavy, but before the close it improved slightly; still we have to quote a decline since Monday of 1@1½c, with sales of about 55,000 bushels, at 79@80c for No. 1 Spring, and 75@76c for No. 2 Spring—closing 75½@76c. The heavy receipts of Corn depressed the market and a decline of 1@1½c took place, with sales at 28½@29c for Mixed in store. There was but a limited demand for Flour, and the market was quiet; but holders were generally firm, and no material concession was made in prices. About 1,500 brls were sold yesterday and to-day, at $3.90@4.40 for fair to choice Spring extras. The demand for flour, which has existed more or less during the past few weeks by grocery and dry goods merchants, has almost entirely fallen off, because of the downward tendency in the rate of Eastern exchange. Rye and Barley were quiet and unchanged. Oats, 17½c in store. Hides quiet and unchanged.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

Wednesday Evening, Jan. 2, 1861.

FLOUR—Receipts, 4,305 brls. Market quiet but firm. Sales were: 1,000 brls good spring extra (sold yesterday) at $4.25 del.; 200 brls "Wood & Russell" and 160 brls "Berlin City" at $4.40 del.; 200 brls "Planet" at $4.10 del.; 80 brls "Omro" at $3.90 del.; 90 brls Fine at $2.25 del.

WHEAT—Received 36,950 bu. Market 1@1½c lower. Sales were: 2000 bu No. 1 Spring at 80c in store; 700 bu do at 79½c in store; 700 bu do at 79c in store; 7000 bu No. 2 Spring at 75c in store; 5000 bu do at 75½c in store; 22,000 bu do at 76c in store; 300 bags Club at 84c on track.

CORN—Received 56,537 bu. Market declined 1c lower. Sales were: 14,000 bu Mixed at 29c in store; 2000 bu do at 28½c in store.

OATS—Received 1815 bu. Market quiet. Sales were as follows: 500 bu No. 1 at 17½c in store.

RYE—Receipts 1838 bu. Market steady. Sales were: 140 bags No. 1 at 48c del.

BARLEY—Received, 1079 bu. Quiet and neglected, with limited transactions by sample at 30@[illegible]c on track.

SEEDS—Received, 18,377. Timothy in fair request and unchanged. Sales were: 9 bags good at $2.20; 25 bags fair at $2.15; 14 bags inferior at $[illegible]. Clover Seed steady. Sales were: 45 bags at $4.50.

HIGHWINES—Received, 398 brls. Market quiet. Sales were: 125 brls country at 15c; 40 brls city at [illegible].

ALCOHOL—34@37c ℔ gal.

MESS PORK—Market weak. Sales were: 145 brls at $14.50.

LARD—Nominal at 9¼@9½c.

HIDES—Received 84,467 lbs. Green, 4½@5¼c; Green Salted, 5½@6c; Dry Flint, 12@12½c.

BUTTER—Choice Dairy, 13@15c; firkin 10@12c.

EGGS—14@15c ℔ doz.

POULTRY—Chickens, $1.50@1.75 ℔ doz; Turkeys 5c ℔ lb.

GAME—Prairie Chickens, $[illegible]; Quail, 85c.

POTATOES—Good Neshannocks in fair request at [illegible].

DRESSED HOGS—Received, 8731. Market dull and declined 25@37c. Sales were as follows:

[illegible]

LIVE HOGS—Received, 6316. Market declined [illegible]. Sales were:

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Flour—Market may be [illegible] better, with a moderate demand for both export and home consumption. [illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,

OF ALL QUARRIES.

C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE

Flouring and Grist Mills,

AND DEALERS IN

DUTCH "ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS,

Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Milling of All Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bails, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES,

AND

MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.

The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and finish; also their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered at Chicago:

[illegible price table]

And in like proportion for larger sizes as required. Every Engine is furnished with

JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.

For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will

Save from 25 to 50 per Cent in Fuel

over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &C.

At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO'S

Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison, Chicago, Illinois.

Post Office address, Box 274. oc29-ly

BININGER'S

OLD

LONDON DOCK

GIN.

THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT,

Especially designed

for the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family,

having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., is now endorsed by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists, and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities, (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an old and pure Gin. Put up in quart bottles and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c.

A. M. BININGER & CO.,

(Established in 1778.) Sole Proprietors.

No. 19 Broad Street, N. Y.

For sale, wholesale, in Chicago by Hoyt & Pierce, J. H. Reed & Co. and J. & S. Fuller & Co. [oc4-d1631m]

OUR MANUFACTORY.

G. M. SPEARS, JR.,

With

F. & A. HERZOG,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

HATS, CAPS AND FURS,

BEAR AND WOLF ROBES, &c.,

65 - - Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. - - 65

Would respectfully announce to their old patrons and the trade, that they are now in receipt of a large and full assortment of all goods in their line. oc17-d284

41 - - La Salle Street - - 41

NEW WORSTED GOODS,

Skating Basques, Skating Caps,

GENTS' SCOTCH CAPS,

PALERMO SLEEVES, ESQUIMAUX PANTS

CONTAGS, LEGGINS, MITTENS, SCARFS

HOODS. HOODS.

Ribbed Hosiery of the Best Quality.

A large assortment of

COMMENCED SLIPPERS,

Zephyr Worsteds and Wollen Yarns

BUTTON & BURKITT,

(LATE R. DUNK.)

41 - - - - - - - La Salle Street - - - - - - - 41

de5-d408-3m

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR.

Fine Jewelry, Watches and Silver Ware.

The beautiful stock of goods now opened and on sale at 87 Lake street, (Tremont Block,) is now offered at cost for Forty Days. The subscriber being desirous of closing out stock before the commencement of [illegible] grade of his Tremont House, offers extra inducements to his customers, such as they never enjoyed before. We have on hand a beautiful assortment of CAMEO, CORAL, LAVA and ETRUSCAN SETS, of the latest styles. Also, best Chatelain and Guard Chains, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Rings, Scarf Pins, Bracelets, Pencils, Pens, and everything in the line of Jewelry. Also, Silver Spoons, Forks, Ladles, Pie Knives, Salt Stands, Castors, Cake Baskets, Fruit Dishes, Tea Sett, Communion Service Fruit Dishes, Wine Castors, Spectacles, Opera Glasses, &c., all of which is offered cheaper than ever before. Don't forget the number, 87 Lake st. under the Tremont House. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired and warranted. [de14-d658-1m] H. R. CABERRY.

PATCHIN'S MAGNETIC OIL.

This Oil is no humbug, but can be vouched for by scores and hundreds in our city and the surrounding country who have proved it invaluable for Colds, Coughs, Ear-Ache, Head-Ache, Tooth-Ache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Stiff Joints, Frosted Feet, Corns, Asthma and Fever Ague. For Sore Throat and Diptheria we can especially recommend it; not one case has failed where it has been used. For sale at wholesale and retail at 87 Lake street, Tremont Block.

de14-d681-1m H. R. CABERRY.

TO THE FRATERNITY.

Masonic and all other kinds of

REGALIA,

Made to order, all qualities and prices. Official Setts, eight Collars and Aprons, from $40 to $125. Silver Lodge Jewels from $30 to $100, the sett of 10 pcs. Plated " $15.

Chapter Jewels made to order at any price, from $30 and upwards. Charts, Carpets, Working Tools, Books, Diplomas, &c., constantly on hand. Embroidery of all kinds done to order, with neatness and dispatch, at 87 Lake street, Tremont Block.

de14-d680-1m H. R. CABERRY.

THE BEST PIANO INSTRUCTOR. Richardson's New Method for the Piano Forte, with its easy Rudimental Lessons, its Attractive Exercises and Amusements, comprising a complete course of Study from the simplest to the most advanced Attainment in Piano Playing, is rapidly superseding all others, and must eventually become the only System of Instruction generally used. Price $3, on receipt of which it will be sent, post-paid. Published by OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

SHIRTS. SHIRTS. SHIRTS.

MADE TO ORDER BY

BURWELL & WYANT,

Dearborn Street, No. 8 Tremont Block, Chicago.

We have a large assortment of Fine Bosoms of every variety, imported expressly for Dress and Party Shirts, which we will make up to order and warrant to give satisfaction. no30-d497-6w

THE RECENT FIRE IN NEW ORLEANS.

HERRING'S SAFES ONCE MORE.

New Orleans, Dec. 13, 1860.

Messrs. Herring & Co.:

Gentlemen:—In the fire which occurred on the morning of the 7th inst., at the store of Mr. E. Elessey, No. 74 Poydras street, consuming the building, with all its contents, the undersigned had one of your Fire-proof Safes.

Upon examining the same, after an exposure of over twelve hours to the most intense heat, its contents were found to be in a well-preserved and almost perfect condition, and I have much pleasure in thus adding my testimonial to the many you have already received relative to to the fire-proof qualities of your Champion Safes.

I am, gentlemen, yours respectfully,

EDWARD V. CARTWRIGHT.

AGAIN.

New Orleans, Dec. 11, 1860.

Messrs. Herring & Co., N. Y.:

Gents:—My books and papers were completely saved in one of your "Patent Champions," at the Poydras street fire, on the evening of the 7th of December. The Safe fell from the second story of my building and was in a hot fire. It has given great satisfaction, and I have every confidence in your Patent Champion Safes. E. BLESSEY.

Herring's Patent Champion Safes, though so often tested, never fail to save their contents.

ONLY DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF THESE SAFES,

40 STATE STREET,

HERRING & CO.

[ja1-d736-3t]

$100,000.

Valuable Property and Cash.

The subscriber has seventy-five thousand dollars worth of property which he proposes to exchange for MERCHANDISE, (Dry Goods or assorted country stocks preferred), and if the desired inducements are presented he is prepared to add

Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars in Cash.

The property consists of 1,000 acres of valuable [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!

NICOLAS FABER,

[illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

XXXVIth Congress—Second Session.

Washington, Jan. 2.

Senate.—All the galleries were crowded before eleven o'clock, and all the lobbies were full of ladies, and a large crowd was gathered outside the doors. A question of order rose, the Pacific Railroad bill being the special order, and Mr. Baker having the floor. The Pacific Railroad bill was made the special order for Saturday.

Mr. Baker proceeded to speak of the great responsibility which he felt in speaking in such presence. He complimented the speech of the Senator from Louisiana as being the best he had heard, but still it reminded him of what was once said of a famous book: "It is the best way that could be said which never ought to have been said at all."

Mr. Baker read from Mr. Webster's works his opinion that no State had a right to dissolve its relation to the General Government, and claimed, according to Webster, that the Government was the Government of the whole people, formed by individuals. He referred to the extract read by Mr. Benjamin from an address by John Quincy Adams, and said the Senator had unwittingly left out the first part, where he said nullification was an idea too absurd for argument, and too odious for discussion, and the right of a State to secede is equally absurd. Mr. Baker argued that there was but one sovereign and that was the people. He said all the arguments based on the sovereignty of a State are fallacies. South Carolina was not a sovereign State, and all arguments made with especial reference to European sovereignties were not exactly applicable there.

Personal liberty laws, if they hindered the operation of the fugitive slave law, ought to be repealed. Mr. Lincoln will enforce all laws, whether revenue or fugitive slave laws. After further argument, he yielded to a motion to adjourn.

In the course of Mr. Baker's remarks a message from the President was received.

Mr. Davis offered a resolution authorizing the President, on application of any State, either through its Convention or Legislature, to withdraw Federal garrisons and take needful security for the safety of public property remaining; directing the President to recognize the right of any State to keep troops and ships of war; to give information to all parties concerned by proclamation. Laid on the table and ordered printed.

Adjourned.

House.—Mr. Coburn of Maine, chosen in place of Gov. Washburn, appeared and was qualified.

Mr. Straton presented a memorial from the citizens of Newark, N. J., asking Congress to recommend amendments to the Constitution to the several States, in view of the present political condition of the country. He moved that it be referred to a select committee of five.

Mr. Washburne of Illinois said, We have already got a committee.

Mr. Stevens moved to lay the memorial on the table.

Mr. Maynard called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Washburne withdrew his motion, that the memorial might be referred to the Committee of Thirty-three, which was ordered.

Mr. Jno. Cochrane ineffectually sought to amend the motion, to instruct the Committee to report specifically on the subject.

Mr. Adrain presented the resolutions on national questions as adopted by the Convention lately held at Trenton, N. J. Similarly referred.

Mr. Clark of Missouri wished to know whether the Committee were likely to report at an early day or not at all? It was important that this should be known.

To this question there was no response, and several gentlemen called Mr. Clark to order.

The House then passed the Indian Appropriation bill.

The House took up the resolution offered by Mr. Davis of Indiana, on Monday, instructing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire into and report to this House at any time, what legislation has become necessary, if any, on the part of Congress on account of the secession position assumed by South Carolina.

The House refused to second the demand for the previous question—48 against 72.

Mr. Davis withdrew the resolution.

Mr. Holman having introduced a substitute against secession, and looking to the employment of the army and navy for the protection of the public property and collection of the revenue,

Mr. Vallandigham and Mr. Sherman severally contended that Mr. Davis had no right to withdraw his resolution.

The Speaker decided that Mr. Davis had such right.

Mr. Sherman claimed the privilege to offer Mr. Davis's original resolution as above.

John Cochrane said such action was plainly out of order.

The Speaker decided against Mr. Sherman, quoting the rules which governed him.

Mr. Sherman appealed from the decision, saying it was due to the country that there should be a vote on the proposition.

Mr. Adrain moved to lay the appeal on the table, remarking that they could have a vote at a future time.

Mr. Adrain's motion was disagreed to by four majority.

Mr. Hill moved a reconsideration of the vote.

Mr. Moore of Kentucky, moved the House adjourn.

Mr. Anderson of Missouri said it seemed action on this subject was calculated to irritate the public mind, and to hasten impending events. He therefore moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Sherman said if the resolution should be allowed to come in he would move to refer it to a Select Committee of five.

Several gentlemen interposed objections.

Mr. Houston suggested that Mr. Sherman introduce the resolution on Monday, should he obtain the floor, without making trouble here now.

Mr. Sherman replied that he desired to send the resolution to a Select Committee of five, with such instructions as would not probably excite discussion. The Committee of thirty-three is too large to consider the proposition.

A motion to adjourn was negatived, 57 against 101.

Mr. Howard of Michigan was unwilling to vote on the resolution, as it contained abstract propositions. He desired the whole subject to be referred to a select committee of five, with instructions, which were read for information. Such committee are required to inquire and report whether any executive officer has been or now is treating or holding communication with any person or persons concerning the Forts or other public property at Charleston; or whether any demand has been made for their surrender. If so, by whom and what answer has been given? What orders have been given to ships of war? Whether the Custom House, Post Office and Arsenal at Charleston and any of the public buildings have been seized by any persons. If so, to obtain the particulars whether any revenue cutter has been seized, and whether any efforts have been made by the head of the Treasury to re-capture the same and that the committee have power to send for persons and papers, to take the testimony, and report from time to time such facts as may be material to the national welfare.

Mr. Sherman said, in case the appeal should be sustained, he would not press a vote, but was willing such references should be made without one.

Mr. Houston said, as for himself, he could make no compromise to refer with instructions, if contrary to the rules of the House.

The question was taken on Mr. Hill's motion to reconsider the vote by which the House refused to lay Mr. Sherman's appeal from the decision of the chair on the table, and it was decided in the affirmative by 3 majority.

The question therefore recurred on laying Mr. Sherman's appeal on the table. The House again refused to table Mr. Sherman's appeal by 2 majority.

A motion to adjourn was disagreed to by 2 majority.

Mr. Maynard moved that when the House adjourn to-morrow it be till Monday.

Mr. Barksdale moved a call of the House. Both were negatived.

Other dilatory motions were made to avoid a vote on the question, Shall the decision of the Speaker stand as the judgment of the House? he having ruled Mr. Sherman's resolution out of order.

Mr. Howard of Michigan proposed as a compromise that the House agree to take a vote on the whole subject to-morrow at 1 o'clock. The opposite side refused to agree to this.

Mr. Howard understood if the decision of the Chair shall be overruled, then the question will come up on the reference of the resolution.

It was agreed that the question be taken at 1 o'clock to-morrow on the question of appeal, and the House adjourned.

Important Rumors from Washington.

New York, Jan. 2.—Washington dispatches to the *Times* says that a high authority announces that the policy of the Administration towards the Secessionists is entirely changed. Henceforth it will be conciliatory but firm in the execution of the laws. The sloop-of-war Brooklyn and another vessel at Norfolk were yesterday ordered to be in readiness for immediate departure for Charleston.

Capt. Chas. Stone has been on the recommendation of Gen. Scott appointed Inspector General of Militia in the District of Columbia. He is to organize the militia of the District to repel invasion, suppress insurrections, and preserve the peace and public property.

The rumor gains credence that the important Southern ports will be immediately reinforced with troops.

New York, January 2.—A Washington special dispatch to the *Post* says a Collector for the Port of Charleston will be nominated today to supercede Colcock.

An explosion is expected in the Senate. A proclamation and not a special message is expected from the President.

Maj. Anderson informs the Government that reinforcements are not needed at Fort Sumter.

A special dispatch to the *Commercial Advertiser* says that there is much bitter feeling in Washington. It is well understood that acting Secretary of War Holt and Attorney General Stanton are at liberty to take whatever measures they may deem necessary for the public good. They are taking measures to maintain the honor of our flag, and to protect the public property.

The armory, infantry, barracks, and several stores were burnt this morning.

The rumor that an attempt had been made to assassinate Senator Wade is unfounded.

The majority of the House Committee of Thirty-three have agreed upon, and will report a plan of adjustment.

There is a very current rumor that a raid from the South upon the City of Washington is in contemplation at an early day.

Baltimore, Jan. 2.—A private letter from H. Winter Davis gives positive assurance that the Crisis Committee will present a unanimous report, embracing an enabling act for New Mexico, providing that no new State be admitted into the Confederacy without the consent of all, and the repeal of the Personal Liberty bills.

Washington, Jan. 1.—To-day is a general holiday in all the Departments, and the municipal offices are closed. All the foreign ministers and army and navy officers paid their respects to the President, after which the citizens generally were admitted.

A few Union and Secession cockades were seen in the crowd. The receptions were cheerless, and the greetings lacked the earnestness of former similar occasions. But few members of Congress attended.

Washington, Jan. 2.—An earnest address to the people of the United States is prepared, recommending them to rally to a compromise on the basis of the propositions of Senators Crittenden and Bigler. It is already signed by a number of Senators and Representatives.

The most intimate friends of the President say his present determination is not to remand Major Anderson to Fort Moultrie.

The report that troops have been sent to Charleston created great indignation among Southerners. If any order for such a movement has been given, it was revoked.

The sloop-of-war Brooklyn is at Norfolk, officered and manned for any emergency.

According to the present programme, the President's message, embodying the propositions of the South Carolina Commissioners, will be sent to the House and will probably be tabled.

The Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms is now in New York, summoning witnesses in the Bailey case. Russell will be bailed to-day.

It is not true, as has been reported, that the Committee of Thirty-three have accepted Mr. Crittenden's proposition, but some of the members are yet hopeful that they may arrive at some general agreement.

Latest from Charleston.

Charleston, Jan. 1.—The President received a highly important communication from the Commissioners at Washington, and immediately the Convention went into secret session.

Commander Pettigru of Castle Pinckney has issued orders against the approach of boats to the wharf, under a serious penalty. The city and river fronts are carefully guarded. Ladies have tendered their services at forts. The city Vigilant Rifles are dispatched to secret service to Morris Island. The Zouaves and German Rifle have proceeded down the harbor. The Palmetto Guards have charge of the Arsenal, where the Palmetto flag waves.

Several interior banks agree to take respective portions of the State loan.

Collector Colcock advertises that all the vessels from ports outside Carolina must enter and clear at Charleston.

The President of the Convention has appointed Commissioners to Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Arkansas and Georgia. None to Texas.

In secret session yesterday, an ordinance was passed, defining and punishing treason. It declares, in addition to former definitions, that treason shall consist in levying war against a State, adhering and giving aid to enemies, and is to be punished with death, without the benefit of clergy.

An ordinance was also passed providing that all judicial power delegated to the Courts of the United States shall be exercised by the State Courts, and another that all power heretofore delegated to Congress shall be vested in the General Assembly, excepting that during the existence of the Convention this power shall not extend to duties on imports, Post Office, declaring war, treaties with other countries, the rights of citizenship and treason.

Charleston, Jan. 2.—The President announced the result of balloting for Commissioners for certain States. The Convention then went into secret session to ballot for Commissioners for Georgia and Texas.

The Columbia Artillery, numbering 50 men, arrived here at 10 o'clock to-day, and proceeded to the harbor. They will use cannon belonging to Charleston. Two thousand pounds of powder have been ordered to one of the forts.

The Convention has adopted, as amended, the report recommending that proper measures be adopted to insure the forming of a Southern Confederation by the appointment of Commissioners to the slaveholding States, asking them to call Conventions to consider future political relations. This step arises, by no means, from presumptuous arrogance, but an advance in the position of circumstances given South Carolina in the line of procedure for the designs of maintaining the rights, security and very existence of the slave-holding South. The instrument called the Constitution of the United States is suggested as a suitable and proper basis to be offered for a provisional government. The following are the principal considerations which induce the Committee to give that the preference: That the said instrument was the work of minds of the first order in strength and accomplishment; that it was most carefully constructed by comprehensive views and careful examination of details; that experience has proved it to be a good form of government for those sufficiently virtuous, intelligent and patriotic to cause it to be fairly and honestly construed and impartially carried out; that it is the settled opinion of this State that there has never been an adverse plan of government for the confederated States on account of anything in its structure, but dissatisfaction attributable to false glosses.

Message of the Governor of Pennsylvania.

Harrisburgh, Pa., Jan. 2.—The Governor's Message was delivered to the Legislature, today. He declares the doctrine of secession erroneous. The Constitution is something more than a mere compact. Organized resistance to the Federal Government is rebellion. If successful, it may be purged of crime by revolution. If unsuccessful, the persons may be executed as traitors. But while denying the right of a State to absolve its citizens from allegiance to the Federal Government, nevertheless, it is proper that we carefully and candidly examine the reasons alleged, and if they are well founded, they should be unhesitatingly removed and reparation made for the past, and security for the future, for a Government by the people should never do injustice to any of its citizens.

Pennsylvania being included in the States alleged to have refused compliance with the Fugitive Slave Law, he unhesitatingly avers that the State has been almost invariably influenced by a high regard for the rights of her sister States.

After examining the present State Laws, he says there is nothing to prevent the renewal of the act of 1826, leaving to the claimant a right to seek for a remedy under the State or Federal laws. He recommends that the consent of the State be given to the master, while sojourning in or passing through Pennsylvania, to retain the services of the slave. He suggests the re-enactment of the Missouri Compromise, and that the line be extended to California, thereby amending the Constitution.

He recommends the Legislature to instruct our Representatives in Congress to support such an amendment, to be submitted to the State Convention for ratification, and if Congress fails to propose it, let it emanate from the people.

He closed by declaring that Pennsylvania is devoted to the Union, and will follow the stars and stripes through every peril. He adds: But before assuming the responsibilities that are foreshadowed, it is the solemn duty of Pennsylvania to remove every great cause of complaint, so that she can stand before high Heaven without fear and without reproach, and then she is ready to devote her lives and fortunes to the best form of Government ever devised by the wisdom of man. Though a dark cloud now rests upon the Union, my hopes and affections still cling to it.

My prayer is that He who orders the destinies of nations, will again have mercy upon us and bind us in tighter, in stronger and more hallowed bonds of fraternity, so that the Union may remain unbroken throughout all future time.

Trouble with the Indians—From Pike's Peak.

Fort Kearney, Jan. 2.—Col. Miles received another express last night from Mr. White of Cottonwood Springs. The Indians were more quiet. The cause of the troubles heretofore has been that every ranch-keeper would sell the Indians whisky, which inevitably led to the most serious disturbances. The ranch-keepers, being squatters on the public lands, must be dealt with by the civil authorities. The Indians not having committed any overt act, Col. Miles had suspended the order for the march of the troops to Cottonwood Springs for the present.

Fort Kearney, Jan. 1st.—Col. Miles, Commander of this post, received the following note, by the Pony Express, this morning, from Cottonwood Springs:

January 1st, 1861.

Col. Miles: The Indians threaten an immediate attack. They have in fact taken possession of all the ranches about here, our mail station included. Please give us aid as soon as possible. Very respectfully, &c.,

A. White,

Agent C. O. C. & P. P. Express.

Immediately on receipt of this dispatch Col. Miles ordered Company F, of the Second Infantry, commanded by Lieut. Bond, and eighteen dragoons, under Lieut. Tyler, to march at daylight to-morrow morning, with fifteen days rations. He would have started them immediately, but the Quartermaster's wagons were all gone for wood. If this force is not sufficient to protect the citizens and keep the road open more will go. The whole country is said to be alarmed and without weapons of defence.

Two coaches of the C. O. C. & P. P. Express, with eleven passengers and $6,577 in treasure, passed at 2 P. M.

Denver, Dec. 29.—Last night was very cold. The mercury ranging near zero. This morning is clear, with a prospect for a pleasant day. Our citizens begin to debate secession movements with considerable earnestness.

Four men working on claim No. 19, below Discovery Georgia gulch, one day last week took out a little over $500. It was the first day they had struck the streak. The claim had been paying moderately since September.

An extraordinary run was made by a mill in Nevada last week. In seven days they took out between $3,000 and $4,000. A seventy stamp quartz mill reached the mines a few days ago and will be set up at Clear Creek.

A severe snow storm occurred on the night of the 27th, twenty to forty miles down the Platte. In-coming travelers and their stock suffered severely. The storm was so severe that no camp fires could be started.

From California and Sandwich Islands.

Fort Kearney, Jan. 2.—The Pony Express has arrived with San Francisco dates to the 19th.

The incessant rains had obstructed business. Nothing of interest had transpired in California since the last express.

The pony with St. Louis dates to Dec. 4th and the President's Message, arrived at Carson Valley Dec. 18th. The Message was telegraphed into San Francisco the following day, the wires not being in working order sooner.

The American residents at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, held a mock election, Nov. 6th, with the following result: Lincoln, 131; Douglas, 110; Breckinridge, 33; Bell, 13; Brigham Young, 7.

Arrest of a News Dealer.

St. Joseph, Jan. 2.—C. C. Woolworth, news dealer of this city, was arrested to-day upon an indictment found against him by the grand jury of this county on a charge of selling newspapers of an anti-slavery and incendiary character. He gave bonds for trial at the March term of court.

Missouri.

Jefferson City, Jan. 2.—The Democracy in caucus last night fused, and to-day the House organized by electing their entire ticket. John McAfee of Shelby (Breckinridge) elected Speaker, and Thomas H. Murray of Benton county (Douglas), Chief Clerk.

☞ The following telegram was received by Herring & Co., 40 State street, this (Wednesday) afternoon:

[illegible], Jan. 2, 1861.

Messrs. Herring & Co.:—We had two safes in the fire—both went through a tremendous ordeal, and both came out (as Herring's safes always do) all right.

Lambing Bosworth.

The Milwaukee Fire.

Milwaukee, Jan. 2.—The bodies of three persons, killed by falling walls at the fire last Saturday, were taken from the ruins yesterday. Two more are supposed to be buried there.

Massachusetts.

Boston, Jan. 2.—The Massachusetts Legislature assembled to-day. The Senate organized by choosing Mr. Wm. Claflin of Newton for President, and Mr. Stephen M. Gifford of Duxbury for Clerk. The House elected John A. Goodwin of Lowell for Speaker, and Wm. Stowe of Springfield for Clerk. Both branches of the Legislature were then escorted by the Cadets to the Old South Church, where the annual election sermon was preached by Prof. Phelps of Andover Seminary.

Gov. Banks is expected to deliver his valedictory address to-morrow.

Nebraska.

Omaha City, Jan. 2.—The Bill to prohibit Slavery was returned to the House yesterday, with Gov. Black's objections. He takes substantially the same grounds as last year, and makes a strong appeal against the measure on account of its probable influence in augmenting the excitement of the country. The bill passed the House over the veto, by more than a two-third vote, and will pass the Council to-day by about ten to three. No bills of a general nature have yet passed either house of the General Assembly.

St. Louis Happy.

St. Louis, Jan. 2.—The news from Baltimore relating to the adjustment of difficulties in the House Committee of Thirty-three, was read on 'Change this morning, and greeted with prolonged cheers by the merchants.

Horrible Shipwreck.

New York, Dec. 30.—By the arrival of the steamer Carnack, from Nassau 24th inst., we have accounts of the wreck of the American ship America, with 500 Africans on board, destined for Cuba.

Wanted.

WANTED—Board in a plain, private family, for a gentleman and wife. Terms must be moderate. Address "A. B.," Tribune Office. ja1-d794-3t

WANTED.—Agents in every city and town in the West, with $5 or $10 capital, can make from $5 to $10 a day. Sample sent on receipt of fifty cents in stamps. J. H. JOHNSON, 70 State street, P. O. box 4253, Chicago, Ill. ja1-d790-1m

WANTED—Fifty Men and Women to canvass the city and sell Hodges & Wakelee's Gift Envelopes. From $3 to $10 per day cleared. Call at Rooms Nos. 3 and 5 McCormick's Building, Dearborn street. ja1x1w

WANTED.—By a young man a situation as Clerk or Assistant Book Keeper in an active business. Have a good knowledge of business, is a good penman, well acquainted with the German language and can give the best references. Address A. W. S., at this office. de31-d777-3t

WANTED—A responsible situation in some office. Salary not so much of an object at present as immediate employment. References given. Address "A. Z." Post Office. de27x1w

WANTED—A small family wish to rent a Dwelling on Wabash avenue or near Union Park, in good neighborhood, or a good house in any other part of the city convenient to cars. Rent not to exceed eight hundred dollars. Possession wanted early in January. Best of references given. Address Box 3702, and give discription of property and number. de29-d756-1w

TO VESSEL OWNERS.

Wanted to purchase

Two Schooners and Five Canal Boats,

For which real estate and notes secured by mortgage will be given. Apply to TOMPKINS & CO. Room No. 8 Kingsbury Block. de27-d734-1w

For Sale.

FOR SALE OR RENT—The Lyons, Iowa, Ale and Lager Beer Brewery. This Brewery is in complete working order, and has a capacity to brew Twenty Barrels per day. It has an excellent Cellar with capacity of Hogshead to store and keep one thousand barrels. There is a good home market for all the article can sell. Terms: $1500 down, balance in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. None but responsible parties having capital to carry on the business need apply. Apply to THOMAS THOMAS, Jr., Lyons, Iowa. ja1x1w

TO RENT—Those two first-class three story Brick Houses on Prairie avenue, just north of Old street, with swelling from a and good cellar, a cast front with fine view of the lake; hot and cold water, &c. Inquire at 48 Van Buren street. de31-d772-3w

FOR SALE—100 Tons superior quality Prairie, Timothy and Clover Hay, mixed.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Weights guaranteed, and delivered free. Orders for the same for any quantity will meet prompt attention. HENRY H. SHUFELDT, 13 Dearborn st. Post Office Drawer 5137. de30x1m

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with board at 88 Jackson street. de31x3t

BOARDING.—Pleasant Rooms with Board, can be obtained at the Waverly House, 223 Kinzie street, for $3.50 per week. Day board $2.50 per week. de29x2w

BOARDING.—Pleasant Rooms with Board can be obtained at No. 49 Van Buren street, between State and Wabash avenue. de31xim

To Rent.

TO RENT—On moderate terms—two New Brick Dwelling Houses, situate on Green street, between Fulton and Carroll streets, West Side. Inquire at OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO'S Office, southwest corner Clark and Lake street. de29-d762-1w

TO RENT—In the Iron Block, corner of Lake and Lasalle street.

ONE LARGE HALL.

Also, a number of rooms suitable for offices or other purposes. Inquire of LAFLIN, SMITH & BOIS, 79 South Water street, corner of State. de15-d660-2m

TO RENT.—A Brick House, two stories and a basement, with Brick Barn, pleasantly situated in the North Division, east of Clark street, with water gas, &c. Rent moderate. Gas Fixtures, Carpets and part of Furniture for sale cheap if required. Possession given immediately. Address P. O. Box 3880. de23x1w

NEW AND SECOND-HAND Pianos for sale low. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Orders for Tuning Piano, Melodeons, Organs, and all kinds of Musical Instruments promptly attended to. All kinds of Musical Instruments repaired at short notice.

115 LAKE STREET—NEAR CLARK.

Lost.

GLOVE LOST—At or near McVicker's Theatre, on Saturday night, an Otter Glove. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at JONES, PERDUE & SMALL's, 121 Lake st. ja1-d79-2t

LOST—On Wednesday, Dec. 26th, between the United States Express Office and Ann street via Randolph street, a left hand Otter Fur Glove. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the Tribune Office. ja1x3t

LOST.—On Saturday, December 29th, on West Randolph or Lake street, between South Clinton street and Union Park, a box containing a Hair Bracelet. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at this office. de31x3t

Found.

TAKEN UP—A Bay Horse with Cutter. For information apply to 127 South Water street. ja1x3t

CAME TO THE SUBSCRIBER, Dec. 14th, one large Bay Horse, which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges. SAMUEL CARR, State street, ja1x3t First house north of Darram's Hotel.

TAKEN UP—A large Newfoundland Dog was taken up on Saturday, Dec. 29th. The owner, on proving property and paying charges, can obtain the same at PETER URBAN'S, Archer Road Brewery. ja1x3t

$75,000.—Seventy-five thousand dollars of first-class residence and business property in exchange for a Stock of Groceries. Address Box 3792. de28-d764-1w

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

In Drawing of Dec. 15th, 1860, at Havana, No. 29,189 drew $100,000; No. 2,480 drew $50,000; No. 28,757 drew $30,000; No. 9,870 drew $20,000; 28,021 drew $10,000; being the five principal prizes. Prizes cashed and drawings furnished free of expense by

de25x1w NATE. B. TAYLOR, New York.

LOOK OUT.—Ten good Business Horses at

C. L. Stockes' Stable,

For sale cheap for cash. de28x1w

WORTH ATTENTION.—The Inventor of a New Lubricator of great value for durability and economy, and which has been successfully tested in this city is desirous of disposing of an interest to some gentleman with sufficient means to effect its general introduction. Any party having $1,000 or more may find very profitable employment for it if willing to give his personal attention. It is a desirable business. Please address "J. H. CARTER," at office of this paper, or call at Room 50 Sollitt House. ja1x2t

NOTICE.—Whereas, my son, John S. Phillips, has been in the habit of signing my name to checks, drafts, promissory notes and other instruments of writing. Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that all authority to use or sign my name to checks, drafts, promissory notes, bills of exchange, or other instruments of writing of whatever name or kind, is hereby withdrawn and revoked, and that I shall pay no obligation so signed by said son in my name or otherwise, after this date.

JOHN PHILLIPS.

Chicago, Dec. 31st, 1860. ja1x3m

1,500 CHILDREN

Have been cured of Hoarse Colds, and rescued from the danger of sudden death from Croup, by the use of

DR. FOORD'S PECTORAL SYRUP.

There is nothing equal to this. In fact, all other remedies put together are not so good as this to kill inflammation, stop the spasms of the muscles of the throat, and remove the tough phlegm that clogs up the windpipe. In such cases, this

Balsamic Syrup

Can be used according to the directions, so as to produce vomiting in the most natural and easy manner, keeping up a constant perspiration, relieve the breathing, and remove the whole complaint, in a few hours, with perfect safety. The relief it often produces in such cases is beyond all praise, and perfect, that it is truly charming, and almost incredible to those who have not seen it.

The following testimony shows what some well known gentlemen in Chicago think of it:

DR. FOORD,

Dear Sir.—We have used your Pectoral Syrup in our families for several years for Coughs, Hoarseness, and other affections of the Lungs and Throat, and we are happy to recommend it. As it is generally known in Chicago, "IT NEVER FAILS," it would be sought for and used by every family. According to our experience, IT NEVER FAILS, and we cheerfully recommend it to the public.

G. W. DAVENPORT, Broker Corner City and Lake street.

S. L. BARRETT, of Barrett, King & Co., 23 Lake street.

SAMUEL D. CLARKE, Lumber Merchant, West Side.

☞ Sold in Chicago by Jerome, 15 Clark street; Ronfield, 5 Clark street; O'Hare, 49 West Randolph street; Hitchcock, 227 State street; Bryan, 30 West Madison street, and by Druggists in all the principal towns and cities in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. [illegible]

ALL SNOWED UP!

ALL SNOWED UP!

ALL SNOWED UP!

OR

ALL ROUND THE STOVE!

AT

The Pedlars' and Pilgrims' Rest,

THE PEDLARS' AND PILGRIMS' REST,

THE PEDLARS' AND PILGRIMS' REST,

A NEW YEAR'S STORY,

APPEARS ON THE

3d JANUARY, 1861.

In the City of New York, on the above date, will be made public the above all-exciting, all-absorbing incident, of which almost every one is anxious to hear or know something.

Be it known, therefore that John Ross Dix, Esq., has written a most remarkable New Year's story—remarkable alike for its intensely amusing and thrilling narrative, genius and power, which cannot fail to carry with it delight and amusement into the household of every family in the land. Seldom, if ever, has a story been published more suited for universal perusal at the commencement of a New Year. The records of the wonderful tales told by the Pilgrims and Pedlars who were all snowed up together on the memorable occasion referred to, are all happily blended together by the author in a style at once genial, attractive and entertaining, in this new story.

The above Story has been written specially for the Household Journal, commencing in No. 16. It will appear exclusively

IN THE

Household Journal

THE FAVORITE FAMILY PAPER,

OF THE

3d of January, 1861.

SIXTEEN PAGES. THREE CENTS.
SIXTEEN PAGES. THREE CENTS.
SIXTEEN PAGES. THREE CENTS.
SIXTEEN PAGES. THREE CENTS.

Sold by all Booksellers and News Agents. News Agents please send in your orders as early as possible to ensure a supply.

The HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL, is the great family periodical of the age. Published Weekly. Price Three Cents.

Published by A. HARTILL & CO., 20 North William Street, New York. Mailed to any address for $1.50 a year, with the following inducements to Clubs: 6 copies, $7.20 a year; 10 copies, $11.80; 15 copies, $16.50; 25 copies, $[illegible] a year.

Sample copies mailed free to any address by the Publishers. Send for a copy. Sold by all News Agents. de27d666-6t

ASSIGNEE'S SALE!

Holiday Presents

AND

FINE FANCY GOODS

AT COST.

124 - - - - Lake Street - - - - 124

CONSISTING OF

LADIES AND GENTS TOILET CASES,

LADIES AND GENTS DRESSING "

Rosewood, Mahogany and Papier-Mache

WRITING DESKS.

Morocco and Russia Leather Bags,

Reticules and Furnished Morocco Bags,

Berlin Wire, Morocco and Kid Purses.

ODOR BOXES, ODOR STANDS,

TOILET BOXES, CARD-RECEIVERS.

ENGLISH OAK AND EBONY JEWEL CASES,

PAPIER MACHE AND ROSEWOOD JEWEL "

Cigar Cases in Shell,

Cigar Cases in Ivory,

Cigar Cases in Morocco.

PEARL AND PEARL INLAID CARD CASES,

SHELL AND SHELL INLAID CARD CASES,

PEARL AND SHELL PORTEMONNAIS,

SILVER AND IVORY PORTEMONNAIS,

GILT AND MOROCCO PORTEMONNAIS,

And the finest assortment of

STEEL GOODS

To be found in the city, comprising

Steel Bracelets, Brooches, Tuck Combs, Shawl Pins, Buckles, Slides, Pins, &c.,

AGATE AND SCOTCH PEBLE SHAWL PINS

PARTY AND OPERA FANS,

In Pearl, Ivory, Gilt and Sandall Wood Stick.

DRESS GARTERS,

All Colors, Kinds, Qualities and Prices.

LUBIN'S & BAZIN'S

Celebrated Extracts, Pomades and Cosmetics.

ROGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S

FINE CUTLERY.

CORAL BEADS, WAX AND AMBER BEADS,

And a general assortment of Cloth, Hair, Nail and Hat Brushes, Dressing Combs, Fine Toilet Soaps, &c., &c.

GEORGE A. WHEELER,

de19-d679-2w Assignee.

BARNUM'S GREAT VARIETY STORE,

No. 138 Lake Street.

BARNUM BRO'S.,

Direct Importers of, and Wholesale Dealers in

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,

BERLIN WORSTEDS,

SHAKER YARN,

Baskets, Bird Cages,

YANKEE NOTIONS, &C.,

The attention of Wholesale Dealers is respectfully solicited.

REMEMBER THE NUMBER,

138..........LAKE STREET..........138

[au13 '60-1y]

SKATES.

LADIES' SKATES.

MENS' SKATES.

BOYS' SKATES.

Philadelphia Club Skates.

BLONDIN SKATES.

SKATE ENVELOPES.

SKATE GIMBLETS.

Larrabee & North,

174 LAKE STREET.

de18d638-3w

CORNS! CORNS!! CORNS!!!

Greatest Discovery ever known of the Kind.

IMMEDIATE AND UNPAINFUL CURE OF CORNS.

This powerful remedy is the great invention of one of the most eminent medical Professors of the University of Berlin, Germany, and is known by all who ever made use of it as the only true, immediate and unpainful remedy for this great plague. It has the great advantage of not disturbing anybody in their business. Immediate cure is warranted. Directions accompanies each box. Price 50 Cents.

CHARLES NEUBERGER,

No. 123 Lake Street,

General Agent for the Western and Southern States for the Celebrated Professor Kellaski German Plaster. de27 d735-2w

$150 REWARD.

L. CORNELL & CO.,

At 133 Lake Street, (Up-Stairs,)

Are paying the above reward every week. It is to each person who most judiciously purchases one of their Taggart and Farr Family or Manufacturing Sewing Machines for a Holiday Gift. Only $40 for a Machine, [illegible], with stand, [illegible] for carriage [illegible] their own ends, at $45, [illegible]

LAND AND CASH.—One Thousand Acres of Choice Land, heavily timbered with Pine and Oak in the immediate vicinity of one of the best lumber markets in Michigan, also a mortgage of $8,000, will be taken in exchange for Merchandise. A stock of $10,000 to $15,000 desired. Address, JAMES MONTEITH, Otsego, Mich. de29x1w

POTE & RICHARDSON, Manufacturers of Hominy, Grits, Corn Meal, Graham Flour, Cracked Wheat, Samp, &c., corner of Harrison and Griswold streets. Orders solicited. Post Office Box 1168. Highest cash price paid for White Flint Corn.

ILLINOIS SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 184 and 186 Washington street, Methodist Block. Chicago, Dec. 29, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—The Seventh Semi-Annual Dividend of three per cent. will be paid to depositors in this Institution, entitled thereto, on the first Monday of January next. de29-d781-1w N. H. KIDDER, Cashier.

KILN DRIED CORN MEAL, Fairfield Mills,—[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

☞ The Anglesization of Languages.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ardly Realized.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Hexceedingly," says hi, hand upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

☞ Headache is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classified under two names, viz: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting sick headache, of hepatic disease constituting bilious headache, of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches; Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of nervous headache, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named Neuralgia.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

Bridget.—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue, no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it naither; but perhaps ye'll be afther knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the Sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relaived her before.

Druggist.—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

Bridget.—Och! sure now and you've sed it, here's the quarther and giv me the Pills and dont be all day about it aither.

Constipation or Costiveness

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as Costiveness. Often originating in carelessness, or sedentary habits; it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles, and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases such as Malignant Fevers, Abcesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated in an early stage. From all these considerations it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insiduous approaches of disease and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A Real Blessing

Physician.—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

Mrs. Jones.—Gone! Doctor, all gone! the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.

Physician.—You can get them at any Druggists. Call for Cephalic Pills, I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

Mrs. Jones.—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a real blessing.

Twenty Millions of Dollars Saved.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue and it is estimated each bottle saves at least ten dollars worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

☞ Over Excitement, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

Fact worth Knowing.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

Great Discovery.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

☞ Did you ever have the Sick Headache? Do you remember the throbbing temple, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food. How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

Cephalic Pills
CURE
Sick Headache!
CURE
Nervous Headache
CURE
All kinds of
Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing Costiveness.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative,

IMPROVING THE APPETITE,

Giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have

Prevented and Relieved

a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the

Absence of any Disagreeable Taste,

renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,

48 Cedar Street, New York.

ja3-d800-wly

Miscellaneous.

BEEBE'S CORN SEPARATOR,

MADE FOR AND SOLD BY

L. A. [illegible],

154 South Canal Street, Chicago, Ill.,

P. O. BOX 1003.

This machine consists of all the parts necessary combined in a PERFECT CORN SHELLER AND CLEANER, which are a Sheller, a Fan, a complete set of Sieves, a Bagging Elevator and a Cob Carrier. Each of these parts is very capacious and the whole is so arranged as to form a simple and Compact Machine.

The Sheller is made by special contract under the Heading's Patent, but it differs materially from the Heading's Sheller as it is so constructed as to avoid all waste or crushing of the corn and consequently a perfect separation.

With the Machine from two to six horses only are required to shell, clean and bag from 1,000 to 3,000 bushels per day.

Price of Complete Machine, $185.00.

☞ Send for a Circular. [de2-d580-1wd-6ww]

AUSTRALIAN COMMERCIAL LINE,

FOR MELBOURNE AND SIDNEY.

The favorite Fast Sailing Ship THOMAS W. SEARS Drew, Commander, will be dispatched for Melbourne early in January. Has excellent accommodations for First and Second Cabin Passengers. Apply to CHAS. H. [illegible], 114 Wall street.

Consignees in Australia—Messrs. Wilkinson Brothers & Co. [de4-d560-3m] New York, Dec. 3, 1860.

CHICAGO, NEW YORK AND BOSTON

FAST FREIGHT LINE,

Via PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD to Crestline; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad to Cleveland, and Lake Shore Railroad to Dunkirk and Buffalo, connecting with all Eastern Railroads.

THE ONLY LINE SENDING FREIGHT THROUGH TO CLEVELAND, DUNKIRK AND BUFFALO WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

The above line has been established by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, and Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad Companies, for transporting property with greater dispatch between Chicago and all Eastern Cities and Towns than has heretofore been done by any line.

☞ Rates at all times as low as by any other route. For shipping property by this line please mark—"Fast Freight Line via Crestline."

☞ We also claim to have the best Passenger Route to the East and South.

The undersigned will be happy to see their friends and customers at any time.

J. NOTTINGHAM, Gen'l. Agent,

Office 51 Dearborn street.

DAN ATWOOD, Local Agent Ft. Wayne Freight Depot, corner Van Buren and Canal streets, West side.

Chicago, Jan. 1st, 1861. ja1-d78-3m

GREAT CENTRAL SHORT LINE ROUTE, VIA.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, and Pennsylvania Railroads, to all Eastern Cities.

CLARKE & CO.,

THROUGH FREIGHT AGENTS,

Are prepared to contract freights through, by authority of the Companies named above, at their office,

72 - - - - Dearborn street, - - - - 72

And at depot of Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R., Chicago, or at Depot, Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

The offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the East are located at No. 1 Astor House, New York; No. 1 South William street, New York; No. 77 Washington street, Boston; No. 80 North street, Baltimore, and at the General Depot, Philadelphia. ja1 d78-3m

OAK ORCHARD

ACID SPRINGS.

These Springs are situated in the Valley of the Oak Orchard Creek, in the town of Alabama, Genesee County, N. Y., eight miles south of the village of Medina, on the Erie Canal, and fourteen miles from Batavia. The principal Acid Springs are three in number; besides these are six others. They are all located within a circuit of about fifty rods. The medicinal qualities of the waters are fully shown in the subjoined testimonials. They contain a very large amount of Sulphur, Sulphuric Acid, Sulphate of Lime, and Proto-Sulphate of Iron. The great medicinal virtues possessed by these waters depend very largely upon the presence, in such unusual quantities, of these curative substances. Hundreds of cases of disease, especially those resulting from the Scrofulous diathesis, have been cured by their use. In Skin Diseases—even in confirmed Leprosy—the waters have been signally successful.

Opinions of Medical and Scientific gentlemen are given in the circulars. The following eminent gentlemen speak in strong terms of the medicinal value of these waters:

Prof. Emmons, T. Romeyn Beck, M. D., of Albany; Jas. McNaughton, M. D., of Albany; Edward Spring, M. D., of New York; Dr. H. Campbell of Pittsfield, Mass.; Dr. J. S. Schuler, of Lockport, N. Y. [illegible] to commend the waters confidently. Dr. Spring refers to a case of chronic diarrhœa of several years standing which was cured by the use of the water. Dr. Beck says: "I am satisfied that these waters are highly valuable as medicinal agents." Dr. Campbell says: "They must be highly beneficial for all chronic diseases of the mucous membrane."

Dr. S. P. White read a paper on the subject of these Waters before the Academy of Physicians in the city of New York, in which he states that the Waters possess decidedly tonic, refrigerant and astringent properties, and that the class of diseases to which they are adapted are, besides the cutaneous affections of the skin and urinary organs, and some of the cutaneous diseases; chronic dyspepsia, chronic diarrhœa, chronic dysentery, chronic diarrhœa, chronic cystitis, diabetes, and cases of passive hemorrhage—such as purpura hemorrhagica, and the colliquative sweats of hectic fever. The water may also be often used with advantage, he says, in cases of low typhoid fevers; in convalescence from protracted fevers, to correct the appetite and promote digestion; in diarrhœa, particularly such as are dependent on a relaxed or ulcerated state of the mucous membrane of the intestines. In calculous affections, or lithiasis, attended with phosphatic sediments, it is the antidote, and in all cases is preferable to mineral acid, as being more solvent, and less apt by continual use to disorder the stomach. In febrile diseases it can be used properly diluted, as a grateful refrigerant to diminish thirst and preternatural heat. In Skin Diseases—in those forms of Dyspepsia connected with the alkaline condition of the stomach, as in Pyrosis or water brash, it will prove better than hydrochloric acid. In cases of colica pictonum, and other injurious consequences arising from the action of lead, this water will prove to be an admirable antidote. In chronic pharyngitis, laryngitis, chronic mucous catarrh, and humid asthma, chronic ophthalmia, leucorrhœa, as a gargle in ulcerated sore throat, in cases of salivation, and in leucorrhœa and gleet, and also in piles.

When taken internally, a WINE GLASS FULL of the Water, diluted, taken three times a day, is sufficient for an adult.

Other testimonials from Physicians, and other respectable individuals, may be seen on application to the Agent. A more supplied on liberal terms.

☞ No Water Genuine unless procured from

H. W. BOSTWICK, Sole Agent,

No. 574 Broadway, New York.

[illegible]

Prof. Wood's

RESTORATIVE CORDIAL.

AND

BLOOD RENOVATOR

PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR

Is precisely what its name indicates, for, while pleasant to the taste it is revivifying, exhilarating and strengthening to the vital powers. It also revivifies, reinstates and renews the blood in all its original purity, and thus restores and renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease. It is the only preparation ever offered to the world in a popular form so as to be within the reach of all. So chemically and skillfully combined as to be the most powerful tonic, and yet so perfectly adapted to, as to act in accordance with the laws of nature, and hence will soothe the weakest stomach, and tone up the digestive organs, and allay all nervous and other irritation. It is also perfectly exhilarating in its effects, and yet it is never followed by lassitude or depression of spirits. It is composed entirely of vegetables, and those thoroughly combining powerful tonic and soothing properties, and consequently can never injure. Such a remedy has long been felt to be a desideratum in the medical world, both by the thoroughly skilled in medical science, and also by those who have suffered from debility; for it needs no medical skill or knowledge even to see that debility follows all attacks of disease, and lays the unguarded system open to the attacks of many of the most dangerous to which poor suffering humanity is constantly liable. Such, for example, as the following: Consumption, Bronchitis, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Faintness, Nervous Irritability, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Melancholy, Hypochondria, Night Sweats, Languor, Giddiness, and all that class of cases, so fearfully fatal if unattended to in time, called

Female Weakness and Irregularities.

Also, Liver Derangements or Torpidity, and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Kidneys, Scalding or Incontinence of the Urine, or any general Derangement of the Urinary Organs. Pains in the Back, Side and between the Shoulders, Predisposition to Slight Colds, Hacking and Continued Cough, Emaciation, Difficulty of Breathing, and indeed we might enumerate many more still, but we have space only to say, it will not only cure the debility following Chills and Fever, but prevent all attacks arising from Miasmatic Influences, and cure the diseases at once, if already attacked. And as it acts directly and persistently upon the biliary system, arousing the Liver to action, promoting, in fact, all the excretions and secretions of the system, it will infallibly prevent any deleterious consequences following upon change of climate and water; hence all travelers should have a bottle with them, and all should take a table-spoonful at least before eating. As it prevents costiveness, strengthens the digestive organs, it should be in the hands of all persons of sedentary habits, students, ministers, and literary men. And all ladies not accustomed to much outdoor exercise should always use it. If they would find an agreeable, pleasant and efficient remedy against those ills which rob them of their beauty; for beauty cannot exist without health, and health cannot exist while the above irregularities continue. Then again, the Cordial is a perfect Mother's relief. Taken a month or two before the final trial she will pass the dreadful period with perfect ease and safety. There is no mistake about it, this Cordial is all we claim for it. MOTHERS, TRY IT! And to you we appeal to detect the illness not only of your daughters before it is too late, but also of your sons and husbands, for while the former, from false delicacy, often go down to a premature grave rather than let their condition be known in time, the latter are often so mixed up with the excitement of business that if it were not for you they too would travel in the same downward path, until too late to arrest their fatal fall. But the mother is always vigilant, and to you we confidently appeal; for we are sure your never failing affection will unerringly point you to Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator as the remedy which should be always on hand in time of need.

O. J. WOOD, PROPRIETOR,

444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good druggists. Price one dollar a bottle.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Chicago: John D. Park, O. F. Fuller & Co., J. H. Reed & Co., Smith Dwyer & Co., Lord & Smith, and Gale Bros. [selmalwly]

Legal Advertisements.

NOTICE OF SALE.—Whereas, default has been made in the [illegible]

[illegible] SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee. December 18th, 1860.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, S. S.—Superior Court of Chicago.—In Chancery. Robert Anthony vs. Oliver, Henry Yarwood and Arabella G. Warner. Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause [illegible] [illegible] Master in Chancery of Superior Court of Cook [illegible] Dated December 12, 1860.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Public Notice is hereby given, that by reason of default in the payment of certain monies secured by a Trust dated May 14, 1859, [illegible] [illegible] L. C. PAINE FREER, Trustee. Chicago, December 30, 1860.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, S. S.—Circuit Court of Cook County, January Term, 1861. Andrew Nelson vs. [illegible] [illegible] WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk. GEO. A. INGALLS, Compl'ts Sol'r.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK County, S. S.—Superior Court of Chicago, January Term, A. D. 1861. Susan M. Trego vs. James Trego. Chancery. [illegible] JNO. LYLE KING, Compl'ts Sol'r.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Samuel S. Hayes and Lizzie I. [illegible] [illegible] Chicago, December 24, 1860.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Hiram Joy, on the first day of June, A. D. [illegible] [illegible] RUFUS A. RICE, Trustee. SANFORD B. PERRY, Attorney. Chicago, Dec. 26th, 1860.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, John T. Sherman, of the City of New York, heretofore mortgaged unto the undersigned, John S. Porter, of Newark, New Jersey, by mortgage dated April 5th, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, May 5th, 1857, in Book 88 of mortgages, Page 555, certain premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of a certain draft for two thousand five hundred dollars, dated July 23d, A. D. 1857, and also of a note for nineteen hundred dollars, [illegible] [illegible] Dated Chicago Dec. 3, A. D. 1860. JOHN S. PORTER, Mortgagee. FARWELL & SMITH, Att'ys.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.—Whereas Jacob Russell and Mary H. Russell, his wife, both of the City of Chicago, [illegible] [illegible] JAMES C. MERRILL, Trustee Mortgagee. J. M. PARKER, Attorney.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, S. S.—Circuit Court of Cook County, February Term, 1861. Samuel F. Smith vs. Thomas Hughes and Joseph B. Henshaw. In Chancery. [illegible] WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk. SPARE & IRWAN, Compl'ts Sol'rs.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Hiram M. Hopkins and Sarah E. his wife, [illegible] [illegible]

TIMOTHY HAY.—100 car loads of the best Timothy Hay in bales, well bound, of 450 lbs each, and Ten Tons on a car, for sale

CHEAP FOR READY PAY.

Make application immediately to the undersigned at 43 Market street. FRISBIE BROTHERS.

PURE SWEET CIDER—in whole and half barrels, received daily, and for sale at [illegible] STEVENS & WHEELER, [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS:

John L. Scripps, William Bross, Alfred Cowles, [illegible]

OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK STREET.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Daily, delivered in city by carrier, per [illegible]
Daily, delivered in city by carrier, per [illegible]
Daily, to Mail Subscribers, per year [illegible]
Daily, to Mail Subscribers, per six [illegible]
Tri-Weekly, per year [illegible]
Weekly, single subscribers [illegible]
" 3 copies [illegible]
" 5 copies [illegible]
" 10 copies [illegible]
" 20 copies, and one to getter up [illegible]

Money in registered letters may be sent at our risk.

Address, "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, [illegible]

CARRIERS' ADDRESS.

An Address was printed and distributed by the carriers of this paper, on New Year's morning, for which they alone are responsible. The advertising of the prize for the best poem, the selection of that which was printed, and the profit or loss arising from the transaction are theirs only. The editors and proprietors of the Tribune have no responsibility in the premises. So that, due the *sixty-nine* competitors whose manuscripts were rejected, and who may take occasion to impugn the literary taste which made the award.

THE CHICAGO TIMES.

We need only mention the fact, to excite indignation among those who do not know it, the Chicago *Times*, that that paper yesterday had an editorial severely censuring Maj. Anderson for his timely and heroic occupation of Fort Sumpter. He is a faithful but far-off imitator of the Charleston *Courier*, whose account of the movement we print in another column. We do not cite the *Times'* article for its sympathy with the disunionists and traitors of South Carolina, because that is known wherever the paper is read; but to show to what lengths partisan hatred and malice may go with impunity in this city, where Freedom and Law are the pride and restraints of the popular will.

GLEAMS OF LIGHT.

If our dispatches, this morning, are to be relied on, we have gleams of light and sense from Washington. Mr. Buchanan has suffered himself to be put on the side of the friends of law and order, and they are moving in a way that will soon bring the traitors to terms or to a fight. We have not implicit faith in the course of these telegraphic rumors; but they derive confirmation from the fact that it is not even James Buchanan, wicked, corrupt and treasonable as he is, would have the effrontery to ask the people to pray to-morrow for the Union, without some effort on his part to prove that he is not mocking Heaven by the act. But let the congratulations be cautious, though the prayers may be fervid. After the devotional exercises are over, he may lapse again into evil ways. A glass more or less of the whisky from which he derives consolation for his troubles, may nip the cheering hopes in the bud, and stir up the diabolical cauldron from the bottom again.

UNNECESSARY FEAR.

The timid, who fear that a mob will prevent Mr. Lincoln's inauguration, should stop to think that the inauguration ceremony at Washington is an invention of the people, who want to see, in the change of administration, the symbols and insignia of power. If not forbidden, it is not required by the Constitution and the laws. Mr. Lincoln may take his oath of office before any officer in the country who is authorized to administer an oath, whether it be in Washington or Wisconsin, and he will be clothed with a President's powers as rightly and as indisputably as if the oath were administered by all the members of the Supreme Court, in the presence of an assembled nation.

It is probable that a mob may, before the day Mr. Buchanan goes out, take possession of Washington and compel the friends of the Union to clear them out at the point of the bayonet, after a struggle which would involve the spilling of much blood; for even among the most rampant secessionists, there are men enough who do not fear that the threats that Lincoln shall not be "inaugurated" amount to nothing; men who will consent to no demonstration for that purpose alone. We have no doubt that he will be the President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, before he leaves Springfield.

WHAT SAYS ILLINOIS?

Our Washington letters, printed herewith, speak with no disguise of the preparations which will soon be made in Pennsylvania, New York and New England for the organization of bodies of armed men for the assertion and maintenance of the national platform on which all Northern citizens, save a few traitors and fanatics now stand, viz: "The Constitution, the Union, and the Enforcement of the Laws." We are glad to see the work go on; and we trust that in whatever else Illinois may be remiss, she will not fail, at the proper time, and in a legal manner, to take such wise precautionary measures as the emergency demands. We are flooded with letters and communications, appealing to the Governor elect to do all that his station permits to insure the re-organization of the militia, and the full arming of the State. The call for this is imperative; and if we do not urge it upon him, it is because we are confident that he will gladly, patriotically, and without pressure from below, meet the wishes of the people in this matter. In the meantime, much may be done by voluntary effort. Let the young men—those who swelled the ranks of the Wide Awakes, the Douglas Invincibles and other organizations of a political character—prove by their enrollment in volunteer companies, that their love of popular liberty and self-government is not exhausted, and that they are willing to give to the country the time that they did not hesitate to devote to party. The day for the fight is once, *in the field*, of the Constitution and the Union as our fathers made it, may not be far off. Let not this State be unprepared, happen what may!

To Lecture Committees.

Geo. Sumner, Esq., of Boston, brother of the gifted Senator, and one of the ablest of public lecturers, is without engagement in the West, from the 10th to 20th of January. He shall be happy to receive applications from lecture committees for his services during the time as above. Mr. S. speaks at Joliet, on the [illegible]th.

Heavy Bank Robbery.

Burlington, Iowa, Jan. 2.—About 5 o'clock this morning the Bank of Messrs. S. S. Phelps & Co., of Oquawka, Ill., was entered during the temporary absence of the clerk and robbed of currency to the amount of $10,000 stolen. The burglars entered by unlocking the front door and then unlocking a drawer, from which they took the key to the vault. They secured the money and escaped. As yet there is no clue to the robbers. The money taken was as follows:

[illegible]

Honors to Major Anderson.

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 2.—Yesterday noon twenty-one guns were fired in honor of Major Anderson, for the noble stand taken by him.

Philadelphia, Jan. 2.—Thirty-three guns each will be fired in different sections of the city to-day in honor of Major Anderson.

New York, Jan. 2.—A salute of one hundred guns was fired to-night in honor of Major Anderson.

From New Mexico.

Independence, Jan. 1.—The New Mexican mail from Pawnee Fork arrived to-day. Nothing had been heard of the mail due here on Monday. The weather is extremely cold on the Plains, and it is with difficulty that the stock on the route can be kept alive.

A report was received here to-day of the hanging of a man between this place and Pleasant Hill, last night. Tampering with slaves was the reported cause of his hanging.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1861.

THE REAL ISSUES.

What a sight! The leading politicians of a great and once liberty-loving and patriotic party, the chief executive officers of the government, a full half of the people of one section of the Republic, all plotting and conspiring against the perpetuity of the fairest political fabric ever built by human hands, and provoking civil war between brothers—for what? That the representatives of a little Oligarchy of 347,000 slaveholders may have the privilege, not authorized by the Constitution, of buying, selling, working without pay and whipping at will, men, women and children in the Territories which God made free; that the Constitution which was purposely framed so that the word "slave" might not occur therein, may be so amended, after seventy years successful working, as to recognize property in man; that the States which have rid themselves of the crime and curse of involuntary bondage shall be compelled to accept it again; and that the moral sense of the people of the North, now rebelling against man-selling, shall correct itself, and begin to affirm that the Atheism which makes one man own another is the new evangel for the civilization of mankind. What a sight! What a theme for the historian who writes the Rise and Fall of the Republic of the United States! What a commentary on the civilization of the age! What a burning reproach to the cause of Democracy throughout the world! Yet we state fairly the causes of the quarrel. No difference of race and lineage, of religious faith, nor, save in one thing, of political policy, has brought on the struggle. We are one people, with one hope and, men have believed, with one destiny. That people is to be divided, that hope given up, and that glorious destiny overruled, that the business of man-stealing and woman-whipping may grow with our nation's growth.

It is well enough in times like these, to keep the real issues steadily before the people. We state them above in language that all may understand.

WAR ELEMENTS.

Our readers are referred to the letter in another column from our Kansas correspondent, detailing, among other things, the elements existing in the Southern portion of that Territory, the Cherokee country, Arkansas and Texas, ready to be precipitated in deadly conflict as soon as the Union is sundered and the restraining power of the Constitution removed. The facts here presented are not new to those who have studied the philosophy of the chronic insurrection in that quarter whose outbreaks have so often alarmed the country; but this is a clearer presentation of the case than we remember to have seen elsewhere. No one can fail to perceive that there exists on that border alone an anti-secession argument of overwhelming force.

Let us suppose that the Union were actually dissolved—that "peaceable secession" were adopted as national policy—that all the slave-holding States were banded together as one confederacy, and all the free States as another—on the 4th of March next. On the 5th there would be a foray from Missouri into Kansas for kidnapping purposes or from Kansas into Missouri to hang the kidnappers, and quite probably to liberate such slaves as should be found in the line of the expedition. Simultaneously there would be a gathering of the clans on either side to possess the Cherokee country—the key of the Southwestern territory, commanding by its position the destinies of Northern Texas, New Mexico and Arizona on the one hand, and Arkansas on the other. The vantage ground is now in possession of the free state forces. Southern Kansas is full of men inured to scenes of bloodshed—men who have suffered much for their devotion to freedom, and who have been changed from moderate Republicans or Democrats to fanatical Abolitionists. Their ranks are being swelled by refugees from Texas driven to desperation by the wrongs they have suffered in that State. On the other hand are the slavery propaganda of Arkansas and the pro-slavery party among the Cherokees, who have been laboring together for many years to fix the institution permanently upon the country. Let the Union be dissolved and one month will not elapse ere these hostile forces are brought face to face with leveled muskets. The South will rally with such movable strength as it can muster to the aid of its friends, and the North will send hundreds of volunteers and thousands of dollars to the assistance of the free State cause. But when the local strife is brought to a close, the end is not yet. The animosity brewed in such a conflict will make the meat it feeds on, and the war will be carried straight into Arkansas and Texas, lighted on its course by the fires of insurrection—to stop, Heaven knows where! This is no romance. The facts pointing to such a strife are grimly before us. The experience of Kansas, bearing all over it the prints of blood, warns us unerringly of the consequences. Let the strong arm of the Federal Government be withdrawn and these elements of antagonism will be instantaneously brought together. We have no reason to fear the results; other people have. [illegible] we are not the advocates of a policy which will bring slavery to a sudden [illegible] at the point of the bayonet, we [illegible] the Union and the supremacy of the Constitution be maintained.

Mr. Douglas's Amendments.

We have no desire to do Mr. Douglas injustice in what follows; and in discussing the propositions of which he is the reputed father, though we shall use plain language that all may understand, shall endeavor to avoid all offensive reference to purposes or motives. But we have a right to demand at this crisis in our national affairs, especially when important amendments to the Constitution of our country are proposed, faithfulness on the part of all men in the examination of the bearing of whatever measures are brought forward; and all men have a right to demand of us the sincerity and fidelity in discussion, which rise superior to considerations of party. We approach the subject, therefore, sincerely desirous that we may be able to divest ourselves of all personal and partisan feeling, and to examine it as patriotic men should.

A few days ago Mr. Douglas read in his place in the Senate the following Joint Resolution, which we reproduce by sections, with such exposition of the "true intent and meaning" of each as truth demands:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both Houses concurring,) That the following articles be and are hereby proposed and submitted as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of said Constitution, when ratified by [illegible] of the several States.

ARTICLE XIII.

[illegible] Congress shall make no law [illegible] or servitude in any Territory [illegible] and the status of each [illegible]

[illegible]

servitude in all the Territories until there shall be fifty thousand white inhabitants. Third. when there shall be fifty thousand white inhabitants, the white male citizens over twenty-one years of age, may proceed to form a constitution and government for themselves, and exercise all the rights of self-government, "*consistent with the Constitution of the United States.*" But the Constitution, according to the Supreme Court in Dred Scott's case, carries slavery along with it; hence slavery would still exist *there*, and it would be inconsistent with the Constitution to exclude it—and this provision, so far as slavery is concerned, would be a nullity. In other words, the Dred Scott decision, upon which a large portion of Mr. Douglas's political associates have waged war, and which he has opposed by his scheme of "Unfriendly Legislation," is incorporated bodily into the Constitution. Not that only: the establishment of slavery in the Territories carries with it the necessity and obligation for protecting it when established; hence a Territorial Slave Code must inevitably and logically follow. These are clear, fair and indisputable deductions from the Senator's proposition. Is this that for which the Douglas men of the Northwest have been contending. If not, are they willing to pay this price for the conciliation of the Cotton States?

SEC. 2. No more territory shall be acquired by the United States except by treaty or by the concurrent vote of two-thirds of each House of Congress, and when so acquired, the *status* thereof in respect to servitude, as it existed at the time of acquisition, shall remain unchanged until it shall contain the population aforesaid for the formation of new States, when it shall be subject to the terms, conditions and privileges herein provided for the existing Territories.

Now this will be no limitation upon the power to make slave Territory. The chivalry have only to dismember some part of Mexico or Central America, and establish slavery there by law, and then make a treaty with our immaculate Senate, and any quantity of slave territory may be added, and *constitutionally* it cannot be prohibited. This will be the process: A party of filibusters make a raid into Sonora, Chihuahua, Coahuila, or any other border State of the Mexican Republic; temporarily establish themselves in some border town; declare a revolution; set up a provisional government; go through the motions of electing a Legislature; pass an act, in some grocery or in camp, legalizing slavery; authorize the issue of a few millions of bonds; appoint a Commissioner to go to Washington and treat with some Presidential Buchanan; and at once, by the concurrence of a pro-slavery Senate, become an integral part of the United States—the public debt of the Territory, as in case of Texas, being assumed by Congress. The South stands ready to play that game just as many times as may be necessary to give the required enlargement to her area. We ask the men of the West—men of all parties—if they are willing to open that door?

SEC. 3. The area of all new States shall be as nearly uniform in size as may be practicable, having due regard to convenient boundaries and natural capacities; and shall not be less than sixty nor more than eighty thousand square miles, except in case of islands, which may contain less than that amount.

The island of Cuba has only about 42,000 square miles, and consequently it is necessary to provide for that new State.

SEC. 4. The second and third clauses of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution, which provides for delivering up fugitives from justice and fugitives from service or labor, shall have the same force in the Territories and new States as in the States of the Union; and the said clause in respect to fugitives from justice shall be construed to include all crimes committed within and against the laws of the State from which the fugitive fled, whether the acts charged be criminal or not in the State where the fugitive was found.

The second and third clauses of the Constitution read as follows: "*Sec. 2.* A person "charged in any State with treason, felony, or "other crime, who shall flee from justice, and "be found in another State, shall, on demand "of the executive authority of the State from "which he fled, be delivered to be removed to "the State having jurisdiction of the crime." *Sec. 3.* "No person held to service or labor in one "State, under the laws thereof, escaping into "another, shall, in consequence of any law or "regulation therein, be discharged from such "service or labor, but shall be delivered up on "claim of the party to whom such service or "labor may be due." The design of the 2d section is plain, as the Constitution *now reads*. The Governor of the State will not surrender up to the authorities down South any Northern man, unless he has committed a *crime*, that is some offence, which, at common law, amounted to a crime. But this amendment to the Constitution requires every Governor to surrender up the Northern citizen, to be sent down South, for any matter or thing which South Carolina or Alabama may please to make criminal. Suppose that a law is passed in South Carolina making it imprisonment for life to take or read any Abolition or Republican newspaper, or to have any such paper in one's possession. By this amendment to the Constitution, such person would be required to be surrendered up to be sent to South Carolina, there to be tried for such offence by their laws, and by a South Carolina mob or jury.

In like manner he would be required to be sent back to answer for any matter or thing whatever that a South Carolina Legislature might call a *crime*. In our judgment a more insidious or dangerous power is not contained in any of the proposed amendments. As for that which concerns "fugitives from service or labor"—in the name of all that's decent, is not the Fugitive Slave Law all sufficient?

SEC. 5. The second section of the third article of the Constitution, in respect to the judicial power of the United States, shall be deemed applicable to the Territories and new States as well as to the States of the Union.

The object of this section is "*to refer the matter to the Supreme Court.*" This is the old dodge.

This concludes all of article XV. Conservative Northern men can readily see how much is secured to them by these provisions. "*They* "*have evidently been drawn*, says the Chicago "*Times, with great strength and care*, and with a "*patriotic desire to meet the emergency.*"

ARTICLE XIV.

SEC. 1. The elective franchise and the right to hold office, whether Federal, State, Territorial, or municipal, shall not be exercised by persons of the African race, in whole or in part.

This provides that the elective franchise and the right to hold office, whether Federal, State, Territorial, or Municipal, should not be exercised by persons of the African race, in whole or *in part*. Personally, we have no particular objection to this as a *law*, but we ask what right has South Carolina to interfere with our *domestic* institutions? She has no more right to say who shall hold office in any Northern State than we have to interfere with the existence of slavery in Georgia. It is unnecessarily interfering with the sovereignty of the States.

SEC. 2. The United States shall have power to acquire, from time to time, districts of country in Africa and South America for the colonization, at the expense of the Federal Treasury, of such free negroes and mulattoes as the several States may wish to have removed from their limits, and from the District of Columbia and such other places as may be under the jurisdiction of Congress.

This will be a very convenient clause, for a number of purposes; as the fire-eaters desire to colonize and acquire Central America. They can pay their filibusters out of the Federal Treasury, for territory acquired by them, and also have free negroes removed out of their way, and the expense thereof paid out of the Federal Treasury. Of these free negroes there are in the slave States 238,209, by the census of 1850. For years past their presence has been regarded as inimical to slavery, and the ingenuity of legislators has been taxed for the best method of getting rid of them, at the smallest possible cost. Arkansas drove them out in the dead of winter; Missouri attempted it, but failed by the prompt veto of the Governor. Tennessee had an act of expulsion under consideration; but it failed to pass. South Carolina is deliberating on the subject now. Mississippi has expelled them; and Maryland is making strenuous efforts in the same direction. Mr. Douglas opens a way by which they may be carried off and colonized at the expense of the Federal Treasury—a way in which only the South will travel; because barbarism is not yet thick enough in the North to cause the forcible expulsion of that class of men. The question now is, do we of the North desire to be taxed for this purpose? Mr. Douglas says, Yes. What says the North-West?

SEC. 3. Congress shall have no power to abolish slavery in the places under its exclusive jurisdiction and situate within the limits of States that permit the holding of slaves.

It simply takes from Congress all power to abolish slavery in territory now subject to its power and jurisdiction. That is, Congress may not abolish slavery where it does, but may abolish where it does not exist.

SEC. 4. Congress shall have no power to abolish slavery within the District of Columbia, so long as it exists in the adjoining States of Virginia and Maryland, or either, nor without the consent of the inhabitants, nor without just compensation first made to such owners of slaves as do not consent to such abolishment. Nor shall Congress at any time prohibit officers of the Federal Government, or members of Congress, whose duties require them to be in said District, from bringing with them their slaves, and holding them as such during the time their duties may require them to remain there, and afterwards taking them from the District.

It was not sufficient to provide that Congress should not abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, because that above would not show sufficient devotion to the interests of the South as that had been talked of before. But it was necessary to provide against any future amendment of the Constitution. So this section declares that slavery should not be abolished within the District of Columbia so long as it (slavery) exists in either of the adjoining [illegible]

just compensation made to such as do not consent. Nor shall Congress ever at any time [illegible] in all time to come, prohibit officers of the Federal Government or Members of Congress from bringing their slaves there, and holding them there, and taking them there from.

ART. XIV., SEC. 5. Congress shall have no power to prohibit or hinder the transportation of slaves from one State to another, or to a Territory in which slaves are permitted by law to be held, whether such transportation be by land, navigable rivers, or by sea; but the African slave trade shall be forever suppressed, and it shall be the duty of Congress to make such laws as shall be necessary and effectual to prevent the migration or importation of slaves or persons owing service or labor, into the United States from any foreign country, place, or jurisdiction whatever.

This is simply a constitutional provision that a master may take his slaves wherever the flag of the Union goes, by land or by sea, and hold them as well in free as in slave States. The Supreme Court need not decide the Lemon Case now. There will be no necessity for it. Under this arrangement barracoons may be opened in Chicago, as they surely would be in New York. This section also provides that the African slave trade shall be suppressed. It might have provided also that piracy ought to be punished, and that murder would hereafter be considered a crime.

SEC. 6. In addition to the provisions of the third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution, Congress shall have power to provide by law, and it shall be its duty so to provide, that the United States shall pay to the owner who shall apply for it the full value of his fugitive slave, in all cases when the marshal, or other officer, whose duty it was to arrest said fugitive, was prevented from so doing by violence or intimidation, or when, after arrest, said fugitive was rescued by force and the owner thereby prevented and obstructed in the pursuit of his remedy for the recovery of his fugitive slave, under the said clause of the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof. And in all such cases, when the United States shall pay for such fugitives, they shall have the right in their own name to sue the county in which said violence, intimidation or rescue was committed, and to receive from it, with interest and damages, the amount paid by them for said fugitive slave. And the said county, after it has paid said amounts to the United States, may, for its indemnity, sue and recover from the wrong-doers or rescuers by whom the owner was prevented from the recovery of his fugitive slave in like manner as the owner himself might have sued and recovered.

It is supposed that this provision will secure to the slave owners a *claim* on the *Federal Treasury* "which "the Patriots who desire" to save the Union will pay rather than have the Union dissolved. It is thought that under this *constitutional provision* the slave owners would probably get pay for all they have lost, and that prosecuting claims for niggers against the Federal Government, would open up a new field for the enterprising chivalry.

SEC. 7. No future amendment of the Constitution shall effect this and the preceding article, nor the third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the Constitution, nor the third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article of said Constitution, and no amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress any power to abolish or interfere with slavery in any of the States by whose law it is or may be allowed or sanctioned.

The design of this article will be perceived by reading the article of the Constitution referred to. The third pargraph of the second section of the first article of the Constitution, reads as follows: "Representation and direct "taxes shall be apportioned among the "several States which may be included "in this Union, according to their respec- "tive numbers, which shall be determined "by adding to the whole number of free "persons, including those bound to service "for a term of years, and excluding all Indians "not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons"—of course including slaves. By a declaration then that this clause shall not be altered, the representative character of slaves, though they are elsewhere regarded as "property" like horses and cattle, shall never be taken away; so negroes shall perpetually be "persons" in the States, where they swell the number of Southern Congressmen and Presidential electors; and perpetually "property" in the Territories where they shall be taken to root out free labor. More than this. All new Slave States have a three-fifth representation for their Slaves for all future time—and the power to change the Constitutions securing this right is taken away.

The Constitution provides that the Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and his Associates. The number of Justices may be increased by Congress—hence it is presumed that Mr. Douglas is afraid of a re-organization of the Supreme Court—a measure that has since that tribunal was seized upon by the Oligarchy for infamous purposes, been much talked of as a profitable part of Republican policy. But the wisdom of all these sections, is eclipsed by the profound wisdom and constitutional learning exhibited in the concluding section.

No future amendment shall ever be made, which shall alter the sections proposed by Mr. Douglas, and such others as are supposed to be favorable to the South—as if we could bind all posterity. There is hardly a Supervisor in any county in this State who does not know better than to insert such a senseless provision in any law or constitution. We may provide in what manner amendments may be made; but we cannot bind posterity, and no patriot or republican would desire to.

The sum of the whole matter, then, is this: Mr. Douglas proposes,

1. To incorporate the Dred Scott decision into the Constitution, allowing Slavery to take possession of all the Territories, and creating the necessity for a Territorial Slave Code.
2. To provide for the admission of Cuba as a State, or divided into two States.
3. To subject Northern men, who may be charged with speaking disrespectfully of Slavery in any Southern State, to vexatious and costly legal proceedings, and trial under codes which are simply barbarous.
4. To make an unnecessary fling at a proscribed and injured race, and to circumscribe State Sovereignty within still narrower limits.
5. To open the way by which the Federal Government shall defray the expenses of carrying a quarter of a million of free blacks and mulattoes out of the slave States, where their presence as owners of themselves is hateful.
6. To perpetuate Slavery in the navy yards, &c.
7. To perpetuate Slavery in the District of Columbia, forever.
8. To permit slave pens to be opened in New York and Chicago, as well as in Charleston and New Orleans, where property may be kept, sold, whipped and branded.
9. To pay every man, who loses a slave, his value, by some hocus-pocus which piracy and perjury will be sure to devise.
10. To perpetuate slave representation in Congress, as well as the property character of slaves in the Territories; and to keep and have the Supreme Court of the United States, as it now is, in the hands of the South.
11. And, lastly, to put all these things out of the reach of the people, for all time to come.

The propositions are called, in the aggregate, a Plan of Compromise. We dare assert that no man, not even Jeff. Davis, fanatic and traitor as he is, has had the hardihood to propose to the North such terms as these. They are shocking—they are monstrous. And we beg of all men of the Northwest to study them well—to sift out their hidden meaning—to weigh well their effect when incorporated in the fundamental law, and to declare against them. With them as a part of the Constitution, limitation of the area and power of slavery would be impossible. The North would be not only degraded, but bound hand and foot, with only one resource left, and the last resort of brave and patriotic men—revolution! Unquestionably, an effort will be made to have Mr. Douglas' plan endorsed by the State Democratic Convention, which meets on the 16th. We kindly and plainly point out its objectionable features—its base surrender of all that the North has claimed—its inglorious concession of thrice what the South has dared to ask. If it is accepted, the fault is not ours.

Mr. Gooding's Letter—A Correction.

LOCKPORT, Dec. 29, 1860.

Editors Tribune:

In my letter in relation to the improvement of the improvement of the Illinois River, published in the DAILY TRIBUNE of the 21st inst., I see that in giving the amount which the Trustees have paid on account of the various descriptions of the Canal debt, I omitted to embrace $162,334.45 which has been paid this year on account of the five per cent. dividend on the principal of registered bonds, &c., which was ordered by the Board to be paid on the 2d of July last.

The aggregate amount of payments should therefore have been stated to be $5,085,409.38, instead of $4,923,074.93. Will you make the correction, and oblige

Yours, &c., WM. GOODING.

Michigan.

We have finally the official vote of Michigan. The following are the aggregates:

Lincoln ......88,479 Douglas ......65,04[illegible]
Bell ......[illegible] Breckinridge 805
Lincoln over Douglas ......23,4[illegible]
Lincoln over all ......22,2[illegible]

The aggregate vote for Governor at the same election is as follows:

Blair...87,806. Barry...67,201. Rep. maj. 20,[illegible]

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon about two o'clock, a horrid accident happened at Gregg's distillery, caused by the bursting of a steam pipe, which badly scalded the engineer whose name was Devanny, and a German, by the name of George Zeigler. Devanny was scalded on the neck and arms, and Zeigler on both arms, abdomen, back, breast and left leg, which presented an awful sight. Devanny will recover, but there were some doubts entertained for the recovery of Zeigler whose health had been bad for some time.—[illegible]

FROM KANSAS.

History of the Late Scare in the South—What was Done and What was Not—The Land Sales at Fort Scott—Gen. Harney, Gov. Medary, and the St. Louis Fencibles—Refugees from Texas—Elements of War in the Event of Secession—The Cherokee Country—Famine and the Relief, Etc., Etc.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

ATCHISON, K. T., Dec. 31, 1860.

Returning from the interior of Kansas, after a three weeks' tour, I propose to give you briefly the state of affairs, both as relates to the disturbed region of Linn and Bourbon Counties, and also with regard to the famine, and the supplies for the sufferers, with such other news items as may be interesting.

South Kansas, from the importance it has gained as the theatre of strife the last three years, is entitled to the first notice. During my visit to the interior, I took pains to post myself with regard to the true state of the late affair about which so much has been said. The following acts have been done; and what has not been done, what follows will show:

Three men, Russell Hines, Samuel Scott and Luther D. Moore, have been executed by a party of citizens, mostly residing in Linn County. They were charged with kidnapping; not with attempting to enforce or act under the Fugitive Slave Law; but for being *man stealers*. The first two were hung, after being tried by a Squatter Court—the last-named while resisting an arrest.

The persons executed formed part of a secret pro-slavery order, and were active members of an organized gang of kidnappers, who have made the border line and counties the scene of their villainous traffic. They numbered, it is supposed about a dozen or fifteen, well mounted and armed desparadoes, and when any tempting job was to be done, they could easily obtain aid. The notorious Jake Hurd was one of the leaders. No colored person living anywhere within fifty miles of Missouri, was safe from their clutches. It made no difference whether they were free or fugitive. The unsafe tenure of such property in Missouri makes that State a profitable field of labor for the slave buyer, who asks no question of the seller, especially if the chattle is offered at a reduced rate. Thus the kidnappers were sure of a market, welcome and safety in Pukedom, to which they invariably retreated when Kansas was too warm.

In the neighborhood of Mound City, and in Bourbon county, there are a number of colored families, refugees from the inhuman laws of Arkansas. Many attempts have been made to kidnap these unfortunate people by the gang of which the executed formed a part. This was the principal cause of the action of Jennison and his party. Men who, for six years, have had to live at the muzzle of a revolver for adhesion to principles, are very likely to sympathize with those who, though their skins are darker, bear even heavier burdens of woe, from the same cause. Add to this kidnapping charge the additional ones of attempting to shoot Dr. Jennison, and of going to Montgomery's for the purpose of assassination, and of also being engaged in the murder of Hugh Carlin, Guthrie, John Denton and Frank Marshall, four Free-State men secretly killed, last summer, and there surely is enough to bring down condign punishment. The courts are in the hands of the friends of such men. Williams, a druken imbecile old man, is a facile tool in the hands of the oppressor; and the United States Marshal, his Deputies and the District Attorney wink at this kidnapping business, and are all of them bitter foes to Montgomery and his friends. This was the reason the people took the matter in their own hands.

After the punishment of these men the body of citizens, by whom it was consummated, disbanded, and have not and will not disturb the community. The matter made no disturbance either at home, except at Fort Scott, or in Missouri, until Judge Sancho Panza Williams made his appearance in the role of fugitive. The Mound City *Report* published the various telegraphic dispatches of Williams and others in its issue of November 23d, under the following stupendous caption. It deserves preserving as a curiosity, and to show how the people really felt in regard to the matter it is inserted here:

Startling Developments!—Satan Let Loose—Southern Kansas Possessed of a Devil!—Democratic Hegira—Exodus of the Faithful!—Missouri invaded—over the Left!—Scatterment among U. S. Officials!—A U. S. Judge Frightened at his Shadow—U. S. Troops Coming—The U. S. Court Running Away!—Fort Scott Going! Going!! Gone!!! — Ridiculously Funny!!

Now as to what was not done in Southern Kansas: Neither the U. S. District Judge nor Court was threatened or broken up; the Marshal, or other officers, were not forced to fly, except on the principle that "the wicked flee when no man pursueth." There never were more than eighteen men under arms; they have not received any arms or other aid from the East, nor have armed men come into Kansas to assist Montgomery. The citizens of Southern Kansas have not been intimidated by them, nor are they likely to be. Until the appearance of the U. S. troops there was no invasion, nor any fears of one.

With regard to Capt. Montgomery's share in the transaction, I am assured on what I *know* to be reliable authority, that he had never left his farm till the troops came into the country, except on one occasion, and that was when a pro-slavery neighbor, named McDonald, was arrested by Jennison's party. This man lives about three-fourths of a mile from Capt. M.'s cabin, and was accused of piloting a party of the "dark lantern" men to it with the hope of assassinating him before whom all ruffians flee. Montgomery, thus interested, attended the Squatter Court, and while standing by as a spectator, the acting Governor, Beebe, came up. He was traveling through the county, and of course wished the Court to disperse. At his request Capt. M. exerted himself to procure the dismissal of McDonald. Beebe conversed with Jennison and the others, and assured them their complaints were reasonable, and that he hoped such scenes would not hereafter be necessary. He then went to Lecompton and issued a proclamation denouncing them. When it was announced that Harney was ordered to the neighborhood, of course Montgomery took himself out of the way, as did Jennison and those acting with him.

Dr. Jennison announces himself ready to answer before an impartial court for the acts he has committed. He will submit to arrest when assured of such a trial, and not before. Montgomery has committed no offence, and therefore will not be arrested.

GENERAL HARNEY, GOVERNOR MEDARY AND THE MISSOURI "MILINGTARY."

It soon became evident when Harney reached Fort Scott, that he had come intending violence. As usual with him, he seemed to be "spiling" for a fight, and was determined to have one somehow, or in some way. He wanted General Frost and his frost-bitten followers to pass over into Kansas. The tailors and counter-jumpers of St. Louis were eager to do so, now that no enemy was known to be in the region. Acting in conjunction with the returned, but still frightened secessionists of Fort Scott, Harney used all means to induce Medary to proclaim martial law in the two counties. To the old Governor's honor be it said, he peremptorily refused to do any such wicked thing. For this he deserves and receives the thanks of the people of Kansas. It atones for many faults in their eyes. Troops were dispatched in large bodies with the United States Marshal and Deputies, to make arrests, but no one could be found.

THE LAND SALES.

The day of the land sales, December 3d, came round. The settlers were present in large numbers, to prevent their claims being bid off, but perfectly peaceable and orderly. Jesse Morin, the officer in charge of the sale, addressed the people, telling them of Secretary Thompson's decision, that no land settled upon should be sold, that the settler would, after thirty days, have the privilege of re-filing, (that is, re-affirming his intent to pre-empt such quarter-section) which would give them another year wherein to pay for their land, and that no land-warrant would be taken at private entry, as against a settler's right. This decision assured the rights of the people. Mr. Morin has acted with entire justice to the people in this matter.

No disturbance was anticipated and none occurred, yet Harney ordered to be drawn up in front of the Land Office a large body of troops, with two loaded cannon, directed upon the settlers. Several arrests were then made—eight in all. Mr. Josiah Stewart and his son, James Croly, A. K. Hall, Cooper, Rosch, and a man and boy from the Neosho Valley, who certainly had had nothing to do with the troubles. The arrested parties asked to see the writs, but none were shown, for the reason as it afterwards proved, there were none. Two of the kidnappers who escaped were with the troops, pointing out who were to be arrested. The prisoners were placed in a cold damp hole, without fire, food or bed clothing, except two buffalo robes. Here they remained from Monday till Thursday, when no authority for detention being forthcoming, the Sheriff of the county was called upon to take charge of them, and he did, and they were examined by a Board of three Justices of the Peace and discharged, no prosecuting witnesses appearing against them. Where is the remedy for this high-handed act of violence on the part of General Harney and his command. Harney failed in his purpose of making a row, and having a war on his own hook, as ignominiously as in the case of San Juan.

ELEMENTS OF FUTURE TROUBLE—TEXAS REFUGEES—INDIAN TERRITORY.

There are in southern Kansas, it cannot be denied, materials for a conflagration very disastrous to the slaveholding interests of the southwestern States. Let me point out a few. They should be borne in mind by the gentlemen who are so lavishly disposing (on paper) of the Territories of the Union.

In the first place, the men are those who for six years have been resisting the incursions of Missouri and the outrages of Buford's men; who have the bloody memories of the summer of '56, the raids of Clarke, Hamilton and Breckett, and the massacre of the *Marias des Cygnes*, fresh in their souls and stirring them to wrath. They have the assurance of tried leaders, faith in their own courage and discipline, and a contempt for their opponents, nourished by a perfect knowledge of their fatal weakness. All of them have suffered and dared. The secession of the slave States throwing off the restraints of the Constitution and the power of the General Government, would hurl these men, like an avenging thunderbolt upon the contiguous slave States. I do not say such is their purpose, but I know the revolutionary materials that have been fused in this Kansas crucible, and am sure that such would be the result.

In addition to this old Free State element, which, thus educated, has become a very stern sort of anti-slavery voting or fighting material, as the case may be, holding no man or party responsible for their action—there are new antagonisms daily coming in.

In the counties of Bourbon and Linn there are at present located fifteen or twenty white families, refugees from Texas. They were driven out by the reign of [illegible]

in many instances barely escaping with their lives. A hundred and sixty more are wintering on the Canadian River, in the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory. Mrs. Bewley, wife of the Methodist minister who was hung in August last at Fort Worth, lives at Iola, Allen County. The Rev. Mr. [illegible], living at Xenia, Bourbon County, who made his escape at that time, and is credited as an intelligent and conscientious man, states to the best of his knowledge *at least five hundred white persons* were hung in Texas last summer. Constant additions are being made to their numbers in Kansas, by arrivals from Texas and Arkansas. It is expected that about a thousand persons will arrive in the Territory in early spring.

There are a large number of Northern men and women living in Western Arkansas. The Methodist Church North has a strong hold among them. It is well known on the border that these people are to be "cleaned out" during the secession movement. It cannot be done peaceably, nor will those now in Kansas, nor the active men there, stand quietly by and see their brethren butchered within a day and night's ride of them. I am not writing this as an alarmist, but because this state of things exists and must produce results which will become hereafter an important part of the settlement of the slavery question.

Another and still more important point is involved, viz: What is to become of the Indian territory in the event of the formation of a Slaveholding Confederacy? It is a beautiful tract, upon which the free State pioneer has set his eyes. Lying between Texas and Kansas, New Mexico and Arkansas, it is the key to not only New Mexico, Arizona, and the North Mexican States, but also to Northern Texas, Arkansas and Southwestern Missouri. For fifteen years slavery has been sedulously cultivated among the Indians, through the efforts of federal officials, proximate slave States, and the evangelists of the American Board of Missions. Yet there are dissatisfied elements in the nation itself working against the institution, and let alone, within five years, slavery will have disappeared. But since '56, the propaganda have turned their attention to this country. All of the later troubles in Southern Kansas have been fomented to prevent the free State men from passing on to it. Efforts were made in the Wyandot Convention to get that body to include South Nebraska in the State limits, so that the pretext might be readily used for cutting off a slice of Kansas. Senator Green has offered a resolution looking to that object, and will probably endeavor to press the matter when Kansas comes up for admission. A nice slave State they would have with Montgomery and his men among its citizens. The driving of settlers off the neutral lands, and the sale of New York Indian Tract was also a part of the programme.

Suppose Arkansas goes with the Southern Confederacy, she will also want the Indian territory. A collision is inevitable. The free State men of Southern Kansas *mean* that not another foot of territory shall be made into a slave State. They will prevent it, peaceably if they can, but forcibly if they must. The Indian territory is the key of the whole. Here then the conflict begins.

Let me say at this point, that the Southwest is the most vulnerable portion of the new slave-breeding confederacy—a few week's work in the Ozark Range makes Arkansas as well as the Indian Territory free, because by that time all the slaves would be in Chihuahua. What then would is to become of Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama and Texas? Take down your map and see.

I mention these things to show the Southern brawlers that while they have been planning, other men, reared in the stern school of Kansas have been also overlooking the field. What I here say is the result of my own observation, and not a statement of the plans of any set of men.

So much for Southern Kansas matters.

THE FAMINE AND RELIEF SUPPLIES.

While I have been here on my return east, large quantities of relief freight is being received. And here let me return thanks, hearty and grateful, to the people of Illinois for their large-hearted, open-handed benevolence. I know that the people of Kansas will re-echo my words when I say that, but for that beneficence many must have perished.

I find but very few grumblers among the many of whom I have inquired as to the distribution of the relief. This take to be good evidence that the Territorial Committee, through its agents, is efficiently doing its work.

Another thing cannot fail to strike an observer, and that is, the patience and dignity, amounting almost to heroism with which the mass bear their accumulated sufferings. I have known this people for four years, have felt with them, and seen the spirit of self-sacrifice which animates all. Yet—I have felt during the last three days as if life was poor and mean by their side and in the presence of such noble ones. "Whom the Lord loveth, he chasteneth," seems to be true in this view, in a very ennobling sense. Their patience and self-sacrifice would seem to have come of the Father's love.

I could fill columns with the statements I have had, but this time I cannot write them. Let me make a few suggestions.

One is to donors, in relation to special shipments for particular localities. If parties could see the large amount of extra labor it imposes upon the already overworked Committee at this place, and the shipping agent, they would send their supplies to the general fund, especially when they learn that the machinery of the Committee is perfected so far that *every* locality can be reached.

Another suggestion is, to remember that *seed* will be wanted in the spring. Garden seeds will be a very acceptable gift, and all seed grain should be stored at convenient points for shipment by the first boats in the spring.

Boots and shoes are very much wanted. Could friends see men driving teams over the snow-covered, frozen prairies, a distance of one hundred miles and over, as I have, with nothing but *rags* tied around their feet, they would supply the deficiency. One-third of the teamsters who come into Atchison, have only rags or moccasins for feet covering. Another third are almost in the same situation, and the others are a very little better off; and the most clothed are left at home. Women and children are barefooted by hundreds. Clothing is needed. Don't send old rags, such as no one can wear. I have seen boxes opened and the garments they contained were often no better than those on the backs of the men waiting. Shoes are sent for women, through the sole of which you could run your finger. Send strong—no matter how coarse—garments. Get up some cases of stout boots. It would be a joyful sight to the often sorely perplexed and sorrowing distributor, who is now obliged to send the poor away empty, or but half provided for.

There is much fear of the scurvy breaking out. It has already appeared in some localities. Medicines, groceries, and anti-scorbutic preparations generally, would be a kindly gift. There are a good many sick and feeble. The insufficient food and want of fresh vegetables, etc., is liable to produce an epidemic at any time. A little now will prehaps prevent. Do not be alarmed friends at these appeals. The people of Kansas are deserving of all your active aid and kindly sympathies, and their future will well repay to the whole nation the gifts that bounteous hearts now pour out.

The weather has been very cold during the last ten days. The snow is from five to eight inches deep on the prairies. This, of course, adds much to the difficulties of supplying the people, yet as all are working together cheerfully and with a will, it may be hoped no extraordinary suffering will be felt.

EXCITEMENT AT ST. JOE.

A great excitement has been raised by the disunion demagogues of St. Joseph, in that delectable "burgh," about the relief goods. It is declared that arms are being sent into Kansas, as relief goods, and the mob announce their determination to prevent the forwarding of the stuff. I do not fear this much, but it is really to be feared that the prevailing excitement will be used as an instrument to destroy the *Free Democrat* office, the gallant Republican paper of North Missouri, and to mob its editor,—D. Webb Wilder, Esq. Mr. W. is one of the most fearless advocates of impartial freedom in the West, and the vim, wit and pungency of the *Free Democrat* is mainly due to his courage and ability. The pro-slaveryites fear him, hence this feeling. He and his associates have seen service in Kansas, and are not likely to be alarmed by trifles. Though not excited, they evidently believe there will be such an attempt made, in which case the Republicans will give a good account of themselves.

GENERAL ITEMS.

A large number of Quakers from Southern States are settling in Kansas. There is a colony of 100, from Tennessee, wintering on the Grasshopper, 18 miles from Leavenworth. They will locate in Breckinridge county. I am informed the yearly meeting of North Carolina have also recommended the same policy to the Friends in that jurisdiction. This is good news for Kansas, as such settlers are very much to be desired.

The U. S. Army officers at Fort Leavenworth had a great sleighing frolic a few days since. An enormous sleigh was rigged and decorated with the national bunting, and the stars and stripes floating at the prow. Thirty-three horses were harnessed thereto, to represent the various States. The odd one—intended for the balky member of the team, South Carolina—with the blue cockade reversed and the national colors floating above in triumph. The team was controlled by sixteen artillerists, seated a-la-postillion, and dressed in uniform, Capt. Barry of the Battery sat in the driver's seat, with trumpet in hand giving orders. The vehicle was occupied by the Band of the Fort, who played all the National airs. Thus the cavalcade, followed by a four-horse sleigh, filled with ladies, proceeded at the gallop through Leavenworth, with only an occasional stop for a fresh keg of lager for the musicians and drivers. The patriotic emblems were greeted with loud cheers from the citizens.

Much interest is felt in Kansas relative to the anticipated admission into the Union. It is to be hoped Congress will provide for her liberally so that she may be able to bear the expenses of a State Government.

R. J. H.

Letter from Major Anderson.

FORT MOULTRIE, S. C. Dec. 25, 1860.

To ——, ESQ., BALTIMORE—DEAR SIR:—I thank you for the trouble you were kind enough to take in correcting some of the rumors about me. You are right in saying that I could not and would not say anything contradictory of them. My plan has always been to try and do my duty honestly and fully, and trust that the good sense and justice of the people would give me credit for good intentions, even if my judgment should turn out not to have been good. I must confess that I regret that the papers are making so much of my position here. I do not deserve the least credit for what I am doing, which is nothing more than any one should do in my position, and, perhaps, not done half so well as many others would do. I receive nearly every mail letters of sympathy, and many of them from strangers. I hope that it will not be long before something will occur to give me a chance of being relieved from my present position.

ROBERT ANDERSON.

An Outrage.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 28.—The schooner Alice Mowe, arrived here from St. Domingo, brings news that the guano island, Alta Vela, in the Carribbean Sea, in legal possession of American citizens, has been forcibly taken by the Dominican Government, and the parties on the Island taken prisoners to St. Domingo—the Government also destroying the American property on the Island. This is viewed as a great outrage, and a violation of American rights.

A PLAN OF COMPROMISE.

Letter from a Member of Mr. Fillmore's Cabinet.

The following letter is handed to us for publication by the gentleman to whom it is addressed. The writer was a member of Mr. Fillmore's Cabinet:

STAUNTON, Va., Dec. 15, 1860.

DEAR CHRISMAN: I have read with interest your remarks on the unfortunate condition of the country. The time has now come when one of two things must inevitably occur—either a satisfactory adjustment of pending difficulties, or a permanent separation of the free and slave States. There is no division of opinion on this subject in the slave States. The only question debated is, whether we shall separate at once, or make one more effort for peace. I am an advocate for the latter course, and will task all my energies, in the coming Legislature, to prevent a rupture. How far this is possible remains to be seen. The eastern portion of the State is ripe for separation, but I hope more moderate counsels will prevail among western members.

To insure harmony we must have a repeal of the Personal Liberty bills, and an honest and faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave law, and of the law for the rendition of fugitives from justice, and we must consent to such modifications of the Fugitive law as will remove some of the features most obnoxious to the people of the free States without impairing its efficiency.

2. It will be necessary to provide effectual guarantees against interference with the inter-State slave trade, or with the institution in the District of Columbia, and in the arsenals, &c., in the United States.

3. In regard to the Territories (which present the great bone of contention) my plan of adjustment would be this:—The Territories being common property, acquired by the common blood and treasure of both sections, it is obvious that neither section is entitled to the whole of them. The North, by its dogma that "slavery shall be excluded from the Territories," substantially claims all. The South by its dogma of "slavery protection" in all the Territories, virtually claims all. Neither of these pretensions is founded in justice, and neither can be admitted. The diversity in the habits and pursuits of the people of the two sections forbid the idea of a joint occupation. The question arises, What are we to do? There are but two modes of settlement—by *force*, and by *compact*.

In the case of individuals who are joint owners of a tract of land which cannot be occupied in common, a court of equity would soon settle it by partition. Why should not the North and South settle their dispute in the same way? Let a division line be run along the parallel of 36 deg. 30 min. from the western line of Missouri to the eastern line of California, and thence with the line of that State, southward and westward to the Pacific. Let it be agreed that the normal condition of all the territory which we now have, or may hereafter acquire north of that line, shall be free, and the normal condition of all that we now own, or may hereafter acquire south of that line, shall be Slave. Let the normal condition continue until after the States carved out of the territories, shall be admitted into the Union. After their admission they can change their status as they please.

This is a departure from the principle of the Missouri Compromise, in this: That it fixes the status of the territories on both sides of the line irrevocably (by constitutional amendment) until after the States are admitted, and no State should be admitted until it has a population equal to the rate of representation.

My reason for suggesting this change is, that experience has demonstrated the difficulty of adjusting the question of Slavery in territories. If it is left to the people of territories, either through their legislatures or a convention, it will be a standing invitation to border ruffianism, brawling demagogues and Sharp's-rifle fanatics, to repeat the scenes in Kansas; and should a constitution be adopted, we should have a renewal of the Lecompton Drama in Congress.

By postponing the final settlement of the status of the new counties until after their admission, you effectually place it *beyond the jurisdiction of Congress*, and render it a purely *domestic question* to be settled by the people of the State for themselves; squatter sovereignty is suspended by popular sovereignty, and all angry strife is banished.

As a supplement to this measure, I would suggest, 1st, that the laws against the African slave trade be strictly enforced, and 2d, add a guarantee that no new Territory, North or South, should ever be acquired, *except by treaty*, which of course would require two-thirds of the Senate to ratify it.

These provisions seem to me fair and just, and ought to be satisfactory to both sections. Each would get all it really wants. The two systems of civilization and labor would be left free to progress, side by side, without interference, and each would minister to the prosperity of the other.

The South would have a guarantee for what it is now entitled to under the Constitution, and the North would be effectually secured against the acquisition of new territory for the purpose of enlarging the area of slavery.

Should the two sections have the good sense to accommodate their difficulties, we should soon have a return of good feeling, and enter on a new career of prosperity, with the assurance that our Union would be perpetuated. The mere apprehension of a rupture has resulted in a depreciation of the currency, public stocks, crops, lands and slaves, probably not less in amount than five hundred millions. This is but the beginning of the evil. Let us commence cutting each other's throats, and who can calculate the immense destruction of pecuniary interests, to say nothing of the still more important social, moral and religious and political evils that would ensue.

May God in his mercy incline the heart of our people to wisdom, and save us from the horrid calamities incident to internecine strife and bloody fratricidal war.

Very truly, your friend and ob't serv't,
ALEX H. H. STUART.

HERRING CHRISMAN, Esq.

Rice's Proposition.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28, 1860.

THE SENATE SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

The Committee of Thirteen had an important session to-day. Mr. Douglas's scheme, which has already been published, was taken up. The Republicans voted against it on the ground that the several sections were merely parts of a plan which they could not sustain in the aggregate. Messrs. Douglas and Crittenden were its only supporters.

Mr. Bigler then presented a proposition to parcel out the Territories, which was put aside without a division. This brought the Committee to Mr. Rice's project, as follows:

Resolved, That all the territory lying north of 36 deg. 30 min. should be at once admitted into the Union, as a State, upon an equal footing with the original States, and be called "The State of Washington;" and that all the territory south of 36 deg. 30 min. should be at once admitted into the Union as a State, upon an equal footing with the original States, and be called "The State of Jefferson;" and in such case, provision should be made that whenever any portion of said State shall contain within an area of not less than 60,000 square miles, 130,000 inhabitants, a new State may be formed and admitted into the Union, with such boundaries as Congress may prescribe, and to carry the provisions of this resolution into effect, all acts organizing Territorial Governments should be repealed, to take effect on the ——. And also that an appropriation should be made to defray the expenses of the Convention in said States, and that Congress should provide for the legislative and judicial expenses of each State when formed under proper limitation.

Mr. Seward, on behalf of the Republicans, moved to amend by excepting Kansas from the proposed State north of the Missouri line, so as to admit her under the Wyandott Constitution. This amendment was voted down by the Democrats, including Mr. Rice, and was supported by the Republicans and Mr. Douglas.

Messrs. Seward and Grimes stated that their friends rejected the plan because Kansas was improperly denied her rights. Mr. Jefferson Davis spoke favorably in general terms of Mr. Rice's proposition, and it was approved by the Republican Senators, with the qualification stated. These indications are considered as favorable to the idea, that a basis of settlement may yet be obtained, and certainly without any surrender of principle by Republicans.

After these proceedings, Mr. Toombs moved that the Committee report they could not agree upon any proposition, and ask to be discharged. Mr. Douglas amended it so as to say they had been unable to agree, which was carried—the Republicans voting affirmatively.

Mr. Toombs then proposed that the Committee should adjourn *sine die*, but Mr. Seward succeeded in striking out the latter clause, and the Committee stands adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

The Great Demonstration at Pittsburgh.

Our Pittsburgh exchanges of Friday are jubilant over the monster meeting held in that city on Thursday in relation to the removal of arms from the arsenal. The *Gazette* says:

We do not wish to indulge in declamatory remarks, nor to publish a sensation article for readers abroad; disclaiming everything of this sort, we candidly state that within our knowledge no such a meeting has ever been convened in Pittsburgh. It was held without distinction of party, prominent Democrats having from the outset taken the leading step in the matter and made common cause with the Republicans. It consisted of every class of citizens, merchants, farmers, mechanics and laboring men, all of whom seemed to be intensely excited upon the subject to consult upon which had brought them together. It was also observable that not only all the most wealthy and intelligent members of the community were present, but also our more venerable citizens, those who seldom mingle in political gatherings, who have long ago foregone active participation in the current events of the day, and who can only be drawn out by something of unusual moment.

The *Journal* estimates the number present at not less than 10,000. It says:

We plant our feet, we, the mighty mass of people in this great hive of industry, plant our feet firmly on the rock of the Constitution and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it. Rebels, traitors everywhere, may rest assured that if the country shall call upon us to turn out and defend the Union when it shall be attacked by them, as we said yesterday, we shall be there.

Thrice is he armed who has his quarrel just,
And he is naked, though locked up in steel,
Whose conscience with injustice is corrupted.

We have heretofore copied the resolutions adopted by the meeting.

DWELLING BURNED.—The dwelling house of R. Olds, on Delhi Prairie, about two miles southwest of Morrison, Whiteside County, was entirely consumed, together with its whole contents, on Monday night of last week.

LANSING OUT OF THE WOODS.—This day the cars commence running to the Dryer Road, only eight miles by the stage road from the Lansing House. We shall see the cars within the city limits by the 1st of February. Surely Lansing is "out of the woods."—*Lansing (Mich.) Republican, Dec. 26th.*

—Number of hogs slaughtered at Keokuk up to November [illegible], was 27,450. The price ranges from $4@4.50. The *Gate City* says there are 40,000 hogs for sale within a circle of thirty miles from Keokuk.

THE EVACUATION OF FORT MOULTRIE.

Excitement in the City—The Causes—The Occupation of Fort Sumter—Occupation of Fort Moultrie by South Carolina Troops.

[From the Charleston Courier, Dec. 28.]

Throughout the city yesterday the greatest excitement prevailed in relation to the news from Forts Moultrie and Sumter. As early as eight o'clock in the forenoon the rumors of the destruction of the former of these military posts, and the occupation of the latter by the forces of the United States, were circulated. It was at first currently reported and believed that Fort Moultrie had been laid in ruins; that the guns were spiked and the carriages, &c., together with the barracks, burned, and that the post had been entirely abandoned. The reports spread like wildfire, and soon gained currency in every part of the city. Crowds of citizens anxiously inquired of each other the latest intelligence in relation to the affair; squads collected on every corner of the streets, and in front of the public resorts, to canvass the subject.

The newspaper offices were besieged, the hotel halls were thronged, and even the grave and serious gentlemen composing the State Convention shared in the general excitement. On all hands anger and indignation were expressed at the supposed perfidious conduct of the Federal authorities, at whose instance it was at first thought the movement was made. The people were greatly incensed at the idea of a wilful breach of those assurances of non-action which had been volunteered by the government at Washington, and upon which so much reliance and confidence had been placed by the entire population that every impulse to take the necessary precautions for their own safety had been restrained.

Instinctively men flew to arms. Orders were immediately issued to the military to hold themselves in readiness for service.

All the military forces ordered out promptly obeyed the summons, and the streets were soon enlivened by the appearance of individual members of the different organizations in their uniforms.

About noon the excitement in the streets had attained the highest pitch. The Convention was known to be in secret conclave, and it was believed that this was the subject matter of their deliberations. The streets swarmed with people. Additional flags were displayed from the stores and houses on the principal streets. The Custom House, and other buildings formerly in the possession of the United States Government, displayed the bunting of the infant Republic of South Carolina. Every one looked upon the "war as actually begun," and all seemed to feel that their brethren were in the field, and themselves began to grow restless at the prospect of inactivity and suspense.

Later in the day, however, the excitement was somewhat abated, when it became known that the movement on the part of the forces of the United States at Fort Moultrie was not at the instance of the administration at Washington, but was merely a precautionary measure taken by Commander Anderson, under conviction that his position within the fortress on Sullivan's Island would not be tenable, if attacked in it by well organized and disciplined troops. The contradiction of the first reports in relation to the damage done the fort by the troops that had evacuated it, also had a tendency to allay the excitement of the occasion.

FORT SUMTER AS OCCUPIED.

In order to ascertain truthful statements of the actual damage done to the forts, of the causes of the movement, and of the state of affairs generally, reporters were dispatched to the scene during the forenoon. On the way across the harbor, the hoisting of an American flag from the staff of Fort Sumter, at precisely 12 o'clock, gave certain indication that the stronghold was occupied by the troops of the United States.

On a near approach the fortress was discovered to be occupied, the guns appeared to be mounted, and sentinels were discovered on duty, and the place to give every sign of occupancy and military discipline. The grim fortress frowned defiance on every side—the busy notes of preparation resounded through its unforbidding recesses, and everything seemed to indicate the utmost alacrity in the work on hand.

FORT MOULTRIE AND ITS CONDITION.

Turning towards Fort Moultrie, a dense cloud of smoke was seen to pour from the end facing the sea. The flagstaff was down, and the whole place had an air and desolation and abandonment quite the reverse of its busy look one week ago, when scores of laborers were engaged in adding to its strength all the works skill and experience could suggest.

In the immediate vicinity of the rear or land side entrance, however, greater activity was observable. At the time of our visit a large force of hands had been summoned to deliver up their implements for transportation to Fort Sumter. Around on every side were the evidences of labor in the fortification of the work.

In many places a portion of the defences were strengthened by every appliance that art could suggest or ingenuity devise; while in others the uncompleted works gave evidences of the utmost confusion. On all hands the process of removing goods, furniture and munitions was yet going on. The heavy guns upon the ramparts of the Fort were thrown down from their carriages and spiked. Every ounce of powder and every cartridge had been removed from the magazines; and, in fact, everything like small arms, clothing, provisions, accoutrements, and other munitions of war, had been removed off and deposited—nothing but heavy balls and useless cannon remained.

The entire place was, to all appearances, littered up with the odd ends and fragments of war's desolation. Confusion could not have been more complete had the late occupants retired in the face of a besieging foe. Fragments of gun-carriages, &c., broken to pieces, bestrewed the ramparts. Sand bags, and barrels filled with earth, crowned the walls, and were firmly imbedded in their bomb-proof surface, as an additional safeguard—and notwithstanding the heterogenous scattering of materials and implements, the walls of the Fort evinced a vague degree of energy in preparing for an attack. A ditch some fifteen feet wide and about the same in depth, surrounds the entire wall on three sides.

On the south side, or front, a glacis has been commenced and prosecuted nearly to completion; with a rampart of sand bags, barrels, &c. On one side of the fort a palisado of Palmetto logs is extended around the ramparts as a complete defence against an escalading party. New embrasures have been cut in the walls so as to command the faces of the bastions and ditch. These new defenses are all incomplete, and are evidence of the haste with which they were erected. Considering the inferior force, in point of numbers, under his command, Major Anderson had paid particular attention to strengthening only a small part of the fort. A greater portion of the labor expended was spent upon the citadel or center of the west point of the position. This he had caused to be strengthened in every way, loop-holes were cut, and everything was so arranged that in case a well-concerted attack was made, he would have retired from the outer bastions to the citadel, and afterwards blown up the other portions of the fort. For this purpose mines had already been sprung, and trains had been laid ready for the application of the match. The barrack rooms and every other part of the fort that was indefensible would have gone at a touch.

On the ramparts of the fort fronting Fort Sumpter were nine eight-inch Columbiads, mounted on wooden carriages. As soon as the evacuation of the fort was complete, the carriages of these guns were fired, and at the time of visiting the fort yesterday, were nearly consumed, and the guns thereby dismounted. These guns, as well as those constituting the entire armament of the fortress, were spiked before it was abandoned. This is the only damage done the fortification, further than cutting down the flag-staff and the breaking up of ammunition wagons to form ramparts on the walls of the fort.

THE EVACUATION.

The fort was found to be in charge of two officers and four men, who had been left behind merely to act as a watch. The place was sealed to all but the watch, and none but these were allowed to enter.

From the officers in charge it was learned that the evacuation of the fort commenced a little after sundown on Wednesday evening. The men were ordered to hold themselves in readiness, with knapsacks packed, at a moment's notice, but up to the moment of their leaving had no idea of abandoning the post. They were reviewed on parade, and were then ordered to two schooners lying in the vicinity, where they embarked, taking with them all the necessaries, stores, etc., requisite in their evacuation.

Several trips were made during the night, and a great part of the provisions and camp furniture were transported under cover of night. The brightness of the moon, however, afforded but slight concealment to their movements, and in one of the trips, Lieut. Davis in command, a schooner full of soldiers and baggage, passed directly under the bow of the guard boat Nina. The officer who made the statement expressed himself to be ignorant whether the watchman on board the Nina discovered the movement or not—at all events, he said they did not signify any cognizance of the fact.

REASONS FOR EVACUATION.

From conversations held with the gentlemen in possession of the fort yesterday, it was ascertained that the first impetus given to the work of strengthening the fort was after the speeches of Messrs. Magrath, Memminger and others, when fears were aroused that the time would shortly come which would call into exercise the use of force in protecting the public property. Upon this all the energies of the officers and men were called forth to render the position as strong as possible. Attacks were expected only from the land side, and to the strengthening of these points all the available force was put. The officers expressed themselves to be able, after preparation, &c., to make a successful resistance against any mob or undisciplined force, but against organized troops the small garrison could make no stand.

Major Anderson had been ordered to hold the fort, to protect the work, and he intended to do it at every hazard. He denied that either the President or Secretary of War had given any orders for the evacuation of the post. Major Anderson had done this on his own responsibility, thinking that by such a step he would make himself secure against attack, protect the lives of his soldiers, and could better guard the public property, for in his position at Fort Sumpter he could easily command, and, if necessary, silence the batteries of Fort Moultrie.

THE OCCUPATION OF FORT MOULTRIE BY SOUTH CAROLINA TROOPS.

At twenty minutes to eight o'clock the troops on board the Nina and Gen. Clinch landed on the wharf of Sullivan's Island. Rapidly forming, they proceeded, under the command of Col. De Saussure, towards the walls of Fort Moultrie. A sergeant and ten men held possession of the place. On the approach of Col. De Saussure's command the detachment of United States troops retired without offering any resistance.

The gates were not closed even, and forty minutes after the steamer touched the wharf the Palmetto flag, mounted on a hastily prepared flagstaff, (as the original one had been cut away,) was flung to the breeze amid the huzzas of the occupants. Active preparations were immediately commenced to render the place defensible. The spiked guns and those dismantled by the burning of the carriages will soon be in a position to respond to any hostile demonstrations made against the place.

At 12 o'clock last night, when our reporter left the island, all was quiet and orderly. Sentries were pacing the ramparts, and the hail of "All well" resounded at regular intervals from the several posts.

At Castle Pinckney the same quiet prevailed up to the hour of going to press. The spirited commands in possession are active in their vigilance, and perfectly competent to take care of themselves.

MAJOR ANDERSON.

Major Robert Anderson, U. S. A., has achieved the unenviable distinction of opening civil war between American citizens by an act of gross breach of faith. He has, under counsels of a panic, deserted his post at Fort Moultrie, and, under false pretexts, has transferred his garrison and military stores and supplies to Fort Sumter. He has virtually and grossly violated a solemn pledge given by his Chief and accepted by South Carolina; and he had all possible assurance from South Carolina that his honor, and position and his duty would be respected until a proper and open declaration of war. While the enemies of South Carolina have been falsely accusing her of violence and precipitation, and have been endeavoring, by exciting rumors, to urge her or her sons to such premature demonstrations, South Carolina took her position honorably and fairly.

It is not our duty at present to estimate the reasons which have impelled this act, which is without precedent in the records of the United States army—an army whose honor has never suffered when in the keeping of South Carolina. Our feelings warn us, however, to defer comments and to await developments, for we could not willingly do injustice even to such a foe.

HOW IT WAS MANAGED.

We hear that on Christmas day Major Anderson dined formally with the secession authorities—chiefs—in Charleston, and was duly carried back to Fort Moultrie by early moonlight, apparently very much overcome by the good things drinkable set before him. Those in charge of the steamer posted in the channel to watch his movements in the fort, therefore, thought it would be safe for them to relax their vigilance and themselves take a Christmas night frolic, and in the midst of which Anderson and his force spiked Moultrie's guns and landed safely in Fort Sumter. The apparent intoxication of Anderson was but a feint to have the very effect it did have.—*Star.*

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

Defeat of the Liberal Forces at Toluca.

[From the New Orleans Delta of the 28th.]

By the Tennessee, yesterday, we received information of a brilliant movement of Miramon from the city of Mexico, and the complete rout by him of the division of the Liberal forces stationed at Toluca, under the command of Berriozabal. It appears that this movement was designed and consummated through the treachery of some of the officers of the Liberal party, belonging to the former division of Marquez. In order to disguise his troops, Miramon caused to be made several hundred blouses, such as are worn by laborers, that the Liberal position might thus be approached without exciting suspicion. The troops were ordered, whenever they met any of Berriozabal's soldiers, to shout: "Hurrah for Liberty and Reform," as if they belonged to Ampudia's division; and after having joined them, to seize the men and force the commanding officer, under pain of instant death, to send a message to Berriozabal, assuring him that everything was right. This scheme succeeded perfectly. On the night of the 7th, at 8 o'clock, Miramon set out from Mexico, accompanied by 400 soldiers, disguised in blouses. The surprise was complete. Degollado, Gomez, Farias, and Berriozabal were captured. Marquez' old officers all joined him again, as soon as he made his appearance in company with Miramon. In the action Negrete, who had deserted from the Liberal party early in the war, was killed by Berriozabal. Ten pieces of artillery were taken and 500 prisoners. The men were immediately forced to join the ranks of the victors, and the officers were taken as prisoners to the city of Mexico. Fortunately for the Liberals, Berriozabal had very few men with him at Toluca, else the whole Liberal force might have been routed, and the seige of the city rendered, for a time impracticable.

STARTLING REPORT FROM GEORGIA.

A Rumored Slave Insurrection.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28, 1860.

The following dispatch, dated at Macon, Ga., on Thursday, December 27, reached a gentleman here last night, who has allowed me to copy it for your paper:

"Rumors of a rising among the slaves in the southwestern part of the State prevail here. It is impossible to say with certainty whether an insurrection has really taken place, or is only threatened.

"The greatest care is taken to keep the matter secret, but most exaggerated reports are whispered aloud in this town to-day.

"There is certainly much excitement among the negroes everywhere, and the occasional rumor of fighting at Charleston makes them restless and very dangerous. "I am told that some planters are hastily getting all things ready to send their wives and young children to the North."

WESTERN MATTERS.

The fare on the Dubuque and Pacific Rail road from Dubuque to Independence, has been reduced to $2.

—A colored woman in the employ of J. W. Richardson, Muscatine, was horribly burned by the explosion of a camphene lamp a few evenings since. No hopes were entertained of her recovery.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On Thursday morning last, a fire broke out in the second story of Garrett's building, in Lane, Ogle County, which resulted in the destruction of nearly one half of the business portion of the town. The following are the sufferers: Boyce & Bump, general stock of dry goods, groceries, crockery, etc.—entire loss $3,000, fully insured. H. M. Miller, law office; most of his books, etc., saved. S. D. Bugle, daguerrean,—loss $200. Dr. Knight, homeopathic physician—loss $200. All the above were in the Garrett building. The store of Joseph Parker, the bakery of J. Van Bramer, and the office of Dr. Gould, all in Mr. Parker's building, contents mostly saved; store insured for $900. The hardware store of L. Williams & Co., entirely consumed with contents; loss $2,000—fully insured; the building was owned by Mr. Lovejoy and insured for $200. The adjoining building owned and occupied by Mr. Lovejoy as a furniture store; contents fully saved; insured for $1,400. The next building occupied by Mr. Price as a boot and shoe store,—insured; building owned by Mr. Dickerman, and insured for $300. The next building was owned and occupied by Clark & Dane as a drug store; most of the contents saved; insured for $1,500. The next was J. Fesler's boot and shoe store; loss $200. Quite a number of other stores and residences suffered more or less damage, but no other buildings were consumed. The entire loss was about $20,000.

—A man by the name of R. N. Smith, well-dressed and of respectable appearance, was placed in the Sangamon County poor house, a few days since, and died a few hours after with *mania a potu*. He was from Maine.

SUPPOSED MURDER.—James McCarty is under arrest in Galena, for the supposed murder of his wife on Wednesday night last, and the subsequent burning of his house with her body in it, to cover the crime. Circumstances are strong against him. So we learn from the Galena *Courier*.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
We have just received a superb assortment of
POINT GAUZE SETTS.
POINT VENICE SETTS, PARIS EMBRODERIES,
On Collars, Sleeves Handkerchiefs, &c.
Rich Robes, Evening Dress Goods, Paris Cloaks,
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., &c.
WM. M. ROSS & CO.,
167 and 169 Lake street.

BALMORAL SKIRTS
Of Extra Width and Length,
AND EXCLUSIVE STYLES,
Made to our order.
Balmoral Hose,
LADIES' SKATING HOSE,
Ladies and Gentlemen's Skating Caps,
Just received by
WM. M. ROSS & CO.,
167 and 169 Lake street.

SENSIBLE!
Those Hand Knit
WORSTED GOODS,
ADAPTED TO THE CLIMATE
And the Holidays.
Manufactured and sold by
ADDISON GRAVES,
78 .... Lake Street .... 78.

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN
AND
Hudson Bay Co.'s
FURS.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS.
Sleigh and Carriage Robes, Buffalo Skins, Gentlemen's Collars, Caps, Gloves, &c., &c.
THOMAS B. MORRIS & CO.,
107 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.
Have on hand a large assortment of goods of the above description, which they will sell at moderate prices, warranting every article sold as represented.
CASH PAID FOR SHIPPING FURS

WE OFFER FOR SALE AT low prices,
500 Boxes Soap. 200 Boxes Starch.
100 Kegs Sal Soda. 100 Kegs S. C. Soda.
200 Boxes Saleratus. 25 Boxes Pepper.
100 Boxes Concentrated Lye.
WILLIAM LITTLE & CO.,
South Water St.
SUGAR &C.
50 Hhds Sugar. 100 Bbls Sugar. 50 Bbls Sugar.
100 Bbls N. Y. Syrup. 50 Bbls Molasses.
WM. LITTLE & CO., South Water St.

JEWELRY, WATCHES AND
Silver Ware.
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Geo. W. Stevens & Co.,
77 LAKE STREET,
Offer for sale the largest and best selected assortment of goods ever brought to the Northwest, consisting in part of
DIAMONDS, PEARLS, CARBUNCLES,
LAVA SETS, CAMEO SETS, STONE
CAMEO SETS, CORAL SETS, MALACHITE SETS,
JET SETS, MOSAIC SETS, GARNET SETS,
CHAIN BRACELETS,
PLAIN BRACELETS, ETRUSCAN BRACELETS,
CORAL BRACELETS,
CHATELAINE CHAINS, (all styles)
SCARF PINS, GENTS' CURB CHAINS,
NECKLACES, (a large assortment)
SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS,
GOLD SPECTACLES,
SILVER WARE, PIE KNIVES,
TEA, TABLE, SUGAR,
SALT, DESSERT, BERRY, AND ICE SPOONS,
(various patterns.)
INDIVIDUAL SALTS,
CAKE AND CARD BASKETS,
NAPKIN RINGS,
WINE STANDS,
GOBLETS, TEA SETS, &C.,

FANCY GOODS,
In the Greatest Variety, such as
FANS, OPERA GLASSES,
COMBS, CARD CASES, PORTE MONNAIES, &C.
GEO. W. STEVENS & CO.,
77 .... Lake Street 77

MUDGE'S
American Sherry.
THE NORTHWEST
PRODUCING ITS OWN WINE.
A Great Want Supplied.
A pure Wine of delicate flavor that competent judges pronounce superior to most of the high priced wines sold in this country, is now being produced by the undersigned from the
STRAWBERRY VARIETY OF RHUBARB.
Beyond the ordinary tonic effect of a Pure Grape Wine, this acts as an alterative, and INVALIDS SUFFERING FROM INDIGESTION AND CONSTIPATION OF THE BOWELS, AND WHO, CONSEQUENTLY CANNOT USE OTHER WINES, are using it with the happiest effect.
Sold at manufacturer's prices by
J. H. REED & CO., Chicago, Ill.
L. R. MUDGE, Belvedere, Ill., Sept. 1, 1860.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS
SUPPLIED WITH
BLANK BOOKS,
ENVELOPES
AND
WRITING PAPERS,
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES
F. MUNSON,
Blank Book Manufacturer,
140 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

STOP!
Read and Consider!!
Why is it necessary to eat and drink poor things when you can get much better for the money, at
STANTON'S,
No. 48 - - - - Clark Street. - - - - No. 48
NEXT TO SHERMAN HOUSE,
Everything in the way of
PRESERVED FRUITS,
The best and finest
PICKLES—Foreign & Domestic.
UNEXCELLED
COFFEES AND TEAS.
Every variety of
Sauces, Condiments and Spices,
Green Turtle Soup, Spiced Salmon,
Lobster, P'k'd Salmon and Mackerel.
THE BEST
SHERRY, MADERIA AND PORT WINES,
Old Bourbon and Old Rye
WHISKIES.
SUPERIOR BRANDIES,
AND THE
BEST AND CHEAPEST HAVANA SEGARS.
Try and you will be convinced of the truth of all these assertions.

REMOVAL. REMOVAL.
WE HAVE REMOVED OUR
STOCK OF PAPERS
To our new and commodious warehouse
Nos. 42 and 44 State Street,
OPPOSITE CITY HOTEL.
Where we shall be pleased to see our old customers and friends. Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge. We hope to continue to merit the confidence of the public as heretofore.
G. H. & L. LAFLIN,
42 and 44 State street, opposite City Hotel.

Railroads, Banks, and Insurance Co's,
You will find everything in the shape of Papers and Envelopes for Banks, Check Books, Deposit Tickets, Policies of Insurance, Show Cards and Railroad Tickets, at lower prices than can be found in this market.
DRUGGISTS,
We have Seidlitz, Filtering, Tissue, Hardware, Manilla, and Colored Papers adapted to your use.
LAWYERS,
We have the best varieties of Legal Caps, Note, Letter Papers, and Envelopes in the market at the lowest prices. Call and see before buying.
AUBURNDALE PAPERS.
Have you tried the Note, Letter and Cap Papers of this Celebrated Brand? If not try them. They are pronounced the
Cheapest and Best Papers
In the market, and taking preference over all other Brands.
STATIONERS AND COUNTY CLERKS,
You will find it to your advantage to call and examine our goods. They are desirable and what you need. Our stock of Fine Notes and Baths for Ladies cannot be excelled. Letter and Cap Papers of every kind and quality. We have everything you need and at low prices. Call and satisfy yourselves.
G. H. & L. LAFLIN,
42 and 44 State street, opposite City Hotel.
GROCERS AND DRY GOODS DEALERS,
Will find in our stock all kinds and qualities of Straw and Manilla Wrapping papers. Also Letter, Cap and Note Papers suitable for the trade and consumption.
G. H. & L. LAFLIN,
42 and 44 State street, opposite City Hotel.
PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS,
You will consult your own interests by calling and examining our stock, comprised in part as follows:
2,000 Bundles Printing and Book Paper, all sizes, weights, and quality. Any size made to order on short notice.
[illegible]
CUT CARDS AND CARD BOARDS,
Of the best manufacture.
G. H. & L. LAFLIN,
42 and 44 State street, opposite City Hotel.

T. C. SMITH & CO.,
Brass Cock Manufacturers,
COPPERSMITHS,
And Dealers in
WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS,
SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &c.
Also—Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds connected with the Trade.
228 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.—
DR. PLUNLEIGH'S
INDIAN BOTANIC PLASTER
Will cure all and every kind of Lameness.
[illegible]
LORD & SMITH,
Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

Special Notices.
Cincinnati, Hamilton Cou[nty]
[illegible]
To Consumptives.—The Ad[vertiser]
[illegible]
EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, [illegible] New York.
A Friend in Need. Try it.
[illegible]
Greeley's Bourbon Bitters.
[illegible]
J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, Chicago.
Lyon's Katharion for the Hair
[illegible]
Those who are curious to [illegible]
[illegible]
Kennedy's Medical Discovery
[illegible]

Music Stores.
W. KIMBALL,
DEALER IN
[PIANO] FORTES AND MELODEONS,
No. 99 Clark Street.
HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S
[illegible]
LARGEST WHOLESALE HOUSE IN
Musical Instruments and Strings.
JULIUS BAUER,
South Clark Street, Chicago,
[illegible]
THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES.
J. BAUER.
DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
JULIUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
South Clark Street, Chicago.
WORCESTER'S IMPROVED
PIANO-FORTES.
[illegible]
DODWORTH'S MUSIC STORE,
No. 6 Astor Place, N. Y.
[illegible]
HARVEY B. DODWORTH,
Director of Dodworth's Band.

Eye and Ear.
EYE AND EAR.—
DR. CADWELL,
OPERATOR ON THE
EYE AND EAR.
[illegible]
LOUIS MAUSS,
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,
[illegible]

Plumbing.
D. McFARLANE'S
Gas, Steam Fitting
—AND—
PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT.
La Salle Street, Chicago,
[illegible]
PRACTICAL PLUMBER,
And Manufacturer of
ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.
TO THE TRADE.
[illegible]

Scales.
FAIRBANKS(?) [illegible]
[illegible]RYEE & FORSYTH,
Manufacturing Company
SCALES,
& BURGLAR PROOF
SAFES.
[illegible]
A. K. SPENCER, Agent,
South Water St., Chicago.
HITCHCOCK'S
Premium Scales!
[illegible]
HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES.
[illegible]

JEWELRY, WATCHES AND

Silver Ware,

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Geo W. Stevens & Co.,

77 LAKE STREET,

Offer for sale the largest and best selected assortment of goods ever brought to the Northwest, consisting in part of

DIAMONDS, PEARLS, CARBUNCLES,

LAVA SETS, CAMEO SETS, STONE CAMEO SETS, CORAL SETS, MALACHITE SETS, JET SETS, MOSAIC SETS, GARNET SETS,

CHAIN BRACELETS, PLAIN BRACELETS, ETRUSCAN BRACELETS, CORAL BRACELETS,

CHATELAINE CHAINS, (all styles,) SCARF PINS, GENTS' CURB CHAINS, NECKLACES, (a large assortment,) SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS, GOLD SPECTACLES, SILVER WARE, PIE KNIVES, TEA, TABLE, SUGAR, SALT, DESSERT, BERRY, AND ICE SPOONS, (various patterns,) INDIVIDUAL SALTS, CAKE AND CARD BASKETS, NAPKIN RINGS, WINE STANDS, GOBLETS, TEA SETS, &C.

FANCY GOODS,

In the Greatest Variety, such as

FANS, OPERA GLASSES, COMBS, CARD CASES, PORTE MONNAIES, &C.

GEO. W. STEVENS & CO.,

77..........Lake Street..........77

dec15d676-1aw1

MUDGE'S

American Sherry.

THE NORTHWEST

PRODUCING ITS OWN WINE.

A Great Want Supplied.

A pure Wine of delicate flavor that competent judges pronounce superior to most of the high priced wines sold in this country, is now being produced by the undersigned from the

STRAWBERRY VARIETY OF RHUBARB.

Beyond the ordinary tonic effect of a Pure Grape Wine, this acts as an alterative, and INVALIDS SUFFERING FROM INDIGESTION AND CONSTIPATION OF THE BOWELS, and who, CONSEQUENTLY CANNOT USE OTHER WINES, are using it with the happiest effect.

Sold at manufacturer's prices by

J. H. REED & CO., Chicago, Ill.

L. R. MUDGE, Belvedere, Ill., Sept. 1, 1860. se15-d64-3m

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

SUPPLIED WITH

BLANK BOOKS,

ENVELOPES

AND

WRITING PAPERS,

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

F. MUNSON,

Blank Book Manufacturer,

se1'60-1y 140 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

STOP!

Read and Consider!!

Why is it necessary to eat and drink poor things when you can get much better for the money, at

STANTON'S,

No. 48 ---- Clark Street ---- No. 48

NEXT TO SHERMAN HOUSE,

Everything in the way of

PRESERVED FRUITS,

The best and finest

PICKLES—Foreign & Domestic.

UNEXCELLED

COFFEES AND TEAS.

Every variety of

Sauces, Condiments and Spices, Green Turtle Soup, Spiced Salmon, Lobster, Pik'd Salmon and Mackerel.

THE BEST

SHERRY, MADERIA AND PORT WINES,

Old Bourbon and Old Rye

WHISKIES.

SUPERIOR BRANDIES,

AND THE

BEST AND CHEAPEST HAVANA SEGARS.

Try and you will be convinced of the truth of all these assertions. oc17'60-1y

REMOVAL. REMOVAL.

WE HAVE REMOVED OUR

STOCK OF PAPERS

To our new and commodious warehouse

Nos. 42 and 44 State Street,

OPPOSITE CITY HOTEL.

Where we shall be pleased to see our old customers and friends. Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge. We hope to continue to be worthy of the confidence of the public as heretofore.

G. H. & L. LAFLIN,

42 and 44 State street, opposite City Hotel.

Railroads, Banks, and Insurance Co's.,

You will find everything in the shape of Papers and Envelopes for Banks, Checks, Books, Deposit Tickets, Policies of Insurance, Cards and Railroad Tickets, at lowest prices that can be found in this market.

DRUGGISTS,

We have Seidlitz, Filtering, Tissue, Hardware, Manilla, and Colored Papers adapted to your use.

LAWYERS,

We have the best varieties of Legal Caps, Note, Letter Papers, and Envelopes in the market at the lowest prices. Call and see before buying.

AUBURNDALE PAPERS.

Have you tried the Note, Letter and Cap Papers of this Celebrated Brand? If not try them. They are pronounced the

Cheapest and Best Papers

In the market, and taking preference over all other brands.

STATIONERS AND COUNTY CLERKS.

You will find it to your advantage to call and examine our goods. They are desirable and what you need. Our stock of Fine Notes and Baths for Ladies cannot be excelled. Letter and Cap Papers of every kind and quality. We have everything you need at low prices. Call and satisfy yourselves.

G. H. & L. LAFLIN,

42 and 44 State street, opposite City Hotel.

GROCERS AND DRY GOODS DEALERS,

Will find in our stock all kinds and qualities of Straw and Manilla Wrapping papers. Also Letter, Cap and Note Papers suitable for the trade and consumption.

G. H. & L. LAFLIN,

42 and 44 State street, opposite City Hotel.

PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS.

You will consult your own interests by calling and examining our stock, comprised in part as follows:

2,000 Bundles, Printing and Book Paper, all sizes, weights, and quality. Any size made to order on short notice.

Reams Flat Caps, white and blue.

Double Flat Cap, white and blue.

Folio Post, white and blue.

Demy and Medium, white and blue.

Flat Letters.

Plain Letter, Cap and Notes.

Fine Straw and Binders' Boards.

Assorted Glazed Papers.

Marble Papers.

CUT CARDS AND CARD BOARDS,

Of the best manufacture.

G. H. & L. LAFLIN,

42 and 44 State street, opposite City Hotel.

no17d4727-1aw1

T. C. SMITH & CO.,

Brass Cock Manufacturers,

COPPERSMITHS,

And Dealers in

WROUGHT IRON PIPE,

STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS,

SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &c.

Also—Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds connected with the Trade.

238 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

[no14'60-1y]

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.—

DR. PLUMLEIGH'S

INDIAN BOTANIC PLASTER

Will cure all and every kind of Lameness.

By its use Thousands have been cured of complaints of the Back, Breast and Side, Rheumatism, Spinal Affections, Liver Complaint, &c. [illegible] ... Also Sold by all Druggists, and at Wholesale by Dr. T. PLUMLEIGH, ... LORD & SMITH, 43 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

Special Notices.

... Cincinnati, Hamilton County, ... JOHN LEE.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, August 21, 1858.

C. F. HANSELMAN, Justice of the Peace,

No. 44 Western st., Cincinnati, O.

To Consumptives.—The Advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings County, New York. de18d668-1y

A Friend in Need. Try it.—DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet of Connecticut, the great bone-setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest this fact. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, 70 State street, Chicago, and by all dealers. no27d6woow-1y

Greeley's Bourbon Bitters.—These popular Bitters possess all the nourishing and invigorating properties of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY, and are considered the most efficacious TONIC and STIMULANT, as well as the most agreeable STOMACHIC ever offered to the public. As a tonic for Old People, Delicate Ladies, convalescent Invalids, and all weakly persons, they cannot be surpassed; in all cases of Weakness and debility, they will give immediate relief, and impart a strong healthy tone to the system. A trial will establish their merits over all other Tonics now in use. For LUNG COMPLAINTS, BRONCHITIS, DYSPEPSIA, LIVER DISEASES AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, they are an invaluable remedy—and are a certain preventive of Chills and Fevers.

Put up in Quart Bottles, in cases of one and two dozen and for sale by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.

S. & A. W. GREELEY, Proprietors, No. 25 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, No. 70 State street, Chicago.

LANDON, Agent. ag27'60-dawly

Lyon's Katharion for the Hair.—Nothing has ever been made which has given such universal satisfaction. It restores, preserves and beautifies the Hair, and imparts a delightful odor. If you want a fine, healthy head of Hair, try it. Sold everywhere for 25 cents per bottle. de11'60-1m

Those who are curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Chevalier, Manager at Batchelor's, N. Y., has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit the Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 109 Lake street, and examine these curious productions of art. No person can detect the artificial from the natural, when fitted to the head.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scrofula.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Canker.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Nursing Sore Mouth.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Humor of the Eyes.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scald Head.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Running of the Ear.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Ulcerated Sore Leg.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Rheumatism.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Salt Rheum.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Dropsy.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Bowels.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Kidneys.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Liver.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery has cured Dropsy.

If you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, you have an Inward Humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery.

For sale by all Druggists. oc6'60-1y

Music Stores.

W. W. KIMBALL,

DEALER IN

PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS,

No. 99 Clark Street.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S Piano Fortes, which have been awarded ... First Premium in Gold and Silver Medals.

Prince's Melodeons. Pianos to Rent. Apply at 99 South Clark street.

LARGEST WHOLESALE

HOUSE IN

Musical Instruments and Strings.

JULIUS BAUER,

99 South Clark Street, Chicago,

Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments ... having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is enabled to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals every article in their line,

AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES.

J. BAUER.

DRUMS AND BRASS

INSTRUMENTS.

JULIUS BAUER,

MANUFACTURER OF

DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS.

99 South Clark Street, Chicago.

[oc15d280-1y]

WORCESTER'S IMPROVED

PIANO-FORTES.

Manufactory and Sales Room, Fourteenth Street, corner Third Avenue, New York.

For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. Their durability, and delicacy of tone and touch are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor, by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and durability in every respect. [oc6d198-3m]

DODWORTH'S MUSIC STORE,

No. 6 Astor Place, N. Y.

Publisher and Dealer in Foreign and American Musical Instruments and Musical Merchandise. Songs and Compositions for the Piano Forte by the best masters; Guitar, and Organ Music; Dance and Military Music for Piano-Forte, sent by mail, postage free, (stamps may be sent instead of change). Catalogues of Music for Brass Bands, Quadrille Bands, small or large Orchestras. Price list of Brass Instruments sent on application. The "Journal for Brass Bands," a new publication of Band Music, is issued on the 15th of each month; single Nos. at $1.75 or $15 per annum; also the "Hamonion," containing Marches, Medleys, &c. Price ... number. The instrumental parts in these are separate and ready for performance.

HARVEY B. DODWORTH,

Director of Dodworth's Band.

Eye and Ear.

EYE AND EAR.—

DR. CADWELL,

OPERATOR ON THE

EYE AND EAR.

... Blindness, and all defects of sight and hearing. Dr. C. is a regularly educated physician, and devoted twenty years of his professional life exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the Eye and Ear. No charge made for an examination or opinion. No fee required for unsuccessful services. DR. CADWELL'S Treatise on the Eye and Ear, (Cloth), containing references, testimonials, etc., to ... gratis on application, postage ten cents. Address ... Randolph Street, Chicago. se28'60-1y

LOUIS MAUSS,

PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,

......South Clark Street......79

Opposite the Court House.

French Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses,

MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES,

Mathematical Instruments, etc., etc., constantly on hand. All kinds of instruments and spectacles repaired and glasses inserted into old frames.

Plumbing.

J. D. McFARLANE'S

Gas, Steam Fitting

—AND—

PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT.

154 La Salle Street, Chicago,

DEALER IN

GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE,

PRACTICAL PLUMBER,

And Manufacturer of

ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.

TO THE TRADE:

... and every article in the ... Business. Re-gilding done ... East Washington street.

Scales.

DURYEE & FORSYTH,

Manufacturing Company

SCALES,

FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF

SAFES,

... Trucks, Baggage Barrows, Sugar Mills, &c.

A. E. SPENCER, Agent,

22 South Water St., Chicago.

HITCHCOCK'S ... Scales ...

HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES ...

Co-Partnership Notices.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership under the name and firm of

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.,

For the transaction of the

Metal Business,

Dealing in Tinner's Stock and Scales in the City of Chicago, Ill.

P. H. VANDERVOORT, N. Y. City,

THOMAS S. DICKERSON, Chicago,

P. W. S. VANDERVOORT, Chicago.

Chicago, January 1st, 1861.

REMOVAL.

We shall remove to our New Store, Nos. 199 & 201 Randolph street, on MONDAY, Jan. 7th, 1861.

NOTICE.—The arrangement existing between the undersigned and the Commercial House of Messrs. Dickerson, Whittemore & Reed, of New York City, expires on this date.

THOMAS S. DICKERSON.

Chicago, Dec. 31st, 1860. ja1-d760-1w

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of Flint, Wheeler & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The Elevator Warehouse Business at the Rock Island Railroad Elevator will be continued by Flint & Thompson, who will settle the business of the firm.

J. S. FLINT,

C. T. WHEELER,

DANIEL THOMPSON.

Chicago, January 1, 1861. ja1-d762-1w

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership for the purpose of doing an Elevator Warehouse Business under the firm of Flint & Thompson, at the Rock Island Railroad Elevators.

J. S. FLINT,

DANIEL THOMPSON.

Chicago, January 1, 1861. ja1-d763-1w

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of Flint & Wheeler, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by C. T. Wheeler, who will settle the business of the firm.

J. S. FLINT,

C. T. WHEELER.

Chicago, January 1st, 1861. ja1-d759-1w

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name and style of A. H. Covert & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. A. H. Covert will settle the business of the firm, and is alone authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

A. H. COVERT,

J. R. SMITH,

G. W. DART.

de27x1w

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name and style of Weller, Mudd & Mellen, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by Jesse Weller, who alone is authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

JESSE WELLER,

JOHN J. MUDD,

JOHN C. MELLEN.

Chicago, Dec. 26th, 1860.

de27-d730-1w

Money and Exchange.

MONEY TO LOAN

At Ten Per Cent.

From one to five years, in sums to suit, on First-Class Securities in the city or country. Business Paper wanted at 45 Clark street. B. F. DOWNING & CO.

WANTED—Land Warrants,

APPLY TO

J. L. LEE,

de11'60-1y 82 Clark street, corner Lake.

EXCHANGE ON

NEW YORK AND BOSTON,

Wanted by BENJ. F. QUIMBY & CO.,

oc17-d288-1y Commission Merchants No. 192½ S. W. st.

WANTED.—R. K. SWIFT,

JOHNSON & CO'S

CERTIFICATES WANTED.

Apply to DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO.,

au17'60-1y 68 Clark street.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON

CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,

Or on Good Improved Farms in this State.

CHAMBERS, LEE & CO.

au24d122-6m 121 Lake street.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE

On New York.

Drafts, Acceptances, and Notes, paid in New York on the day of maturity, on day of grace, and money deposited for account in the city of New York, and sent to cities in the vicinity of New York, on telegraphic orders.

EMERY COBB,

ap18-1y Telegraph Office.

MONEY LOANED

on first-class securities at the

Banking Office of Wm. H. Rice & Co.,

No. 63 Clark Street.

Three to five years' Loans at 10 per cent. Short Paper discounted. Cash advances on Warehouse Receipts.

City Scrip wanted. my29-d532-1y

FOR MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties,

Apply to

ERNST PRUSSING,

Dealer in Foreign Exchange,

MONEY AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,

Agent for the British Commercial Life Insurance Co., and Notary Public.

No. 6 - - Larmon Block - - No. 6

no1-1y N. E. cor. of Clark and Washington sts.

JAMES D. SHERMAN.

BANKING, SHIPPING AND COMMISSION,

No. 12 State Street, Up Stairs.

Cash advanced on all kinds of property consigned for sale or shipment.

Cash advanced on Bills of Lading and Warehouse Receipts.

EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Houses to rent. Lots on lease on long time on State street, Wabash, Michigan and Indiana Avenues. Also, on the West Side.

Hotel on Clark street to rent cheap to a good tenant. A most desirable residence to exchange for unproductive property.

Credits given on New York and Boston. [oc30-d301-6m]

Business Cards.

CHARLES B. WAITE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

128 Clark Street, Chicago.

Particular attention given to the law of real estate and to the collection of claims within the State of Illinois. de1-ly

PAYSON & REYNOLDS,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

86 - - - Dearborn Street - - - 86

GEORGE PAYSON. WM. C. REYNOLDS.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

REFERENCES—Reynolds, Ely & Co., I. H. Burch & Co., Chicago; T. P. Reynolds & Co., Boston; John M. Atwood, Esq., Philadelphia; Messrs. Springer & Whiteman, S. S. L'Hommedieu, Esq., Cincinnati; John Andrews, Esq., Pres't Board of Control, D. W. Deshler, Resident, Columbus, O.; E. Ely & Co., George Stephenson, Esq., Edward Pierrepont, Esq., New York; Hon. Ira Harris, Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Albany, N. Y.; John G. Deshler, Esq., Buffalo. ja5'60-1y

CRAWFORD, SHARP & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in Crockery, Glass and China Table Cutlery, Looking Glasses, Castors and British Ware, No. 186 Lake street, Chicago, Illinois. mh27-58-1y

KNOX, EUSTACE & REED,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

130 - - - Clark Street - - - 130

Between Washington and Madison, Chicago, Ill.

JOSEPH KNOX. JOHN V. EUSTACE. CHAS. H. REED.

[de29-1y]

Stationery, &c.

CARTER & STONE, Dealers in

RAGS AND PAPER,

29 South Canal Street .... Chicago, Ill.

J. T. CARTER. R. R. STONE.

Cash paid for all kinds of Cotton and Woolen Rags. se1'60-1y

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-St.,

have now on hand the following sizes of printing paper:

18x47 18x22 20x44 30x39 28x42 28x38 29x46 23x44 24x36 24x37 24x41 22x33 26x42 24x24 25x36 ... 30x27

And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER, 2,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes, 1,000 reams Manilla do.

200 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery.

1,300 kegs of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink. All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates.

mh19 Cash paid for Rags.

D. A. INGERSOLL,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

BOOK BINDER AND RULER.

I am now prepared to manufacture Blank Books of every description, ruled and bound to any desired patterns, with or without printed headings. Particular attention paid to orders from County Officers, Banks, &c. Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Shipping Bills, &c., Ruled and Printed to order. Magazines, Periodicals, etc., bound in any style. Old Books bound and re-bound. All kinds of Printing done with neatness and dispatch. Terms moderate. NO. 126 LAKE STREET, Northeast corner of Clark, (entrance on Clark street.) Post Office Box 988. my25-d491-1y

For Pike's Peak.

ST. JOSEPH & PIKE'S PEAK

Transportation Line.

A. WARREN & CO.,

General Freighters to the Mines,

STORAGE, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

We have Trains leaving St. Joseph weekly throughout the year, for all parts in the mines, and can give parties unusual facilities for getting out freight with dispatch and at reasonable rates. All goods shipped to our care, destined for the mines, will be promptly attended to. Warehouse on Sixth Street.

A. WARREN & CO.,

au27'60-1y St. Joseph, Mo.

GUNS!—GUNS!!—GUNS!!!—

Guns, Rifles, Pistols; Colt's, Allen's, Sharpe's, and every variety of Revolver. Bowie Knives, Tents, Picks, Shovels, Pans, Gold Scales, Blankets, and all kinds of miner's tools; Powder, Shot, Caps, and ammunition generally. Agent for St. Louis Shot. Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder. GEO. T. ABBEY, 156 Lake st. ap27

Dentists' Cards.

WILLIAM ALBAUGH,

DENTIST,

58.......WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.......58

Post Office Box 2338.

[oc6'60-1y]

A. W. FREEMAN,

DENTIST,

102........Washington Street, Chicago........102

Just east of Clark Street.

No charge for an examination or unsuccessful work. oc6'60-1y

SEXTONS AND UNDERTAKERS, 58 La Salle street.

Have on hand, at all times, every style and finish of Wood Lead and Zinc Coffins; also, Shrouds, ... And are prepared with Hearses and Carriages, and everything requisite for Funerals; and may be found on hand and ready to give prompt attention to their business at all hours of the day or night. They also have a Chapel and Vault in the Cemetery. WRIGHT & McCLURE.

CATARRH! CATARRH!

Dr. SEELYE'S Liquid Catarrh Remedy. Warranted to be a sure and permanent cure for Catarrh. A Circular, with full particulars of the disease, &c., will be sent to any person by addressing Post Office Box 4393. Office 25 Lake street, corner of Wells, Chicago, Illinois.

NIGHT SCAVENGER. Charles Ruhe will attend to the cleaning of privy vaults, removing of stable manure and any other rubbish ... [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1861.

Daily Arrival and Departure of Mail Trains.

Trains Depart.	Mails Close.	Trains Arrive.
EAST.		
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.		
6.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	10.30 a. m.
6.30 p. m.	4.45 p. m.	11.00 p. m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
6.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	10.30 a. m.
6.30 p. m.	4.45 p. m.	11.00 p. m.
PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
6.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	6.00 a. m.
6.30 p. m.	4.45 p. m.	3.30 p. m.
SOUTH AND WEST.		
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
9.45 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	5.45 a. m.
11.45 p. m.	3.30 p. m.	5.15 p. m.
DIXON AIR LINE.		
11.40 a. m.	10.00 a. m.	4.10 a. m.
9.00 p. m.	No mail.	3.40 p. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—BRANCH.		
9.30 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	7.10 a. m.
9.50 p. m.	8.30 p. m.	8.50 p. m.
BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
11.15 a. m.	9.30 a. m.	5.45 a. m.
11.45 p. m.	9.00 p. m.	11.30 p. m.
AURORA ACCOMMODATION.		
3.45 p. m.		10.40 a. m.
ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.		
9.15 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	8.30 p. m.
9.00 p. m.	6.30 p. m.	8.40 p. m.
NORTH AND WEST.		
GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.		
11.40 a. m.	10.00 a. m.	3.45 a. m.
8.30 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	3.40 p. m.
NORTHWESTERN.		
12.45 p. m.	11.00 a. m.	12.20 p. m.
5.00 p. m.	3.40 p. m.	4.45 p. m.
MILWAUKEE.		
7.45 a. m.	4.00 a. m.	11.34 a. m.
12.30 p. m.	11.00 a. m.	5.00 p. m.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Meeting of the State Horticultural Society.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CHAMPAIGN, Dec. 28, 1860.

On Tuesday, the 18th inst., the State Horticultural Society met at Bloomington. It was not our good fortune to be present, previous business engagements preventing. It was the first meeting of the kind in the State since the N. W. F. Association met in Chicago that we have not attended, and in which we have not taken an active part; but if we were not present in body, we were in spirit, and we shall, therefore, though at a late day, give the readers of the TRIBUNE a synopsis of the proceedings, taken from the very excellent report of the *Pantagraph*, and a day with Dr. Warder, who made us a call on his way home.

The proceedings are to be published in pamphlet form, but as only a thousand copies are ordered, we feel more at liberty to give the leading features in advance.

In consequence of the short and imperfect notice, the meeting was a small one in point of numbers, but containing some of our very best pomological talent.

FARM TREES—THE COTTON WOOD.

Mr. C. R. Cameron recommended the Cotton Wood among deciduous trees, as valuable for its rapid growth and ease of propagation, it growing readily from cuttings. It is true that flies and worms infest it, but not to an injurious extent. It makes good fire wood and rails, though it was not very durable. Several others concurred, but would not recommend it for ornamental purposes. It was good for orchard protection and narrow timber belts.

GOLDEN WILLOW.

Mr. Phoenix called attention to the value of the Golden Willow. (b.) It was of rapid growth, valuable for both posts and rails, also desirable for its great beauty. Mr. Cameron said it had one drawback; it is infested with an ugly aphis that colonizes in great numbers on its shoots, and drops upon the grass, making it unpleasant to be about the trees. Mr. Whitney has eight hundred of these trees on one farm. It makes a superior charcoal, and is also good for fuel—can hedge with it on wet land by driving stout stakes, if it is five feet long, about fifteen inches apart and a foot deep.

SILVER-POPLAR.

The main objection to this beautiful and rapid growing tree was its habit of sending up suckers. In a blue grass turf that is not disturbed, it is not troublesome. At the road side, where the ground is well tramped, it loses the propensity to sprout, and it was recommended for this situation.

THE MAPLES.

The silver leafed, the common soft and the sugar maple were all considered valuable. Mr. Cameron thinks the maple the most valuable of trees; they must grow more and more popular. They are eminently useful for shade, for furniture, for fuel or coal, or for beauty. The maples as a class, and especially the soft maples, (c.) are very desirable.

A motion to recommend the maples as a class, and especially the silver leaf maples, for all purposes of grove and ornamental trees, was agreed to.

THE CATALPA.

Mr. Huggins suggested the Catalpa as a valuable tree for Central Illinois. Agreed to.

THE ELM.

The White Elm, Red Elm and Corky White Elm were discussed and recommended. Several persons considered the Red Elm the most valuable. It makes a beautiful tree and is valuable for railroad ties.

The tulip tree, linden, and black and sweet gum, were agreed to for the Central and Southern part of the State.

AMERICAN CHESTNUT.

Mr. Phenix said that it was in demand and that it was of easy culture. Mr. Edwards had found it handy. Mr. Galusha had found it difficult to transplant. Gov. Wood has at Quincy, trees of three generations of Illinois growth. It was recommended for further trial. (d)

EVERGREENS.

The White Pine, was recommended for Central and Northern Illinois.

AUSTRIAN AND SCOTCH PINES.

Dr. Kennecott said they did well in all parts of the State. Mr. Galusha would as soon transplant them as apple trees; the only trouble is that the roots must be kept moist; water thoroughly *at planting*, if the seed is dry, *never afterward*, then mulch thoroughly. Dr. Kennicott transplanted eight hundred last spring and lost none; he *puddles* them both at digging and setting. Mr. Shaw said evergreens should not be shipped in October. Fall planting of evergreens was condemned. These Pines were recommended for general culture.

NORWAY SPRUCE.

Mr. Galusha moved to recommend the Norway Spruce as the best evergreen; agreed to.

BALSAM FIR.

All agreed that it was a fine tree when young, but would not bear age, losing its lower branches. A great variety of opinion was expressed in relation to the value of this tree; it was recommended for the northern part of the State.

RED CEDAR.

This tree was recommended for extensive cultivation for wide screens.

AMERICAN ARBORVITÆ

was recommended for screens and ornamental hedges; and the

EUROPEAN LARCH

for ornamental purposes.

STRAWBERRIES.

A running debate was had on strawberries, without coming to any definite conclusions. Every member appeared to have his favorite. The upshot of the matter is that Wilson's Albany will continue to be planted, for its large yield, and, if too sour, will be sweetened. McAvoy's Superior, Longworth's Prolific, Early Scarlet, and Extra Red will continue to please, in spite of the new brobdignags.

THE CURRANT

Came in for a small share of talk, which resulted in recommending the Red Dutch, the White Grape, White Dutch and the Victoria.

GRAPES.

The Diana, Catawba, Clinton, Isabella and Concord were discussed. The Catawba, Clinton and Concord stood the highest.

RASPBERRIES.

Messrs. Huggins, Galusha, Edwards, Bragdon, and Warder, discussed Allen's Raspberry; condemned it for its suckers, but Mr. Huggins considered it valuable for his part of the State; he treated the suckers as he would so many weeds.

Mr. Galusha moved to recommend the American Black Cap and the Purple Cane for Central and Northern Illinois at least; which was concurred in.

Dr. Warder said the Purple Cane was not a new raspberry, but has been long known under various names, and is always a favorite. The Fall was recommended as the best time to plant this fruit. Dr. Warder said that people did not prune their raspberries sufficiently. They needed a more thorough pruning. He also spoke in favor of the Kirtland Raspberry, which he pronounced one of the best of the American Reds.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

President—Dr. J. A. Kennicott.

Vice-President, 1st. Dist.—Dr. E. B. Kittoe.

" 2d " J. W. Wakeman.

" 3d " S. G. Minkler.

" 4th " Nathan Overman.

" 5th " J. H. Stewart.

" 6th " J. Huggins.

" 7th " Hostetter.

" 8th " Chas. A. Kennicott.

" 9th " G. H. Baker.

Corresponding Secretary—O. B. Galusha.

Recording Secretary—H. C. Freeman.

Ass't Recording Secretary—C. T. Chase.

Treasurer—S. G. Minkler.

The next annual meeting of the Society is to be held in Chicago, on Tuesday, the third day of December 1861.

The members signed a petition to the Legislature asking for the passage of a law making fruit stealing a felony.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Mr. Galusha would recommend the Houghton and the Pole Red. He sets plants five feet apart in the rows, and the rows six feet apart, mulches with straw and manure in the fall. Dr. Warder. This berry sells the best when half grown. In Ohio they rake off the berries with a little wire rake, upon sheets spread under the bushes. When green, they are sold at a dollar a bushel in Cincinnati. For family use they should be ripe, as then they are much superior. The above were recommended for general culture.

BLACKBERRIES.

Mr. Huggins recommended the Lawton Blackberry for Central Illinois, which was adopted. He says it is fruitful, hardy, and very luscious when fully ripe. [Glad to hear it.]

CHERRIES.

The Committee on Cherries for Northern Illinois, recommended Early May, Belle de Choisey, May Duke, Belle de Magnifique, Late Duke and Reine Hortense. To which, on motion of Dr. Kennicott, English Morello was added, and the list adopted.

RHUBARB.

The Early Tobolsk for very early, and Simmons and Myatt's Victoria for the main crop. "Cahoon's" was entirely discarded as of no value. Deep culture and an abundance of manure are the requirements of this plant. The above were the favorites and adopted for a select list.

APPLES.

The list mentioned by the Committee for Northern Illinois next came up:

Little Red Romanite, said to be third rate, good for baking and sweet pickles, good bearer and keeper. Its popularity is well known. The remainder of the list was not discussed. Some discussions were had on pruning the apple. Dr. Warder said prune in winter for wood and in summer for fruit, but never when the wood is froze.

On Wednesday evening Dr. Kennicott delivered a lecture on the subject of the Mistakes of Tree-planters, and on Thursday evening Dr. Warder lectured on pear culture. During the meeting C. T. Chase read an essay on the education of the laborer. Other papers and reports were read which will probably find a place in the published report.

The labors of this Society are valuable to the public, and we shall hope that the Legislature will appreciate this and give it that aid that is required. Enough should at least be allowed to furnish a stenographic reporter at its next session, and for the printing of ten thousand copies of its transactions.

OUR NOTES.

(a) The Cottonwood is the most rapid grower of the whole poplar tribe, and for protection, in a single row, must be valuable. The wood is soft, difficult to split in many specimens, decays rapidly, even more so than Basswood or Linden. Very objectionable for a street or yard tree, as it is filled with swarms of flies which breed large numbers of worms, which in turn feed on its succulent leaves, thousands of which are made abortive, producing a sort of *nut-gall*, filled with a numerous progeny of small worms, and making the tree unsightly. The cotton often fills the air with its fleece and covers the shrubbery and town. It is readily propogated by cuttings; it springs up on all new plowed land, and transplants well when young, but not so readily when old.

(b) This willow has not been fully appreciated; it is of rapid growth, valuable for fuel, posts and rails, and should find a place in the timber belts; it grows from cuttings, but should be cut back near the ground, at a year old, to make a straight trunk. The twigs of this willow are used almost exclusively at Cincinnati for tying up the grape vines. A belt of this would cost the farmer or orchardist but a trifle, as an abundance of cuttings can be had for the cost of cutting and shipping. Our trees are not infested with the flies alluded to.

(c.) There are two varieties of hard or sugar maples in our woodlands. The most common is the *Acer Saccharinum* Sugar Maple; the other is the *Acer Nigrum*, or Black Sugar maple. This is more abundant in the central part of the State, is more rapid grower, the leaves are broader, less bazed and cut than the other, and slightly downy beneath. It makes much the finest tree. Jacksonville is very well supplied with this variety, but the best avenue that we have seen is on the grounds of Arthur Bryant, near Princeton. The soft maples are the Silver Leaf, *Acer Dasycarpum*, and which flourishes on almost if not all of our soil. Of this variety we have ten acres in timber belts. The other is *Acer Rubrum*, Red Maple or Swamp Maple. They are propogated from seeds. We consider these the most valuable of all our trees for timber belts.

(d.) We think this tree will not give good satisfaction in all parts of the State. Because it thrives well at Quincy is no reason that it will thrive in Champaign or Peoria, as there is a wide difference in the soil.

The Soil of Quincy is one of the best for timber growing, there is none superior. This peculiar formation is found far north of that point; it runs East into Morgan and South into Madison. Wherever that peculiar soil is found, the chestnut and the grape are remarkably vigorous, while in the clay loams they are less vigorous. We would recommend the planting of the chestnut as an experiment, and if the growth is less vigorous than at Jacksonville and Quincy, be not discouraged. If it will not make a forest, it will give you both beauty and fruit in a more moderate way. RURAL.

Miscellaneous

GIFFARD'S INJECTOR,

FOR SUPPLYING

WATER TO STEAM BOILERS.

All sizes received direct from the manufacturers, and for sale at their prices by

HIGGINS, MOWRY & CO.,

de30-d705-1m No. 205 Randolph street.

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO.,

HOPE COTTON MILLS,

Pittsburgh, Penn.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Seamless Grain Bags,

AND OF

OSNABURGS

32 inches to 40 inches wide.

We are prepared to receive orders from the trade. ja1-d792-1y

TO PHYSICIANS.

Epitome of

BRAITHWAITE'S RETROSPECT

OF

Practical Medicine and Surgery.

BY WALTER S. WELLS, M.D.,

Two Volumes, large 8vo., (900 pages in each) Sheep, $7.

FOR SALE BY

W. B. KEEN,

Bookseller and Stationer,

148 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

MALT!

BARLEY MALT!

A STOCK OF

PRIME BARLEY MALT

For Brewers' and Distillers' Use

CONSTANLY ON HAND,

AND

ORDERS PROMPLY FILLED.

ALSO,

SUPERIOR YEAST MALT

IN BARRELS.

ADDRESS, A. G. MOREY,

12 South Water Street, Chicago,

de30-d294-6m

OLD SACHEM BITTERS

AND

Wigwam Tonic.

THESE DELICIOUS AND FAR-FAMED BITTERS are recommended by the First Physicians of the Country, on account of their PURITY AND GREAT MEDICINAL VIRTUE.

They are pleasant as nectar to the taste, and are pronounced the best Tonic and Stimulant ever offered to the Public.

Their curative powers in cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, LOSS OF APPETITE, CONSTIPATION, Etc., are unparalleled, and as a guarantee that we feel warranted in claiming what we do, we beg leave to state that our assertions are endorsed by

Prof. SILLIMAN, of Yale College,

Prof. HAYES, of Massachusetts,

And hundreds of others.

For sale by Grocers, Wine Merchants, and Druggists generally. EDWARD FOSTER.

SHIRTS, COLLARS, TIES.

BURWELL & WYANT,

DEALERS IN MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

Dearborn Street, 8 Tremont Block.

Have just received a few choice varieties of Shirts, Collars, Ties, Eureka, De Joinville and Long Scarfs, Half Hose, Undershirts and Drawers, Traveling Shirts and Blankets.

Shirts made to order, from measure, and warranted to give satisfaction.

GLOVES, HALF HOSE HOSIERY.

HOOPS. HOOPS. — MESSRS. FANAR, LINK & CO., at Fort Wayne, Indiana, are manufacturing Round Hickory Flour, Pork and Whisky Barrel Hoops by Machinery. The Hoops are well Shaved and Lapped ready for the Cooper to put on the barrel. Consumers of Hoops will find it to their interest to give them a call. All orders promptly filled and attended to. Manufactory opposite the Depot, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

OIL! OIL!! OIL!!!—

VANDERSALL & CHASE,

Sole Agents for the Pennsylvania Rock Oil Refining Co.'s unequalled Illuminating and Lubricating Oils, 49 South Water street, corner Wabash avenue, Chicago.

D. VANDERSALL. N. T. CHASE.

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES,

SOUTH CHICAGO.—The taxes for 1860 are now due. Parties having taxes to pay can do so at No. 13 Court House.

WM. H. MURRAY, Collector.

GOLDEN HILL SHIRTS,

AT

BURWELL & WYANT'S,

No. 8 Tremont Block, Dearborn Street, Chicago.

GOLDEN HILL SHIRTS.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES!

Don't forget to buy your Gloves at BOWEN'S, No. 36 Clark street. ... The best and cheapest Gloves ... N. B.—Bowen is also Agent for the West of Wilson's Sewing Machine, the most simple and perfect machine ever made. Call and see it.

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS

for Pork, Beef or Flour filled at short order and ... STEVENS & NORRIS.

Banking and Exchange.

OLD BLACK STAR LINE

—OF—

Liverpool and New York Packet Ships,

Sailing on the 8th and 24th of each month, NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL and ... STEAMSHIPS, sailing from New York every Saturday, and from Liverpool (calling at Cork) every Wednesday.

DRAFTS ON LIVERPOOL AND IRELAND.

Parties visiting the old country, or wishing to send for their friends, can purchase tickets at the lowest through rates. Drafts on Royal Bank of Ireland, and Liverpool, to any amount. Apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION,

ja16-d60-1y 33 Dearborn street.

BANKING HOUSE OF

B. F. CARVER & CO.,

Marine Bank Building,

Corner Lake and LaSalle Streets. A general Banking Business transacted. se1-d60-1y

EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT BANK

OF

CARPENTER, STIBBS & CO.,

(Successor to Weare, Carpenter & Co.)

Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

REFERENCES.—Read, Drexel & Co., New York; Hoffman & Gelpcke, Chicago.

AIKEN & NORTON,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

Corner of Lake and Clark Streets,

Collections made in all the principal cities in the U. S.

E. AIKEN. J. D. NORTON. JONATHAN BURR.

[ja1-1y]

EDW. I. TINKHAM & CO.,

Having returned to their old stand,

CORNER OF LAKE AND CLARK STREETS,

Will continue their business as

BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS.

Exchange on all parts of Europe.

EDWARD I. TINKHAM. JOHN C. AMBLER.

MARINE BANK,

CHICAGO MARINE AND INSURANCE CO.

Capital, $500,000.

B. F. CARVER, Cashier and Secretary.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President.

Collections made and drafts remitted to all parts of the Union.

HOFFMANN & GELPCKE,

BANKERS,

CHICAGO, - - - - - - - - - - ILLINOIS.

44 and 46 La Salle Street.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Deposits received on Current Accounts from parties in city or country, and the usual accommodations granted to regular depositors and correspondents.

Interest on balances can be allowed in cases where special agreements have been made to that effect.

We receive deposits, payable at a specified date, on which interest will be allowed.

SAVING DEPARTMENT.

Deposits in sums not less than five dollars received and Certificates of Deposit issued. Interest at six per cent, will be allowed on deposits of this description after the funds have remained in our hands a specified time. All such deposits made payable on demand, and in like funds as deposited.

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT.

Collections in Chicago made and proceeds remitted on day of payment, less current premium on Exchange only. Collections solicited on all parts of the West, and proceeds remitted on favorable terms.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

We draw Sight or Time Bills on the principal cities of the Union, available in any part of the United States or Canada, and have made arrangements by which we are enabled to order by Telegraph the payment of Notes, Acceptances, Accounts, &c., in New York.

STOCK DEPARTMENT.

We buy and sell on Commission, either at Chicago or through our Agents, at New York, State, City, County, Railway, &c., Bonds and Stock. Our connections in New York are such as to insure prompt and judicious attention to any order entrusted to our care.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Our business connection with Europe, being DIRECT, VERY EXTENSIVE, and MOST INTIMATE, we feel safe in assuring the public that all foreign Banking transactions can be effected through our House with promptness and efficacy, equal to any House in the Union. We issue Drafts and Letters of Credit in sums to suit, at New York terms, on our correspondents in London, Paris, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Hamburg, Bremen, Leipzig, Cologne, Heidelberg, Basle, Berne, Dresden, &c., &c., &c., &c.

Being particularly desirous of promoting direct commercial intercourse between the West and Europe, we cheerfully, and on terms most favorable, extend particular facilities to the Western Importers, Collections of Drafts, Orders, Notes, Acceptances, Inheritances, &c., &c., payable in any part of Europe, made with promptness and dispatch.

Country Banks and Bankers supplied with Foreign Bills at low rates. Private Bonds and Mortgages negotiated abroad.

HOFFMAN & GELPCKE.

FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN. | OTTO GELPCKE. | ALEX. S. GILES.

FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN,

Consul of the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar, the Duchies of Brunswick and Saxe-Gotha, and the free city of Frankfort, and by special act of several States, authorized to act for foreign citizens of AUSTRIA, BADEN, BAVARIA, HANOVER, HESSIA, NASSAU, PRUSSIA, SAXONY, WIRTEMBERG, OLDENBERG, &c. ja5d&w1y

Sewing Machines.

SEWING MACHINES.

L. CORNELL & CO'S

Family and Manufacturing

$40 SEWING MACHINES.

TAGGART & FARR'S PATENT.

We are happy to say to the thousands who are using our Machines, and the thousands that want them, that EACH MACHINE NOW BEARS THE PATENT LICENSE STAMP OF GROVER & BAKER, ELIAS HOWE, JR., and all persons selling or using them are secure against any molestation.

Our Machines are now just where we want them; in direct competition and on an equally popular basis with the best made and highest priced machines in the market, and being only $40 and $50, including Hemmers (of which we have several styles), Needles, and everything necessary to the operation of the machine. This makes them the CHEAPEST, LEGITIMATE AND FIRST-CLASS MACHINE IN MARKET.

In justice to our Machines as well as our customers we offer to REFUND THE MONEY in sixty days for any machine which does not give more satisfaction than any other. This feature alone makes ours worth much more than any other, as there is necessarily some risk in buying most machines.

A few of the superior qualities are these:—It uses a straight needle; has great space under the arm; sews from two common spools, neither being fastened and both in sight; turns on hinges; is secured from dust and exposed to oil; its screws and both are above and in front; the driving wheel is entirely out side of it; there is no alteration for all varieties of work, and it will sew a GREATER VARIETY OF WORK THAN ANY MACHINE among the hundreds with which we are acquainted; its tension is perfect; it runs easily and still; it bothers nobody; no violence can manage it. None other will satisfy where it is known.

We can safely say that no piece of labor-saving machinery ever grew so rapidly into universal favor as our sewing machine. Three years have placed them in the very front ranks of first-class machines, and though our manufacturing facilities have been largely increased we have not been able to supply the demands of the public. We cannot to our styles the RIGHTSIDE BLAKE & JOHNSON ADJUSTABLE HEMMER, and can now defy the world to produce better instruments for doing all kinds of sewing, and would invite all who are in want of the great improvements in sewing Machines, whether they wish to purchase or not, send for a Discriptive Circular and samples of stitch.

We must caution the public against unprincipled and perfectly irresponsible parties who have claimed to be our successors, representing that our machines were out of market, and offer a cheaper and worse machine in its place. We only sell our own machines, Taggart & Farr's Patent, and are the sole proprietors in the eight Northwestern States. Address

L. CORNELL & CO.,

Post Office Box 31, Chicago, Ill.

Call at 138 Lake street, (Up-Stairs.) de28-d773-3m

Real Estate.

TOMPKINS & CO.,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

Room No. 8 Kingsbury Block,

Have the following property for Sale or Exchange

$30,000 worth of Liquors for land and other property.

3,000 Acres of Land in Iowa—low for cash.

100 Lots on Indiana avenue, on long time—low.

Several fine Lots on Wabash and Michigan avenues.

Two Farms in Indiana for cash or city property.

Three Houses and Lots to exchange for improved farms.

One excellent Farm in Iowa for sale or exchange.

Four Farms in Illinois to exchange for city property.

A Drug store for sale very low for cash.

Also, Lots on the West Side, near Union Park; and a large amount of unimproved land in Illinois.

Also, 160 acre Improved Farm, six miles south of Chicago, for sale at a great bargain. de14-d663-1m

SUPERIOR STOCK FARM

FOR SALE,

In Kane County, State of Illinois,

CONTAINING 394 ACRES,

Sixty of Timber, and the balance Rolling Prairie. A good two-story Frame House, two large Barns, six Sheds, large Corn Crib, Granery, Ice-house, and Outhouse for Milk Room, Store Room, and Men's Room—convenient for dividing into two Farms, all the Buildings and Fences in superior condition, lying on the Fox River two miles from Batavia, four miles from Aurora, thirty-eight from Chicago. The trains of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad pass in view of the house. Mill Creek, a large never failing stream, runs through the farm. All the Stock, Hay and Grain, Implements, and Household Furniture may be purchased together, or the Farm separately. This Farm and improvements, beauty of location, richness of soil, and all its surroundings, perhaps, is second to none in the State.

TERMS—Fifty dollars per acre, all cash down, for the Farm. The moveable property on one year's credit. For further particulars address Box 140 Post Office, Batavia, Illinois. de28d693-1m

Painters.

JEVNE & ALMINI,

Fresco and Decorative

PAINTERS,

101 Washington st., Chicago,

FRESCO AND DECORATIVE PAINTING

In the Parlors, Dining Halls and Libraries of first-class Residences. Also, the interior of Churches, Public Halls, &c., in Chicago, Illinois and other States. We also give strict attention to the Graining of Wood, and Marbles, and solicit your orders, confident of executing them to your entire satisfaction.

JEVNE & ALMINI, 101 Washington st.

Educational.

DEARBORN SEMINARY

The next term of this Institution will begin

On WEDNESDAY, January 2d, 1861.

[de18-d687 2w]

HYDE PARK SEMINARY,

THE WINTER TERM

Commences on the 7th of January.

Expenses per year (exclusive of music) $120, payable half yearly in advance. Address

MRS. C. V. WAITE, Principal,

Hyde Park, Cook County, Ill.

Trusses.

RUPTURES CURED

BY THE

HARD RUBBER RIGGS TRUSS.

This Truss is unlike all others ever used, both in construction and material. Does not constantly press on the rupture, and thereby give a call for a truss for life, like most trusses, but prevent in four places, bringing the parts together, giving nature a chance to cure, which it does in nearly all cases. Does not press UPON THE CORD, or obstruct circulation; never soils or corrodes, and is always clean and new. Young persons and old, who have suffered with the misery of rupture can appreciate the value of the "Riggs Truss." An illustrated pamphlet, containing all particulars, sent free to any one by addressing L. B. SEELEY, Exclusive and Sole Agent for the Western States, Office 134 Lake street, Post Office Box 4,330, Chicago, Illinois.

Wholesale trade supplied at New York prices.

LADIES TAKE NOTICE.—You can find Gilt and Plated Laces, Fringes, Braids, Cord, Tassels, Stars, Spangles, Bullion Thread, &c., at 87 Lake street, under the Tremont House.

Bullion Embroidery done to order.

M. E. CASSERLY.

Insurance.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—

Messrs. Miller & Willmarth are no longer agents for the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company of New York, from this date, and any issue of Policies or Renewals now in their hands and withheld by them will not be recognized by the Company.

Henceforth, Messrs. Higginson & James will represent the Lorillard Insurance Company in Chicago.

WILLIAM H. SMITH, General Agent.

Chicago, December 28, 1860.

ECONOMY AND SECURITY.

THE LORILLARD

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

No. 31 Wall Street.

CASH CAPITAL, $500,000.

PROFITS ANNUALLY DIVIDED.

75 Per Cent. to the Dealers.

This Company divides three-quarters of the net profits to the Policy Holders, in scrip, bearing interest without any liability to the insured.

This Company issues its scrip, instead of dividing it to the Stockholders, thereby giving its Policy holders greater security, at the same time, cheaper insurance than any other system.

CARLISLE NORWOOD, President.

WASHINGTON SMITH, Vice-Pres't.

GEORGE D. CHARY, Secretary.

HIGGINSON & JAMES, Agents, Chicago.

G. C. HIGGINSON. ALFRED JAMES.

de28d767-1w

HOME INSURANCE.

—

The Union Insurance

AND

TRUST COMPANY.

Chartered by the Legislature of Illinois.

CASH CAPITAL, $200,000

Office—Exchange Bank Building, S. W. corner of Clark and Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

President—BENJ. LOMBARD.

Vice-President—VAN H. HIGGINS.

Secretary—B. F. JOHNSON.

Treasurer—FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN.

DIRECTORS:

BENJAMIN LOMBARD, Cambridge, Mass.

MATTHEW BOLLES, of M. Bolles & Co., Bankers, Boston, Mass.

DANIEL SHARP, Commissioner, etc., Boston, Mass.

JAMES W. STONE, M. D., Boston, Mass.

LEVI F. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

VAN H. HIGGINS, Judge Superior Court, Chicago, Illinois.

FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN, Hoffmann & Gelpcke, Bankers, Chicago.

GEO. W. GAGE, of Gage, Bro' & Drake, Tremont House, Chicago.

M. D. GILMAN, of M. D. Gilman & Co., Wholesale Grocers and Importers, Chicago.

JOHN V. FARWELL, of Cooley, Farwell & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants and Importers.

FRANCIS PEABODY, Attorney at Law, Chicago.

THOMAS HARLESS, of Harless & Parker, Commission Merchants, Chicago.

J. Q. HOYT, of Hoyt & Peirce, Wholesale Grocers and Importers, Chicago.

ISAAC G. LOMBARD, General Agent Union Ins. and T. Co., Chicago.

D. L. PHILLIPS, Anna, Ill.

ELVIS HARWOOD, President of Wheat Growers' Bank, Anna, Ill.

JOSIAH LOMBARD, Cashier Prairie Bank, Griggsville, Ill.

CHARLES CHANDLER, of Charles Chandler & Co., Bankers, Macomb, Ill.

OLIVER WHITAKER, of Henderson & Whitaker, Attorneys at Law, Fulton, Ill.

MARSHALL AYRES, Pres't, Toulon Bank, Griggsville, Ill. no10-d427-3m

AETNA INSURANCE COMP'Y,

—OF—

HARTFORD, CONN.

Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual.

Cash Capital and Surplus, - - - $2,194,100.02

FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS

Taken at Liberal Terms and Rates.

Especial attention given to Insurance of Dwellings and Contents, for terms of one to five years.

ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1860.

	Par Val.	Mkt. Val.
PAID UP CAPITAL		$1,500,000 00
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS		94,100 00
Bank Stocks, &c	$968,400 00	[illegible]
U. S. Stock and Treasury Notes	228,000 00	232,630 00
State Stocks, &c	244,810 00	234,620 00
City Stocks, &c	115,000 00	116,350 00
Railroad Stocks, &c	36,000 00	27,161 00
Mortgage Bonds	82,000 00	82,070 00
Real Estate, unencumbered		75,000 00
Miscellaneous Items		25,000 00
Cash on hand and deposited on call, and in agents' hands		394,746 96
Claims unadjusted and not due $179,987 65		
Total		2,194,100 02

Applications received, and Policies issued or renewed by any of its duly authorized Agents. Losses equitably adjusted and paid in funds current at any of the Banks in Illinois.

Agents appointed, supplies furnished, and all business pertaining to a general supervision in the State of Illinois promptly attended to by

WM. B. PATCH,

State Agent, Springfield, Illinois.

HUBBARD & HUNT,

Agents for Chicago.

jy10-1y No. 1 Loomis Block, cor. So. Water & Clark sts.

PHOENIX INSURANCE CO.,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

January 1st, 1860.

CASH CAPITAL		$200,000 00
SURPLUS		180,335 91
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand, and in Bank		[illegible]
Cash in hands of, and due from Agents		[illegible]
Real Estate, unencumbered		[illegible]
Loaned on Mortgages of Real Estate		[illegible]
Amount loaned on pledged Bank Stock		[illegible]
Amount loaned otherwise secured		[illegible]
	PAR VAL.	MA'T. VAL.
Fifty Shares U. S. Trust Co.'s Stock, New York	$5,000	[illegible]
New York Bank Stock	10,000	[illegible]
Hartford Bank Stock	150,300	[illegible]
Waterbury Bank Stock	11,200	[illegible]
Stafford Bank Stock, Stafford	400	[illegible]
Holyoke Water P'r. Co.'s Stocks	10,000	[illegible]
New Britain Water Bonds	10,000	[illegible]
Hartford City Bonds	10,000	[illegible]
Col. Peq. and Ind. R. R. Bonds	10,000	7,000
Accumulated Interest on Investments		[illegible]
Total Assets		$380,335.91

Total Liabilities - - - - $40,704.52

H. KELLOGG, Secretary.

HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents.

No. 1 Loomis' Building, Corner Clark and Water streets, Chicago.

Applications for Insurance, or the renewal of Policies and all business connected with the office, may be made to us, duly appointed Agents for the City of Chicago, with full power to receive proposals and issue Policies, on as favorable terms as other responsible companies; and his aim will be to secure the confidence of the public by an honorable course of dealing.

M. MAGILL, General Agent, 31 and 33 West Third street, Cincinnati, Ohio, to whom all applications for Agencies, in the Western or Southwestern States may be addressed. [ap26-d1-1y]

QUAKER CITY INS. COMP'Y,

PHILADELPHIA.

Capital and Surplus, - - - $359,745.78.

Officers:

GEO. HART, President. H. R. COGGSHALL, Sec'y and Treasurer.

E. P. ROSS, Vice-Pres't. S. H. BUTLER, Ass't Sec'y.

CURTIS L. NORTH,

General Agent, Masonic Temple, Chicago.

DIRECTORS:—George B. Hart, E. P. Ross, A. C. Cattell, Foster S. Perkins, E. W. Bailey, Andrew Chambers, H. R. Coggshall, Samuel Jones, M. D., Hon. H. M. Fuller. mh16-'60-1y

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Hartford, Conn.

Paid up Capital.......................$300,000.

Insurance Against Loss by Fire.

HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago.

Cor. Clark and South Water sts.

NORWICH FIRE INS. CO.,

OF NORWICH, CONN.

Paid up Capital.......................$131,626.22

Insurance Against Loss by Fire.

HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, cor. of South Water and Clark sts., first floor, Loomis' Block.

FIRE, MARINE,

—AND—

LIFE INSURANCE.

MILLER & WILLMARTH,

Agents for the

MANHATTAN LIFE, of New York,

HOME, " "

PHENIX, " "

WASHINGTON, " "

LORILLARD, " "

CITIZENS, " "

PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON, Providence, R. I.

CONWAY, of Conway, Mass.

HAMPDEN, of Springfield, Mass.

Aggregate Capital and Surplus,

$5,000,000.

Office, No. 150 South Water Street.

[ja1-1y]

NEW ENGLAND FIRE AND

Marine Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Assets, Jan. 1, 1860.......................$226,517.02

Insurance Against Loss by Fire.

HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago.

jy14-1y-d785 Cor. Clark and South Water sts.

Oysters.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!

40 CENTS PER CAN.

We are now selling A No. 1 Baltimore Oysters at Forty Cents per Can, in any quantity. Five Cents extra will be charged where bills are changed on single cans. Orders accompanied with the cash will receive prompt attention. [de6d718]

H. SANBORN, Fruit Dealer, 119 Randolph st.

STEVENS & WEBBER,

OYSTERS,

FRESH FROM BALTIMORE EVERY DAY.

108 - Randolph Street - 108

Orders from the country solicited and promptly attended to.

L. B. PLATT & CO.,

OYSTERS

FROM BALTIMORE AND DELAWARE BAY,

65 - - - Randolph Street - - - 65

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

Printers' Warehouse.

CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY

AND

PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE,

90 Washington Street, Chicago.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish TYPE in large or small quantities, made from a superior quality of metal, for either cash or approved notes. He is also supplied with a large stock of Presses, Ink, Wood Type, and every thing necessary for a complete Printing Office. A new Specimen Book is now ready for delivery and will be sent to parties wishing to order, on application. H. H. DODGE, Proprietor.

Wholesale Houses.

SMALL WARES, BUTTONS

AND NOTIONS.

Worsted Goods, Bonnet Gallons, &c. Dress Trimmings, Corsets and Braids, Gloves and Hosiery. The Trade is respectfully invited to examine the above goods, which will be sold for

CLOSE CASH PRICES.

A. GRAVES,

73 Lake street, Chicago.

BERLIN WOOLS

Imported and for sale by

A. GRAVES,

73 Lake street, Chicago.

HOYT & PEIRCE,

Wholesale Grocers and Importers.

147 South Water St., Chicago, Illinois.

Wholesale Depot for Messrs. A. M. Bininger & Co's celebrated Liquors and Specialities, designed especially for the Medical Profession and the Family.

Bininger's Celebrated OLD LONDON GIN.

Bininger's Celebrated Old Zouave Gin.

Bininger's Celebrated Old Zouave Cognac.

Bininger's Celebrated Old Zouave Bourbon of 1848, reserve.

Bininger's Celebrated Old Kentucky Bourbon.

Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Medicinal Cognac.

Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Pure Port Wine.

Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Pure Sherry Wine.

Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Pure Madeira Wine.

Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Old Tom Gin.

Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Monongahela Whisky.

Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Apple Cordial, per Bininger's Homestead.

Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Rose Hips Cordial.

Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Old times Family Rye.

Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Brandy Wine.

Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Banana Punch.

Also, Bininger's Banquet Bourbon, Cognac and Gin, besides many other varieties, all put up in handsomely labelled quart bottles of one and two dozen in a case especially for druggists and first-class grocers. Always enquire for and take none but Bininger's.

ja1-d795-3m HOYT & PEIRCE.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE,

62 - - - Lake Street - - - 62

We offer to the trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:—

3,500 boxes TIN PLATE,

3,000 bdls SHEET IRON,

350 " RUSSIA IRON,

100 " IMITATION RUSSIA,

2,500 " BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE

250 casks SHEET ZINC,

10 tons PIG TIN,

10,000 lbs. COPPER BOTTOMS,

20 sets TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,

50 casks BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,

1,000 doz. AXES,

1,200 " SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,

30 tons SAD IRONS.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,

oc22-'60-1y Corner of State and Lake sts.

HATS, CAPS,

Furs, Buffalo Robes, &c

AT WHOLESALE.

1860. FALL TRADE. 1860

WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,

35..........LAKE ST. CHICAGO..........35

Have in store a very LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK of the above goods, and are fully prepared to compete successfully with the best Eastern firms in VARIETY, QUALITY AND PRICES, and solicit a call from all prompt paying merchants. [au29'60-1y]

Rawson & Bartlett,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

NO. 30..........LAKE STREET..........NO. 30

CHICAGO, ILL.

We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Patent Kip and Calf, and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a ... stock of all styles of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.

We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

1860 FALL TRADE 1860

H. W. HUNT & CO.,

33 and 35 Lake street, Chicago.

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

Ready Made Clothing,

And Dealers in

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

Cloths, Coatings, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tailors' Trimmings, &c., &c.

Our Stock is large and well assorted, and will be sold At the Lowest Prices.

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,

Nos. 81 and 83 South Water street,

Importers and Jobbers of Goods for Men's Ware.

They are now daily receiving their usual large and varied stock for the Fall Trade, to which they invite your attention. Their stock consists in part of broadcloths, of all colors and grades, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Blue and Black Pilots, Black and Colored Moscow Beavers, Brown, Black, Blue and all colors of Castor Beavers, Silk and Valentia Vestings of all grades and styles, SATINETS of all grades and styles. Also, a full and complete stock of Tailors' Trimmings.

AGENT FOR

SCOTT'S REPORT OF FASHIONS.

TIN PLATE AND

HARDWARE.

We offer the following at the lowest market rates

3,500 Boxes Tin Plate, assorted.

3,000 Bundles Sheet Iron, Nos. 16 to 28.

300 " Russia Sheet Iron.

200 " Imitation Sheet Iron.

100 Casks Sheet Zinc, assorted widths.

3,000 Lbs. Brazer's Copper.

2,000 Lbs. Pressed Copper Bottoms.

1,000 Bundles Wire, assorted Nos. 0 to 20.

2,000 Kegs Nails, Wheeling and other prime brands.

A full assortment of Hardware, Tinners' Tools, Japanned and Pressed Tinware, Rivets, Ears, &c.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,

No. 173 Lake street.

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860

C. C. COOK & CO.,

(Successors to Saterlee, Cook & Co.)

16 & 18 - STATE STREET - 16 & 18

Wholesale Grocers

AND DEALERS IN

DRIED FRUITS FISH

WOODEN WARE, &c.,

Invite the attention of Country Merchants to their stock, which they offer at Lowest Cash Prices.

C. C. COOK & CO.,

16 & 18..........STATE STREET..........16 & 18

CROCKERY, FINE CHINA,

GLASSWARE,

Silver-Plated and Brittania-Ware,

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THOMAS P. BYRN, 170 Lake Street.

[mh30'60]

No. 37 Lake Street. | IRON BLOCK | No. 43 Wabash Av.

REMOVAL.

PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG

Compelled by their increasing business to seek larger quarters, have removed from their old stand, nearly opposite to the above spacious stores to

BURCH'S IRON BLOCK.

Where they will be able to offer at wholesale, a still larger and more varied stock of

Dry Goods, Hosiery, and Notions.

Customers will always find us with full lines known brands of HEAVY DOMESTICS, bought at first hands, and offered at a small advance, together with a large stock of

WOOLENS SHAWLS DRESS GOODS &C.

We shall continue our motto

"LOW PRICES WIN."

And invite the attention of all close, prompt paying buyers.

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,

42, 44 and 46

WABASH AVENUE,

DRY GOODS

JOBBERS.

BABCOCK & PEEK,

171 RANDOLPH STREET,

Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut;

ALSO,

CHAMBER DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Wood-Seat and Cane-Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus.

School Furniture on hand and to Order.

Particular attention paid to Country Orders. [ja16-d80 12]

350 Bbls. N. Y. SYRUPS, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

500 Bbls CRUSHED, POWDERED and GRANULATED SUGAR, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

500 Bags RIO COFFEE, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

300 Boxes BABBITT'S SALERATUS. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

10 Casks No. 1 NUTMEGS, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 Hhds. N. O. SUGAR, landing and for sale by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

50 Bbls. PRIME PLANTATION MOLASSES. New Crop. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

150 Bags PEPPER, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 Hf. Bbls. MACKEREL. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

Commission Merchants.

C. T. WHEELER, Successor to

FLINT & WHEELER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 7 Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill.

Cash advances made on consignments of Flour, Grain, Provisions, &c., for sale in this market or for shipment East. [ja1-d758-1m] C. T. WHEELER.

JESSE WELLER TAKES THIS

opportunity to inform his friends and the public generally that he continues the

Produce Commission Business

At the Old Stand, No. 194 South Water street.

Chicago, Dec. 26th, 1860. de27-d731-1w

A. PEUGNET,

Commission Merchant,

Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour and Country Produce generally.

OFFICE NO. 3 HILLIARD'S BLOCK,

N. E. cor. S. Water and Clark sts. Post Office Box 687.

REFERENCES—Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Chicago, Ill.; ... W. Raymond, do.; Isaac Cook, Esq., do.; ... Harmony, Nephews & Co., New York; Board Freres, do.; Yelverton Bros., do.; Jas. King's Sons, do.; Jas. H. Lucas, Esq., St. Louis; Edward Tesson, Esq., do.; Chouteau, Esq., do. ... Liberal advances made on Consignments.

EDWARD SACKET,

Commission Merchant,

No. 188½ South Water street, between Old and New Board of Trade Buildings, Chicago, Ill.

REFERS to Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Co., Chicago; Smith, Pollard & Co., Chicago; Parker, Handy & Co., Cincinnati; New York; ... & Sons, Philadelphia; F. F. Fowler & Co., New Orleans. au9-d60-ly

FORD & NORTON,

Storage and Commission Merchants,

Fire Proof Warehouse, on Market street between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill.

Liberal advances made on Consignments.

SAMUEL A. FORD. [au27'60-1y] NATHANIEL NORTON.

PITKIN & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

119 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

JAMES L. GATES. [jy30'60-1y] ALFRED E. PITKIN.

NORTON, ROBB & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

GROCERIES AND FISH,

And General Commission Merchants,

No. 16 River Street, Chicago, Ill.

HORACE NORTON. CHAS. ROBB. H. E. NORTON.

ja21-d60-ly

FINLEY, HOYT & RUMSEY,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

13 South La Salle Street,

Old United States Custom House Buildings, Chicago.

JAS. V. FINLEY. J. M. HOYT. I. P. RUMSEY.

CARD.—In withdrawing from the Commission Business, we take great pleasure in recommending the above firm to our friends and patrons and solicit for them a continuance of their business. Having known them for several years, we cheerfully recommend them as good business men, and in every respect reliable.

FLINT & WHEELER.

CHAMBERLAIN & SEYMOUR,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the purchase and sale of

GRAIN, FLOUR, PRODUCE & MERCHANDISE,

No. 1 Pardee's Building, corner of Wells and South Water streets, Chicago, Illinois. Liberal advances made on consignments.

E. T. CHAMBERLAIN. [de1'60] H. W. SEYMOUR.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR,

PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office 126 South Water st., Pomeroy's Buildings. Post Office Drawer 6137, Chicago.

JAS. N. BAILIE. E. E. SEYMOUR.

REFERENCES—Sturges, Buckingham & Co.; Wm. Martin, General Freight Agent C. B. & Q. R. R.

au16-c601-1y

GRIFFIN BROTHERS,

Commission Merchants,

NO. 5 POMEROY'S BLOCK,

Corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.

E. P. GRIFFIN. [mh26'60-1y] A. GRIFFIN.

TURPIN, LAKE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 182 1-2 South Water St., Chicago.

V. A. TURPIN. WELLS LAKE. [jy8'60] D. J. LAKE.

MILES, WRIGHT & SHERMAN,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

DEALERS IN

Every Description of Country Produce on Commission Exclusively.

20 and 22..........LASALLE STREET..........20 and 22

CHICAGO.

W. SCOTT STEWART,

Produce Commission Merchant,

No. 1 BOARD OF TRADE BUILDINGS

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

oc18'60-1y

UNDERWOOD & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

152 South Water St., Chicago.

mh22'60

ALBERT MORSE & CO.,

Produce Commission Merchants,

186.........SOUTH WATER STREET.........186

Aikin's Building, Chicago.

Business confined strictly to Commission. [jy28-1y-de]

WATSON V. COE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the purchase and sale of

PORK, FLOUR, GRAIN AND STOCK,

No. 218½ South Water Street, Chicago.

WATSON V. COE. WM. H. RICE. S. L. UNDERWOOD.

de20-1y

THOMPSON, BONHAM & CO.,

EXCLUSIVE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 203 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

REFER TO—Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Co.; Alonzo Richmond & Co.; Hon. Jno. C. Haines, Chicago; J. H. Drake & Co., N. Y.; R. S. King, Buffalo.

[au10-60-1y]

CULVER & COMPANY,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

216 South Water Street.

B. F. CULVER. [jy10-60] C. E. CULVER.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other Produce, on Commission. No. 198 S. Water, cor. Clark st., Chicago. [no23-d60]

ALLEN HOWES,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

135 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

[jel7'60-1y]

CASH ADVANCES.

WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO.,

Liverpool and London.

Liberal Cash Advancements will be made on consignments to the above house, of BACON, LARD, PROVISIONS, and PRODUCE generally, by

oc1'60 1y THOMAS NASH.

S. HOLMES & SON,

Beef and Pork Packers,

AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.

Office No. 12 River Street

PACKING HOUSE NORTH BRANCH, CHICAGO.

Dealers in

BEEF, PORK, HAMS, SHOULDERS, LARD, ETC.

Highest market price for Cattle and Hogs.

REFER TO Bankers and Business Men generally at Quincy, Ill., St. Louis and Chicago Bank; J. Young Scammon, Esq., President Marine Bank; J. H. Dunham, Esq., President Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Company, and Messrs. G. S. Hubbard & Co., Chicago.

SAM'L HOLMES. [se3-d5-1y] M. V. B. HOLMES.

MURRY NELSON,

PRODUCE

Commission and Shipping Merchant,

NO. 214 SOUTH WATER STREET.

(Agent for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N.Y.) Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store, giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market for one commission. ap19

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 219 South Water Street, Chicago, give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c. Liberal advances made on consignments. Agents for Kiln Dried Corn Meal. Refer to E. I. Tinkham & Co., Chicago; Ellis, McAlpin & Co., Cincinnati. ja17-1y

SPAFFORD, STEWART & CO.,

Produce Commission Merchants.

Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Advances made on consignments. 117 Kinzie street, Chicago. fe17-1y

C. H. SPAFFORD. D. STEWART. E. F. W. ELLIS.

ALLEN VANE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c. 139 South Water street, Chicago. Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese.

ALLEN VANE. [au13a18-1y] A. STONE.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 216½ South Water street, second door West of Wells street Bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on Bills of Lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank, and George Steel & Co.

J. M. WILLIAMS. [ja1 d0-1y] W. D. HOUGHTELING.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also dealers in Water Lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c., &c., at 2.. and .. ...

A. S. NEELY. E. S. LAWRENCE. W. E. WINSHIP.

mh31'60-1y

CHARLES RANDOLPH,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 3 Loomis Building,

Corner of Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on Consignments.

Thomas, Burxthall & Thomas,

Shipping and Commission Merchants,

NO. 144 WATER STREET, N. Y.

Liberal advances made on consignments. Special attention given to the sales of Hides, Wool and Skins. Refer to W. DeForest & Co., N. Y.; ... Mattison & Co., ... Hawk, ... Chicago.

MITCHELL & ZAHM,

MANUFACTURERS OF

TALLOW, CANDLES AND SOAPS,

And dealers in Hides, Wool, Pelts, Seeds and Soda Ash ... [illegible]

BILLIARD TABLES.—For Sale ... [illegible]

Stoves, Ranges, &c.

SMALL COAL, SMALL COAL,

Small Coal, Small Coal,

Small Coal, Small Coal,

MUST BE USED WITH

MUST BE USED WITH

LITTLEFIELD'S COAL BURNERS,

LITTLEFIELD'S COAL BURNERS,

SOLD BY

SOLD BY

Van Schaack, 47 State Street, Chicago,

Van Schaack, 47 State Street, Chicago,

General Dealer in Housekeeping Articles. [au19]

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE

STILL AHEAD. The acknowledged superiority of the Stewart Stove has given rise to several imitations. The genuine article is for sale by C. METZ, Agent at 98 State street, between Monroe and Adams. Also, a good assortment of Housekeeping Hardware and Tinware. [ap13-1y]

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

DOANE'S NEW BARREL

MACHINERY,

WARRANTED THE BEST IN AMERICA.

$100 Gold. BARRELS. $100 Gold.

In offering this New and Unequalled Barrel Machinery to the Coopers of the Northwest and South, we do so with the fullest assurance that it will be found the Best and most Perfect, the most Economical and Labor saving of any in use. Read the Premiums Awarded at the different Fairs in 1860:

Citizen Coopers of Ohio, at Cincinnati U. S. Fair, Purse of $100 in gold.

Chicago Mechanics' Institute, a Silver Medal and Diploma.

U. S. Fair at Cincinnati, Grand Silver Medal and Diploma.

St. Louis Mechanical Association, Grand Gold Medal and Diploma.

DOANE & HURLBUT'S

Stave Sawing & Dressing

MACHINE,

FOR TIGHT WORK.

This Machine surpasses all others, in every particular. It saws the stave from the bolt, curves and planes it ready to set up in one barrel, all at one operation, from 3,000 to 10,000 per day. Will make $25 to $50 per day clear of all expenses. To go with this we have a full set of machines for Tight Barrel Work of all kinds.

DOANE'S STAVE CUTTING MACHINE, for Flour Barrels.

DOANE'S HEADING CUTTER, for Flour Barrels.

DOANE'S HEADING TURNER, for all kinds of Barrels.

DOANE'S HEADING JOINTER, for all kinds of Barrels.

DOANE'S FOOT JOINTER, for Flour Barrels.

DOANE'S HEADING PLANER, for all kinds of heads.

DOANE'S EQUALIZING MACHINE, for all kinds of Barrel staves.

DOANE'S HEAD SAWING MACHINE, for all kinds of heads. This machine is also the best Shingle Mill extant.

Doane has the only Barrel Machinery for Completing Flour Barrels from the Crude Timber. This machinery has cost thousands of dollars to perfect—is made of iron and defies all competition out of the question.

Doane also has the best Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers, Portable Steam Engines, Sash and Moulding Machines, Woodworth's Patent Planing Machines, Rossing Machines, Also, the most extensive assortment of all kinds of the best Machinery now in use. Sole Western Agent of Dolton & Co.'s celebrated brand of Dutch Anker Bolting Cloths. A large stock of BART & MUNSON'S

Patent Flouring & Grist Mills,

All perfect and complete within themselves.

Also, Leather and Rubber Belting, Lacing, Packing, &c., &c., at the very lowest cash prices.

Don't spend $1 for Barrel or Stave Machinery until you see Doane's. Send for our catalogues and circulars. Address W. H. DOANE,

my14-d60-1y 132 Clark street, Chicago.

CHICAGO LEAD WORKS,

Corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side.

LEAD PIPE, BAR AND SHEET LEAD,

Shot, White Lead and Lytharge,

PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.

Orders from the trade solicited. Cash paid for old Lead and Flax Seed. P. O. Box 1326.

E. W. BLATCHFORD.

E. G. HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

Iron, Nails, Steel,

AND HEAVY HARDWARE,

Nos. 130 and 132 Washington street, Chicago, Illinois.

[ap13]

Paper Hangings.

WALL PAPERS

SELLING

CHEAPEST IN TOWN

F. E. RIGBY,

51.........RANDOLPH STREET.........51

[jy21-d60-1m]

WALL PAPER!

LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF

NEW PATTERNS

—AT—

DRAKE & BRO'S,

PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS,

...South Clark Street...184

[oc1-1y]

Erasive Soap.

R. H. STEWART & CO'S.

IMPROVED

Chemical and Erasive Soap,

THE GREATEST LABOR AND

MONEY SAVING FAMILY STAPLE

Please Observe:

This Soap took the first premium at the World's Fair in London, where 300 different Soaps were on exhibition, after a trial of three hours washing out paints, tar, grease and printer's ink.

1st.—This soap is, every ounce of it, washing material.

2d.—When used as directed it dispenses with all pounding and machine friction, and will save full fifty per cent of the time and labor usually required to do the washing of a family.

3d.—Water—In the use of this Soap, hard water needs no breaking or cleansing. Simply use a small excess of the soap.

4th.—Clothes will look much whiter and cleaner, and last longer. The Soap itself softens the fabric and loosens the dirt. It is warranted not to injure the finest fabric.

5th.—A strong solution of it will clean paints, furniture, kitchen utensils, etc., with the greatest ease, rapidity and thoroughness.

6th.—As a Toilet Soap, it cleanses the skin of dirt, grease, tar, paint, printer's ink, etc., leaving it soft and clear. It is invaluable for hand washing.

7th.—It will remove oil, wheel grease, paint, etc., from silk and woolen goods, and the best flannels may be washed with it without being felted or shrunken.

Dealers and the public generally are requested to give the Soap a trial.

R. H. STEWART, being a practical soap-maker, has experimented upon and tested these soaps in various ways, and offers it to the public as a Soap which will save you labor and money.

SAVE TIME, LABOR AND MONEY.

We are willing it should rest upon its merits. All we ask is to give it a trial, and if it does not give full satisfaction, the money will be refunded.

For sale at all the leading grocery stores. Be sure and get the genuine.

oc6-d55-1m Manufactory, 241 Kinzie st., Chicago.

Bags.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—

CORN EXCHANGE

BAG MANUFACTORY.

HART, AUSTEN & CO., 157 South Water st., Chicago.

B. E. CLARK & CO., 128 Broad street, New York.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Bags of Every Description.

Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and second-hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers and Farmers, &c. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c.

Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers. my15-1y

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY,

275 SOUTH WATER STREET.

SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities.

FLOUR—Halves, Quarters, and Eights, printed to order of any desired pattern.

HAM SACKS—Every size used.

GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels.

Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited.

[ap1 d60-1y] HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!

FARWELL'S

STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY.

No. 72 MARKET STREET, CHICAGO.

BAGS AND SACKS

Of every description furnished on short notice and printed with New and Beautiful Brands.

SIMEON FARWELL.

ap18d6-wly-1771

GUNNY BAGS—100,000 FOR

SALE AT THE

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory,

HART, AUSTEN & CO.,

157 South Water Street, Chicago.

To Contractors.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

AND LUMBERMEN.—Proposals will be received by the undersigned at Springfield, Illinois, until the first day of February, 1861, for furnishing 700 lineal feet of Georgia Logs, one foot in diameter, to be delivered in Chicago on or before the first day of June, 1861. [de27x1w] KESTMAN & ENNIS.

CHICAGO WATER WORKS.

WATER COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 29th, 1860.

PROPOSALS INVITED.

... [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1861.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 2.

The exchange market was very quiet to-day and selling rates steady at 5 ℔ cent. premium. Sales were freely made to all who would purchase. The banks acted cautiously, maintaining a wide range between the buying and the selling price, paying only four per cent., and in the afternoon large offerings at that figure were refused. Inside rates are reported at 3 ℔ cent. Opinion as to the course of the market for the next two or three weeks is very much divided, and nobody seems willing to purchase much beyond the limit of present necessities. The grain trade is showing more activity, and the receipts of pork continue heavy, making large demands for currency, and we should not be surprised to see the market stripped of it within the next few days. Though the surplus has been drawn down immensely during the last ten days, the supply is still abundant.

The demand for gold is light, buying price 3½@4 ℔ cent. premium; selling 5.

PREMIUM AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

The following are the closing rates of F. Granger Adams, Esq., No. 44 Clark street, editor of the Chicago *Bank Note List*, for currency, exchange, &c.:

	Buying. Prem.	Selling. Prem.
Exchange on New York nominal	4	5
N. Y. & N. Eng. solvent Bank Notes	4	
Ohio, Ky., La. & Ind. State, do	2	
Mich. & Canada do	2	
New Jersey, & Iowa do	2	
Penn., Md. Free Ind. & Mo. do	Par	
Gold	4	

UNCURRENT MONEY.

	Dis.
Discredited Illinois	15
Va., North & South Carolina, Ga., Ala., and old Tenn. Banks	5
Stock Bank of Tennessee	8@10

ST. LOUIS.—The *Democrat* of yesterday says:

The week opens, and the year 1860 ends with a much better feeling in the money market. The rates of exchange are quite unsettled, and tend downward, the closing sale being at 7 ℔ cent. premium for bankable funds, though 8 ℔ cent. was the nominal rate this forenoon. About 1 o'clock this afternoon, word was received of a sudden decline at Chicago in Eastern exchange to 5 ℔ cent. for currency, which affected this market sensibly.

Illinois and Wisconsin currency was bought at ¾ ℔ cent. dis. before the news of the decline in exchange at Chicago, when it immediately rose in value to a premium over Missouri funds. It will be a blessing to this community to have any of our circulating medium appreciated in value.

Gold is not in such demand to-day, and we heard of some selling at 6¾@7 ℔ cent. premium.

CINCINNATI.—We quote as follows from the *Gazette* of yesterday:

Capitalists are gaining confidence slowly but steadily, and paper, though still scrutinized very closely, is daily treated with more consideration, and for satisfactory names there is now a moderate demand at 12 ℔ cent. The most important feature developed to-day, and one calculated to affect speedily and favorably the interests of merchants, was a further material appreciation in the value of Western currency. Dispatches were received early in the day, reporting a decline in Eastern exchange at Chicago to 5 ℔ cent. premium. This led to a lively speculative demand for Illinois, Wisconsin and Missouri, and to be had was bought up, commencing at 10 and advancing to 6 ℔ cent. discount, closing at 6@8. The late advance in produce has given an impetus to Western trade; and to this, in connection with the improvement in the value of securities held by Illinois and Wisconsin banks, the upward movement in the value of the currency is attributable. This change will, as remarked, tend greatly to the relief of the West, and our merchants, whose trade is connected therewith.

The market for New York exchange was again heavy to-day, but prices, though somewhat irregular, were not quotably lower. The buying rates were ¼@⅜ prem. There was a fair demand for gold at 1 prem. New Orleans sight firm at ¾@⅞ prem. buying, and 1 prem. selling.

PHILADELPHIA.—The *North American* of Monday says:—There is more demand for money on call, which is usually the case at the close of the year, but it is readily obtainable at 6@7 per cent. per annum when the security is ample. The paper market is unchanged, and really first-class names are scarce and wanted at 1 per cent. per month.

CANADA GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—Traffic for week ending Dec 28, 1860:

Passengers	$15,163.68½
Freight and Live Stock	18,281.72
Mails and Sundries	1,201.61½
	$34,647.01½
Corresponding week of last year	34,144.49
Increase	502.52½

COMMERCIAL

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 2, 1860.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past forty-eight hours:

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar. bu.
G. & C. U. R. R.	842	8079	150	965	286	
C. & R. I. R. R.	965	3450	8500	500	350	
I. C. R. R.		3300	21950	1050		500
C. B. & Q. R. R.	480	1685	11837		300	
C. & N. W. R. R.	2011	14923			130	579
C. A. & St. L. R. R.		570	13100		70	
Total	4308	30950	50587	1515	1886	1079

	Grass Seeds	Dr's'd Hogs No.	Live Hogs No.	Cat'e No.	Hides lbs.	High-w'ns br's.	Hid's lbs.
G. & C. U. R. R.	9150	1286		86	125	2750	
C. & R. I. R. R.		3161	1058	4	253	2140	
I. C. R. R.		1097	2450	112		4080	
C. B. & Q. R. R.	809	2121	2616	205		34913	
C. & N. W. R. R.	5715	919				1573	
C. A. & St. L. R. R.	2712	67			40	2210	
Total	18377	8751	6818	377	398	84447	

The receipts of Hogs, live and dressed, since Monday amounted to 15069. The market for dressed was exceedingly dull, and we have to note a decline in prices of 25@37½c. Owing to the decline in the rates of eastern exchange, as well as the unusually mild weather, shippers were not in the market, and the demand by packers was also very light—sales ranging from $4.75@5.50. Live Hogs were also dull and 25@30c lower—with sales at $4.25@4.80 gross—the latter quotation being only paid for a choice lot.

The provision market was also heavy and the tendency in nearly all kinds of hog product was lower. A lot of 140 bbls Mess Pork was sold at $14,50; and there was not much inquiry even at that price. Lard is quiet and nominal. Nothing was done in cut meats.

The Wheat market opened very dull and heavy; but before the close it improved slightly; still we have to quote a decline since Monday of 1@1½c, with sales of about 55,000 bushels, at 79@80c for No. 1 Spring, and 75@76c for No. 2 Spring—closing 75½@76c. The heavy receipts of Corn depressed the market and a decline of 1@1½c took place, with sales at 28½@29c for Mixed in store. There was but a limited demand for Flour, and the market was quiet; but holders were generally firm, and no material concession was made in prices. About 1,500 brls were sold yesterday and to-day, at $3.90@4.40 for fair to choice Spring extras. The demand for flour, which has existed more or less during the past few weeks by grocery and dry goods merchants, has almost entirely fallen off, because of the downward tendency in the rate of Eastern exchange. Rye and Barley were quiet and unchanged. Oats, 17½c in store. Hides quiet.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 2, 1861.

FLOUR—Receipts, 4,308 brls. Market quiet but firm. Sales were: 1,000 brls good spring extra (sold yesterday) at $4.25 del.; 100 brls "Wood & Russell" and 100 brls "Berlin City" at $4.40 del.; 200 brls "Planet" at $4.10 del.; 80 brls "Omro" at $3.90 del.; 90 brls Fine at $2.35 del.

WHEAT—Received 30,950 bu. Market 1@1½c lower. Sales were: 800 bu No. 1 Spring at 80c in store; 700 bu do at 79½c in store; 700 bu do at 79c in store; 7000 bu No. 2 Spring at 75c in store; 8000 bu do at 75½c in store; 32,000 bu do at 76c in store; 150 bags Club at 84c on track.

CORN—Received 50,587 bu. Market declined 1c lower. Sales were: 14,000 bu Mixed at 29c in store; 3000 bu do at 28½c in store.

OATS—Received 1515 bu. Market quiet. Sales were as follows: 800 bu No. 1 at 17½c in store.

RYE—Receipts 1886 bu. Market steady. Sales were: 140 bags No. 1 at 48c del.

BARLEY—Received, 1079 bu. Quiet and neglected, with limited transactions by sample at 30@45c on track.

SEEDS—Received, 18,377. Timothy in fair request and unchanged. Sales were: 9 bags good at $2.20; 26 bags fair at $2.15; 14 bags inferior at $2.05. Clover Seed steady. Sales were: 45 bags at $4.50.

HIGHWINES—Received, 226 brls. Market quiet. Sales were: 125 brls country at 15c; 40 brls city at 15½c.

ALCOHOL—34@37c ℔ gal.

MESS PORK—Market weak. Sales were: 145 brls at $14.50.

LARD—Nominal at 9½@9¾c.

HIDES—Received, 84,447 lbs. Green, 4½@5½c. Green Salted, 5½@6c. Dry Flint, 12@12½c.

BUTTER—Choice Dairy, 13@15c; firkin 10@12c.

EGGS—14@15c ℔ doz.

POULTRY—Chickens, $1.50@1.75 ℔ doz; Turkeys 8c ℔ ℔.

GAME—Prairie Chickens, $2; Quail, 60c.

POTATOES—Good Neshannocks in fair request at 30@35c.

DRESSED HOGS—Received, 8751. Market dull and declined 25@30c. Sales were as follows:

25 averaging 271 ℔s at ... $5.50
600 at $5@5.50, dividing on 200 ℔s.
245 at $4.75@5.25, dividing on 200 ℔s.
65 at $5@5.45, dividing on 200 ℔s.

LIVE HOGS—Received, 6818. Market declined 25@30c. Sales were:

50 averaging 230 ℔s at		$4.80
[illegible]	270	4.70
[illegible]	230	4.60
[illegible]	220	4.55
[illegible]	200	4.50
[illegible]	210	4.50
[illegible]	200	4.50
[illegible]	210	4.50
[illegible]	275	4.45
[illegible]	240	4.45
[illegible]	240	4.40
[illegible]	250	4.40
[illegible]	235	4.45

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—FLOUR—Market may be quoted 5@10c better, with a moderate demand for both export and home consumption. The export inquiry is checked somewhat by the firmness in freights. Sales 12,900 brls at $5.00@5.25 for super state; $5.60@5.65 for extra state; $5.25@5.35 for super western; $5.50@5.65 for common to medium extra western; $5.75@5.85 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, market closing quite firm. ... [illegible]

WHISKY—May be quoted a shade firmer with a fair demand. Sales 250 brls at 19½@19¾c.

GRAIN—Wheat a shade better, with fair export and milling demand. ... [illegible]

... sales of ... barrels. ... Hams at 9¾@10c for ... Sales ... 60 boxes Cumberland cut middles at 9c; 100 ... western short ribbed middles at 8¼c. Lard ... with moderate demand. Sales 320 brls choice ... at 10¼@10½c for prime western, 9¼ for No 1 ... Butter selling at 10@16c for Ohio, 14@20c for state. Cheese steady at 9@10½c for inferior to prime.

GROCERIES.—Coffee unchanged. Sales 400 bags of Rio at 12½c; 100 bags of Laguyra at 13½c@14c; ... report continue steady with limited business. Sales ... hhds at 5¼@5¾c for Cuba; 5¾@5⅞ for New Orleans. Molasses—transactions only limited, at ... previous quotations.

STOCKS—Again active and high, closing strong. C & R I 55, C B & Q 67, Ill C scrip 68, Pan 113, M C 52, Harl 16, Erie 30¼, N Y C 79, Del & Hud 96, C & T 34¾, G & Chi 70¾ opening, M S 16, gtd 36, Harl pfd 36¾, Huds 43, Penn 73, Pac Mail 80, Ill bonds 94, Mo 6s 71, Va 76 ex int, Cal 7s 86 ex int, Tenn 74, Coupons ex int 96.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.—New York, Dec. 31.—Beeves tolerably active and about ½c better, with a few sales at 1c advance. Sales at retail. Common to extra at 7½@10¾. Receipts 3800. Cows and calves unchanged. Sheep and lambs unchanged. Receipts, 6,700. Swine in good request at 4½@5¾c gross, and 5½@7c dressed.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,

OF ALL QUARRIES.

C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE

Flouring and Grist Mills,

AND DEALERS IN

DUTCH "ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS,

Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Bag of All Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bails, Mill Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES,

AND

MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.

The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and material, also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

Horse power	$500	20 horse power	$1,250
...	575	25	1,500
...	725	30	1,675
...	900	35	1,950
...	1,100	40	2,300

And in like proportion for larger sizes as required. Every Engine is furnished with

JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.

For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will

Save from 25 to 50 per Cent in Fuel

over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &C.

At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO'S

Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison, Chicago, Illinois.

Post Office address, Box 274. oc5'60-1y

BININGER'S

OLD

LONDON DOCK

GIN.

THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT,

Especially designed

for the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family,

having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., is now endorsed by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists, and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD and PURE GIN. Put up in quart bottles and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c.

A. M. BININGER & CO.,

Established in 1778. Sole Proprietors, No. 19 Broad Street, N. Y.

For sale, wholesale, in Chicago by Hoyt & ..., J. H. Reed & Co., and J. & S. Fuller & Co.

FUR MANUFACTORY.

C. M. SPEARS, JR.,

With

F. & A. HERZOG,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

HATS, CAPS AND FURS,

BEAR AND WOLF ROBES, &c.

85 - Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. - 85

Would respectfully announce to their old patrons and the trade, that they are now in receipt of a large and full assortment of all goods in their line. oc17-d294

41 - - La Salle Street - - 41

NEW WORSTED GOODS,

Skating Basques, Skating Caps,

GENTS' SCOTCH CAPS,

PALERMO SLEEVES, ESQUIMAUX PANTS

SONTAGS, LEGGINS, MITTENS, SCARFS

HOODS. HOODS.

Ribbed Hosiery of the Best Quality.

A large assortment of

COMMENCED SLIPPERS,

Zephyr Worsteds and Woolen Yarns.

SUTTON & BURKITT,

(LATE R. DUNK,)

41 .... La Salle Street 41

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR.

Fine Jewelry, Watches and Silver Ware.

The beautiful stock of goods now opened and on sale at 87 Lake street, (Tremont Block,) is now offered at cost for Forty Days. The subscriber being desirous of closing out his stock before the commencement of raising to grade of the Tremont House, offers extra inducements to his customers, such as they never enjoyed before. We have on hand a beautiful assortment of CARBONELE, CORAL, LAVA and ETRUSCAN SETS, of the latest styles. Also, best Chatelain and Guard Chains, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Rings, Scarf Pins, Bracelets, Pencils, Pens, and everything in the line of Jewelry. Also, Silver Spoons, Forks, Ladles, Pie Knives, Salt Stands, Castors, Cake Baskets, Fruit Stands, Tea Sets, Communion Service, Fruit Dishes, Wine Castors, Spectacles, Opera Glasses, &c., all of which is offered cheaper than ever before. Don't forget the number, 87 Lake st., under the Tremont House. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired and warranted. [de14-d668-1m] H. R. CABERY.

PATCHIN'S MAGNETIC OIL.

This Oil is no humbug, but can be vouched for by scores and hundreds in our city and the surrounding country who have proved it invaluable for Colds, Coughs, Ear-Ache, Head-Ache, Tooth-Ache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Stiff Joints, Frosted Feet, Corns, Asthma and Fever Ague. For Sore Throat and Diptheria we can especially recommend it; not one case has failed where it has been used. For sale at wholesale and retail at 87 Lake street, Tremont Block. de14-d661-1m H. R. CABERY.

TO THE FRATERNITY.

Masonic and all other kinds of

REGALIA,

Made to order, all qualities and prices. Official Sett, eight Collars and Aprons, from $40 to $175. Silver Lodge Jewels from $10 to $100, the sett of 10 pcs. ... $13. Chapter Jewels made to order at any price, from $30 and upwards. Charts, Carpets, Working Tools, Books, Diplomas, &c., constantly on hand. Embroidery of all kinds done to order, with neatness and dispatch, at 87 Lake street, Tremont Block. de14-d660-1m H. R. CABERY.

THE BEST PIANO INSTRUCTOR. Richardson's New Method for the Piano Forte, with its easy Rudimental Lessons, its Attractive Exercises and Amusements, comprising a complete course of Study from the simplest to the most advanced attainment in Piano Playing, is rapidly superseding all others, and must eventually become the only System of Instruction generally used. Price $3, on receipt of which it will be sent, post-paid. Published by OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

SHIRTS. SHIRTS. SHIRTS.

MADE TO ORDER BY

BURWELL & WYANT,

Dearborn Street, No. 8 Tremont Block, Chicago.

We have a large assortment of Fine Bosoms of every variety, imported expressly for Dress and Party Shirts, which we will make up to order and warrant to give satisfaction. no20-d97-6w

THE RECENT FIRE IN NEW ORLEANS.

HERRING'S SAFES ONCE MORE.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 13, 1860.

Messrs. Herring & Co.:

Gentlemen:—In the fire which occurred on the morning of the 7th inst., at the store of Mr. E. Blessey, No. 74 Poydras street, consuming the building, with all its contents, the undersigned had one of your Fire-proof Safes.

Upon examining the same, after an exposure of over twelve hours to the most intense heat, its contents were found to be in a well-preserved and almost perfect condition, and I have much pleasure in thus adding my testimonial to the many you have already received relative to the fire-proof qualities of your Champion Safes.

I am, gentlemen, yours respectfully,

EDWARD V. CARTWRIGHT.

AGAIN.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 11, 1860.

Messrs. Herring & Co., N. Y.:

Gents:—My books and papers were completely saved in one of your "Patent Champions," at the Poydras street fire, on the evening of the 7th of December. The Safe fell from the second story of my building and was in a hot fire. It has given great satisfaction, and I have every confidence in your Patent Champion Safes. E. BLESSEY.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, though so often tested, never fail to save their contents.

ONLY DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF THESE SAFES,

40 STATE STREET,

HERRING & CO.

[ja1-2738-3t]

$100,000.

Valuable Property and Cash.

The subscriber has seventy-five thousand dollars worth of property which he proposes to exchange for MERCHANDISE, (Dry Goods or assorted country stock preferred,) and if the desired inducements are offered he is prepared to add

Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars in Cash.

The property consists of 3,000 acres of valuable timbered land, with a saw and very superior Steam Mill, in running order, (accessible by water from Chicago); Illinois and Iowa Lands, well located; Improved Farms, and City Lots.

Any ... jobber or first-class retailer who has a large stock to close out at once, this chance may prove advantageous. If necessary the property and cash will be divided to meet offers. Address "S. L.," P. O. Box 3677, Chicago. de31x2w

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!

NICOLAS FABER,

... South Clark street, ... [illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

XXXVIth CONGRESS—Second Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.

SENATE.—All the galleries were crowded before eleven o'clock, and all the lobbies were full of ladies, and a large crowd was gathered outside the doors. A question of order rose, the Pacific Railroad bill being the special order, and Mr. Baker having the floor. The Pacific Railroad bill was made the special order for Saturday.

Mr. Baker proceeded to speak of the great responsibility which he felt in speaking in such presence. He complimented the speech of the Senator from Louisiana as being the best he had heard, but still it reminded him of what was once said of a famous book: "It is the best way that could be said which never ought to have been said at all."

Mr. Baker read from Mr. Webster's works his opinion that no State had a right to dissolve its relation to the General Government, and claimed, according to Webster, that the Government was the Government of the whole people, formed by individuals. He referred to the extract read by Mr. Benjamin from an address by John Quincy Adams, and said the Senator had unwittingly left out the first part, where he said nullification was an idea too absurd for argument, and too odious for discussion, and the right of a State to secede is equally absurd. Mr. Baker argued that there was but one sovereign and that was the people. He said all the arguments based on the sovereignty of a State are fallacies. South Carolina was not a sovereign State, and all arguments made with especial reference to European sovereignties were not exactly applicable there.

Personal liberty laws, if they hindered the operation of the fugitive slave law, ought to be repealed. Mr. Lincoln will enforce all laws, whether revenue or fugitive slave laws. After further argument, he yielded to a motion to adjourn.

In the course of Mr. Baker's remarks a message from the President was received.

Mr. Davis offered a resolution authorizing the President, on application of any State, either through its Convention or Legislature, to withdraw Federal garrisons and take needful security for the safety of public property remaining; directing the President to recognize the right of any State to keep troops and ships of war; to give information to all parties concerned by proclamation. Laid on the table and ordered printed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Coburn of Maine, chosen in place of Gov. Washburn, appeared and was qualified.

Mr. Straton presented a memorial from the citizens of Newark, N. J., asking Congress to recommend amendments to the Constitution to the several States, in view of the present political condition of the country. He moved that it be referred to a select committee of five.

Mr. Washburne of Illinois said, We have already got a committee.

Mr. Stevens moved to lay the memorial on the table.

Mr. Maynard called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Washburne withdrew his motion, that the memorial might be referred to the Committee of Thirty-three, which was ordered.

Mr. Jno. Cochrane ineffectually sought to amend the motion, to instruct the Committee to report specifically on the subject.

Mr. Adrain presented the resolutions on national questions as adopted by the Convention lately held at Trenton, N. J. Similarly referred.

Mr. Clark of Missouri wished to know whether the Committee were likely to report at an early day or not at all? It was important that this should be known.

To this question there was no response, and several gentlemen called Mr. Clark to order.

The House then passed the Indian Appropriation bill.

The House took up the resolution offered by Mr. Davis of Indiana, on Monday, instructing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire into and report to this House at any time, what legislation has become necessary, if any, on the part of Congress on account of the secession position assumed by South Carolina.

The House refused to second the demand for the previous question—48 against 72.

Mr. Davis withdrew the resolution.

Mr. Holman having introduced a substitute against secession, and looking to the employment of the army and navy for the protection of the public property and collection of the revenues.

Mr. Vallandigham and Mr. Sherman severally contended that Mr. Davis had no right to withdraw his resolution.

The Speaker decided that Mr. Davis had such right.

Mr. Sherman claimed the privilege to offer Mr. Davis's original resolution as above.

John Cochrane said such action was plainly out of order.

The Speaker decided against Mr. Sherman, quoting the rules which governed him.

Mr. Sherman appealed from the decision, saying it was due to the country that there should be a vote on the proposition.

Mr. Adrain moved to lay the appeal on the table, remarking that they could have a vote at a future time.

Mr. Adrain's motion was disagreed to by four majority.

Mr. Hill moved a reconsideration of the vote.

Mr. Moore of Kentucky, moved the House adjourn.

Mr. Anderson of Missouri said it seemed action on this subject was calculated to irritate the public mind, and to hasten impending events. He therefore moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Sherman said if the resolution should be allowed to come in he would move to refer it to a Select Committee of five.

Several gentlemen interposed objections.

Mr. Houston suggested that Mr. Sherman introduce the resolution on Monday, should he obtain the floor, without making trouble here now.

Mr. Sherman replied that he desired to send the resolution to a Select Committee of five, with such instructions as would not probably excite discussion. The Committee of thirty-three is too large to consider the proposition.

A motion to adjourn was negatived, 57 against 101.

Mr. Howard of Michigan was unwilling to vote on the resolution, as it contained abstract propositions. He desired the whole subject to be referred to a select committee of five, with instructions, which were read for information. Such committee are required to inquire and report whether any executive officer has been or now is treating or holding communication with any person or persons concerning the Forts or other public property at Charleston; or whether any demand has been made for their surrender. If so, by whom and what answer has been given? What orders have been given to ships of war? Whether the Custom House, Post Office and Arsenal at Charleston and any of the public buildings have been seized by any persons. If so, to obtain the particulars whether any revenue cutter has been seized, and whether any efforts have been made by the head of the Treasury to re-capture the same and that the committee have power to send for persons and papers, to take the testimony, and report from time to time such facts as may be material to the national welfare.

Mr. Sherman said, in case the appeal should be sustained, he would not press a vote, but was willing such references should be made without one.

Mr. Houston said, as for himself, he could make no compromise to refer with instructions, if contrary to the rules of the House.

The question was taken on Mr. Hill's motion to reconsider the vote by which the House refused to lay Mr. Sherman's appeal from the decision of the chair on the table, and it was decided in the affirmative by 3 majority.

The question therefore recurred on laying Mr. Sherman's appeal on the table. The House again refused to table Mr. Sherman's appeal by 2 majority.

A motion to adjourn was disagreed to by 2 majority.

Mr. Maynard moved that when the House adjourn to-morrow it be till Monday.

Mr. Barksdale moved a call of the House. Both were negatived.

Other dilatory motions were made to avoid a vote on the question, Shall the decision of the Speaker stand as the judgment of the House? he having ruled Mr. Sherman's resolution out of order.

Mr. Howard of Michigan proposed as a compromise that the House agree to take a vote on the whole subject to-morrow at 1 o'clock. The opposite side refused to agree to this.

Mr. Howard understood if the decision of the Chair shall be overruled, then the question will come up on the reference of the resolution.

It was agreed that the question be taken at 1 o'clock to-morrow on the question of appeal, and the House adjourned.

Important Rumors from Washington.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Washington dispatches to the *Times* says that a high authority announces that the policy of the Administration towards the Secessionists is entirely changed. Henceforth it will be conciliatory but firm in the execution of the laws. The sloop-of-war Brooklyn and another vessel at Norfolk were yesterday ordered to be in readiness for immediate departure for Charleston.

Capt. Chas. Stone has been on the recommendation of Gen. Scott appointed Inspector General of Militia in the District of Columbia. He is to organize the militia of the District to repel invasion, suppress insurrections, and preserve the peace and public property.

The rumor gains credence that the important Southern ports will be immediately reinforced with troops.

NEW YORK, January 2.—A Washington special dispatch to the *Post* says a Collector for the Port of Charleston will be nominated to-day to supercede Colcock.

An explosion is expected in the Senate. A proclamation and not a special message is expected from the President.

Maj. Anderson informs the Government that reinforcements are not needed at Fort Sumter.

A special dispatch to the *Commercial Advertiser* says that there is much bitter feeling in Washington. It is well understood that acting Secretary of War Holt and Attorney General Stanton are at liberty to take whatever measures they may deem necessary for the public good. They are taking measures to maintain the honor of our flag, and to protect the public property.

The armory, infantry, barracks, and several stores were burnt this morning.

The rumor that an attempt had been made to assassinate Senator Wade is unfounded.

The majority of the House Committee of Thirty-three have agreed upon, and will report a plan of adjustment.

There is a very current rumor that a raid from the South upon the City of Washington is in contemplation at an early day.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 2.—A private letter from H. Winter Davis gives positive assurance that the Crisis Committee will present a unanimous report, embracing an enabling act for New Mexico, providing that no new State be admitted into the Confederacy without the consent of all, and the repeal of the Personal Liberty bills.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—To-day is a general holiday in all the Departments, and the municipal offices are closed. All the foreign ministers and army and navy officers paid their respects to the President, after which the citizens generally were admitted.

A few Union and Secession cockades were seen in the crowd. The receptions were cheerless, and the greetings lacked the earnestness of former similar occasions. But few members of Congress were present.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—An earnest address to the people of the United States is prepared, recommending them to rally to a compromise on the basis of the propositions of Senators Crittenden and Bigler. It is already signed by a number of Senators and Representatives.

The most intimate friends of the President say his present determination is not to remand Major Anderson to Fort Moultrie.

The report that troops have been sent to Charleston created great indignation among Southerners. If any order for such a movement has been given, it was revoked.

The sloop-of-war Brooklyn is at Norfolk, officered and manned for any emergency.

According to the present programme, the President's message, embodying the propositions of the South Carolina Commissioners, will be sent to the House and will probably be tabled.

The Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms is now in New York, summoning witnesses in the Bailey case. Russell will be bailed to-day.

It is not true, as has been reported, that the Committee of Thirty-three have accepted Mr. Crittenden's proposition, but some of the members are yet hopeful that they may arrive at some general agreement.

Latest from Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 1.—The President received a highly important communication from the Commissioners at Washington, and immediately the Convention went into secret session.

Commander Pettigru of Castle Pinckney has issued orders against the approach of boats to the wharf, under a serious penalty. The city and river fronts are carefully guarded. Ladies have tendered their services at forts. The city Vigilant Rifles are dispatched to secret service to Morris Island. The Zouaves and German Rifle have proceeded down the harbor. The Palmetto Guards have charge of the Arsenal, where the Palmetto flag waves.

Several interior banks agree to take respective portions of the State loan.

Collector Colcock advertises that all the vessels from ports outside Carolina must enter and clear at Charleston.

The President of the Convention has appointed Commissioners to Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Arkansas and Georgia. None to Texas.

In secret session yesterday, an ordinance was passed, defining and punishing treason. It declares, in addition to former definitions, that treason shall consist in levying war against a State, adhering and giving aid to enemies, and is to be punished with death, without the benefit of clergy.

An ordinance was also passed providing that all judicial power delegated to the Courts of the United States shall be exercised by the State Courts, and another that all power heretofore delegated to Congress shall be vested in the General Assembly, excepting that during the existence of the Convention this power shall not extend to duties on imports, Post Office, declaring war, treaties with other countries, the rights of citizenship and treason.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 2.—The President announced the result of balloting for Commissioners for certain States. The Convention then went into secret session to ballot for Commissioners for Georgia and Texas.

The Columbia Artillery, numbering 50 men, arrived here at 10 o'clock to-day, and proceeded to the harbor. They will use cannon belonging to Charleston. Two thousand pounds of powder have been ordered to one of the forts.

The Convention has adopted, as amended, the report recommending that proper measures be adopted to insure the forming of a Southern Confederation by the appointment of Commissioners to the slaveholding States, asking them to call Conventions to consider future political relations. This step arises, by no means, from presumptuous arrogance, but an advance in the position of circumstances given South Carolina in the line of procedure for the designs of maintaining the rights, security and very existence of the slave-holding South. The instrument called the Constitution of the United States is suggested as a suitable and proper basis to be offered for a provisional government. The following are the principal considerations which induce the Committee to give that the preference: That the said instrument was the work of minds of the first order in strength and accomplishment; that it was most carefully constructed by comprehensive views and careful examination of details; that experience has proved it to be a good form of government for those sufficiently virtuous, intelligent and patriotic to cause it to be fairly and honestly construed and impartially carried out; that it is the settled opinion of this State that there has never been an adverse plan of government for the confederated States on account of anything in its structure, but dissatisfaction attributable to false glosses.

Message of the Governor of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Jan. 2.—The Governor's Message was delivered to the Legislature today. He declares the doctrine of secession erroneous. The Constitution is something more than a mere compact. Organized resistance to the Federal Government is rebellion. If successful, it may be purged of crime by revolution. If unsuccessful, the persons may be executed as traitors. But while denying the right of a State to absolve its citizens from allegiance to the Federal Government, nevertheless, it is proper that we carefully and candidly examine the reasons alleged, and if they are well founded, they should be unhesitatingly removed and reparation made for the past, and security for the future, for a Government by the people should never do injustice to any of its citizens.

Pennsylvania being included in the States alleged to have refused compliance with the Fugitive Slave Law, he unhesitatingly avers that the State has been almost invariably influenced by a high regard for the rights of her sister States.

After examining the present State Laws, he says there is nothing to prevent the renewal of the act of 1826, leaving to the claimant a right to seek for a remedy under the State or Federal laws. He recommends that the consent of the State be given to the master, while sojourning in or passing through Pennsylvania, to retain the services of the slave. He suggests the re-enactment of the Missouri Compromise, and that the line be extended to California, thereby amending the Constitution.

He recommends the Legislature to instruct our Representatives in Congress to support such an amendment, to be submitted to the State Convention for ratification, and if Congress fails to propose it, let it emanate from the people.

He closed by declaring that Pennsylvania is devoted to the Union, and will follow the stars and stripes through every peril. He adds: But before assuming the responsibilities that are foreshadowed, it is the solemn duty of Pennsylvania to remove every great cause of complaint, so that she can stand before high Heaven without fear and without reproach, and then she is ready to devote her lives and fortunes to the best form of Government ever devised by the wisdom of man. Though a dark cloud now rests upon the Union, my hopes and affections still cling to it.

My prayer is that He who orders the destinies of nations, will again have mercy upon us and bind us in tighter, in stronger and more hallowed bonds of fraternity, so that the Union may remain unbroken throughout all future time.

Trouble with the Indians—From Pike's Peak.

FORT KEARNEY, Jan. 2.—Col. Miles received another express last night from Mr. White of Cottonwood Springs. The Indians were more quiet. The cause of the troubles heretofore has been that every ranch-keeper would sell the Indians whisky, which inevitably led to the most serious disturbances. The ranch-keepers, being squatters on the public lands, must be dealt with by the civil authorities. The Indians not having committed any overt act, Col. Miles had suspended the order for the march of the troops to Cottonwood Springs for the present.

FORT KEARNEY, Jan. 1st.—Col. Miles, Commander of this post, received the following note, by the Pony Express, this morning, from Cottonwood Springs:

JANUARY 1st, 1861.

COL. MILES: The Indians threaten an immediate attack. They have in fact taken possession of all the ranches about here, our mail station included. Please give us aid as soon as possible. Very respectfully, &c.,

A. WHITE,

Agent C. O. C. & P. P. Express.

Immediately on receipt of this dispatch Col. Miles ordered Company F, of the Second Infantry, commanded by Lieut. Bond, and eighteen dragoons, under Lieut. Tyler, to march at daylight to-morrow morning, with fifteen days rations. He would have started them immediately, but the Quartermaster's wagons were all gone for wood. If this force is not sufficient to protect the citizens and keep the road open more will go. The whole country is said to be alarmed and without weapons of defence.

Two coaches of the C. O. C. & P. P. Express, with eleven passengers and $6,577 in treasure, passed at 2 P. M.

DENVER, Dec. 29.—Last night was very cold. The mercury ranging near zero. This morning is clear, with a prospect for a pleasant day. Our citizens begin to debate secession movements with considerable earnestness.

Four men working on claim No. 19, below Discovery Georgia gulch, one day last week took out a little over $500. It was the first day they had struck the streak. The claim had been paying moderately since September.

An extraordinary run was made by a mill in Nevada last week. In seven days they took out between $3,000 and $4,000. A seventy stamp quartz mill reached the mines a few days ago and will be set up at Clear Creek.

A severe snow storm occurred on the night of the 27th, twenty to forty miles down the Platte. In-coming travelers and their stock suffered severely. The storm was so severe that no camp fires could be started.

From California and Sandwich Islands.

FORT KEARNEY, Jan. 2.—The Pony Express has arrived with San Francisco dates to the 19th.

The incessant rains had obstructed business. Nothing of interest had transpired in California since the last express.

The pony with St. Louis dates to Dec. 4th and the President's Message, arrived at Carson Valley Dec. 18th. The Message was telegraphed into San Francisco the following day, the wires not being in working order sooner.

The American residents at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, held a mock election, Nov. 6th, with the following result: Lincoln, 131; Douglas, 110; Breckinridge, 33; Bell, 13; Brigham Young, 7.

Arrest of a News Dealer.

ST. JOSEPH, Jan. 2.—C. C. Woolworth, news dealer of this city, was arrested to-day upon an indictment found against him by the grand jury of this county on a charge of selling newspapers of an anti-slavery and incendiary character. He gave bonds for trial at the March term of court.

Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 2.—The Democracy in caucus last night fused, and to-day the House organized by electing their entire ticket. John McAfee, of Shelby (Breckinridge) elected Speaker, and Thomas H. Murray of Benton county (Douglas), Chief Clerk.

The following telegram was received by Herring & Co., 40 State street, this (Wednesday) afternoon:

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 2, 1861.

Messrs. Herring & Co.:—We had two safes in the fire—both went through a tremendous ordeal, and both came out (as Herring's safes always do) all right.

LANSING BONNELL.

The Milwaukee Fire.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 2.—The bodies of three persons, killed by falling walls at the fire last Saturday, were taken from the ruins yesterday. Two more are supposed to be buried there.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—The Massachusetts Legislature assembled to-day. The Senate organized by choosing Mr. Wm. Claflin of Newton for President, and Mr. Stephen M. Gifford of Duxbury for Clerk. The House elected John A. Goodwin of Lowell for Speaker, and Wm. Stowe of Springfield for Clerk. Both branches of the Legislature were then escorted by the Cadets to the Old South Church, where the annual election sermon was preached by Prof. Phelps of Andover Seminary.

Gov. Banks is expected to deliver his valedictory address to-morrow.

Nebraska.

OMAHA CITY, Jan. 2.—The Bill to prohibit Slavery was returned to the House yesterday, with Gov. Black's objections. He takes substantially the some grounds as last year, and makes a strong appeal against the measure on account of its probable influence in augmenting the excitement of the country. The bill passed the House over the veto, by more than a two-third vote, and will pass the Council to-day by about ten to three. No bills of a general nature have yet passed either house of the General Assembly.

St. Louis Happy.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 2.—The news from Baltimore relating to the adjustment of difficulties in the House Committee of Thirty-three, was read on 'Change this morning, and greeted with prolonged cheers by the merchants.

Horrible Shipwreck.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—By the arrival of the steamer Carnack, from Nassau 24th inst., we have accounts of the wreck of the American ship America, with 500 Africans on board, destined for Cuba.

Wanted.

WANTED—Board in a plain, private family, for a gentleman and wife. Terms must be moderate. Address "A. B.," Tribune Office. ja1-d794-3t

WANTED.—Agents in every city and town in the West, with $5 or $10 capital, can make from $8 to $10 a day. Sample sent on receipt of fifty cents in stamps. J. H. JOHNSON, 70 State street, P. O. box 4253, Chicago, Ill. ja1-d790-1m

WANTED—Fifty Men and Women to canvass the city and sell Hodges & Wakelee's Gift Envelopes. From $3 to $10 per day. Call at Rooms Nos. 3 and 5 McCormick's Building, Dearborn street. ja1x1w

WANTED.—By a young man a situation as Clerk or Assistant Book Keeper in an active business. Have a good knowledge of business, is a good penman, well acquainted with the German language and can give the best references. Address A. W. S., at this office. de31d777-3t

WANTED—A responsible situation in some office. Salary not so much of an object at present as immediate employment. References given. Address "A. Z." Post Office. de27x1w

WANTED—A small family wish to rent a Dwelling on Wabash avenue or near Union Park, in good neighborhood, or a good house in any other part of the city convenient to cars. Rent not to exceed eight hundred dollars. Possession wanted early in January. Best of references given. Address Box 3702, and give discription of property and number. de28-d765-1w

TO VESSEL OWNERS.

Wanted to purchase

Two Schooners and Five Canal Boats,

For which real estate and notes secured by mortgage will be given. Apply to TOMPKINS & CO., Room No. 8 Kingsbury Block. de27-d734-1w

For Sale.

FOR SALE OR RENT—The Lyons, Iowa, Ale and Lager Beer Brewery. This Brewery is in complete working order, and has a capacity to brew Twenty Barrels per day. It has an excellent Cellar with capacity of Hogshead to store and keep one thousand barrels. There is a good home market for all the establishment can do. Terms: $1000 down, balance in 1, 2 and 4 years. None but responsible parties having capital to carry on the business need apply. Apply to THOMAS THOMAS, JR., Lyons, Iowa. ja1x1w

TO RENT—Those two first-class three story Brick Houses on Prairie avenue, just north of Old street, with dwelling from a and good cellar, a east front with fine view of the lake; hot and cold water, &c. Inquire at 46 Van Buren street. de29-d773-2w

FOR SALE—100 Tons superior quality Prairie, Timothy and Clover Hay, mixed.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Weights guaranteed, and delivered free. Orders from the same for any quantity will meet prompt attention.

HENRY H. SHUFELDT, 18 Dearborn-st. Post Office Drawer 6127. de30x1m

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with board at 53 Jackson street. de31x3t

BOARDING.—Pleasant Rooms with Board, can be obtained at the Waverly House, 223 Kinzie street, for $3.00 per week. Day board $2.50 per week. de23x1w

BOARDING.—Pleasant Rooms with Board can be obtained at No. 49 Van Buren street, between State and Wabash avenue. de31x3t

To Rent.

TO RENT—On moderate terms—two New Brick Dwelling Houses, situate on Green street, between Fulton and Carroll streets, West Side. Inquire at OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO'S Office, southwest corner Clark and Lake street. de27-d762-1w

TO RENT—In the Iron Block, corner of Lake and Lasalle street,

ONE LARGE HALL.

Also, a number of rooms suitable for offices or other purposes. Inquire of LAFLIN, SMITH & BOIS, 79 South Water street, corner of State. de18-d650-3m

TO RENT.—A Brick House, two stories and a basement, with Brick Barn, pleasantly situated in the North Division, east of Clark street, with water gas, &c. Rent moderate. The Fixtures, Carpets and part of Furniture for sale cheap if required. Possession given immediately. Address P. O. Box, 3880. de25x1w

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS for sale low. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Orders for Tuning Piano, Melodeons, Organs, and all kinds of Musical Instruments promptly attended to. All kinds of Musical Instruments repaired. ... 115 LAKE STREET—NEAR CLARK.

Lost.

GLOVE LOST—At or near McVicker's Theatre, on Saturday night, an Otter Glove. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at JONES, PERDUE & SMALL'S, 121 Lake st. ja1x3t

LOST—On Wednesday, Dec. 26th, between the United States Express Office and Ann street via Randolph street, a left hand Otter Fur Glove. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the Tribune Office. ja1x3t

LOST.—On Saturday, December 29th, on West Randolph or Lake street, between South Clinton street and Union Park, a box containing a Hair Bracelet. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at this office. de31x3t

Found.

TAKEN UP—A Bay Horse with Cutter. For information apply to 127 South Water street. ja1x3t

CAME TO THE SUBSCRIBER, Dec. 14th, one large Bay Horse, which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges. SAMUEL CARR, State street, ja1x3t First house north of Darrow's Hotel.

TAKEN UP—A large Newfoundland Dog was taken up on Saturday, Dec. 29th. The owner, on proving property and paying charges, can obtain the same at PETER URBAN'S, Archer Road Brewery. ja1x3t

$75,000.—Seventy-five thousand dollars of first-class residence and business property in exchange for a Stock of Groceries. Address Box 3792. de28-d764-1w

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

In Drawing of Dec. 15th, 1860, at Havana, No. 29,198 drew $100,000; No. 2,480 drew $50,000; No. 28,377 drew $30,000; No. 9,379 drew $30,000; 28,321 drew $10,000; being the five principal prizes. Prizes cashed and drawings furnished free of expense by de31x1w NATH. B. TAYLOR, New York.

LOOK OUT.—Ten good Business Horses at

C. L. Stocker's Stable,

For sale cheap for cash. de25x1w

WORTH ATTENTION.—The Inventor of a New Lubricator of great value for durability and economy, and which has been successfully tested in this city, is desirous of disposing of an interest to some gentleman with sufficient means to effect its general introduction. Any party having $1,000 or more may find very profitable employment for it if willing to give his personal attention to a desirable business. Please address "J. R. CARTER," at office of this paper, or call at Room 50 Sollitt House. ja1x3t

NOTICE.—Whereas, my son, John S. Phillips, has been in the habit of signing my name to checks, drafts, promissory notes and other instruments of writing. Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that all authority to use or sign my name to checks, drafts, promissory notes, bills of exchange, or other instruments of writing of whatever name or kind, is hereby withdrawn and revoked, and that I shall pay no debts contracted by my said son in my name or otherwise, after this date. JOHN PHILLIPS.

Chicago, Dec. 31st, 1860. ja1x1m

1,500 CHILDREN

Have been cured of HOARSE COLDS, and rescued from the danger of sudden death from CROUP, by the use of

DR. FOORD'S PECTORAL SYRUP.

There is nothing equal to this. In fact, all other remedies put together are not so good as this to kill inflammation, stop the spasms of the muscles of the throat, and remove the tough phlegm that clogs up the windpipe. In such cases, this

Balsamic Syrup

Can be used according to the directions, so as to produce vomiting in the most natural and easy manner, keeping up a constant perspiration, relieve the breathing, and remove the whole complaint, in a few hours, with perfect safety. The relief it often produces is charming, and almost incredible to those who have not seen it.

The following testimony shows what some well known gentlemen in Chicago think of it:

DR. FOORD.

DEAR SIR.—We have used your Pectoral Syrup in our families for several years for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and other affections of the LUNGS and THROAT, and we very cure, if the valuable properties were generally known in Chicago, as we know them, it would be sought for and used by every family. According to our experience, IT NEVER FAILS, and we unhesitatingly keep it in the house.

G. W. DAVENPORT, Broker, Corner Clark and Lake street.

S. L. BARRETT, of Barrett, King & Co., 27 Lake street.

SAMUEL D. CLARKE, Lumber Merchant, West 12th street.

Sold in Chicago by Jerome, 13 Clark street; Rounsevill, 85 Clark street; O'Hara, 40 West Randolph street; Hitchcock, 307 State street; Bryan, 93 West Madison street, and by Druggists in all the principal towns and cities in ILLINOIS, WISCONSIN, IOWA and MICHIGAN. de30-d774-1

Miscellaneous.

ALL SNOWED UP!

ALL SNOWED UP!

ALL SNOWED UP!

OR

ALL ROUND THE STOVE!

AT

The Pedlars' and Pilgrims' Rest,

THE PEDLARS' AND PILGRIMS' REST,

THE PEDLARS' AND PILGRIMS' REST,

A NEW YEAR'S STORY,

APPEARS ON THE

3d JANUARY, 1861.

In the City of New York, on the above date, will be made public, the above all-exciting, all-absorbing incident, of which almost every one is anxious to hear or know something.

Be it known, therefore that John Ross Dix, Esq., has written a most remarkable New Year's Story—remarkable alike for its intensely amusing and thrilling narrative, genius and power, which cannot fail to carry with it delight and amusement into the household of every family in the land. Seldom, if ever, has a story been published more suited for universal perusal at the commencement of a New Year. The records of the wonderful tales told by the Pilgrims and Pedlars who were all snowed up together on the memorable occasion referred to, are all happily blended together by the author in a style at once genial, attractive and entertaining, in this new story.

The above Story has been written specially for the Household Journal, commencing in No. 16. It will appear exclusively

IN THE

Household Journal

THE FAVORITE FAMILY PAPER,

ON THE

3d of January, 1861.

SIXTEEN PAGES. THREE CENTS.
SIXTEEN PAGES. THREE CENTS.
SIXTEEN PAGES. THREE CENTS.
SIXTEEN PAGES. THREE CENTS.

Sold by all Booksellers and News Agents. News Agents please send in your orders as early as possible to ensure a prompt supply.

The HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL is the great family periodical of the age. Published Weekly. Price Three Cents.

Published by A. HARTILL & CO., 20 North William Street, New York. Mailed to any address for $1.50 a year, with the following inducements to Clubs: 4 copies, $5.00 a year; 10 copies, $11.50; 15 copies, $16.50; 25 copies, $... a year.

Sample copies mailed free to any address by the Publishers. Send for a copy. Sold by all News Agents. de27d695-6t

ASSIGNEE'S SALE!

Holiday Presents

AND

FINE FANCY GOODS

AT COST.

124 - - - - Lake Street - - - - 124

CONSISTING OF

LADIES AND GENTS TOILET CASES, LADIES AND GENTS DRESSING " Rosewood, Mahogany and Papier-Mache WRITING DESKS.

Morocco and Russia Leather Bags, Reticules and Furnished Morocco Bags, Berlin Wire, Morocco and Kid Purses.

ODOR BOXES, ODOR STANDS, TOILET BOXES, CARD-RECEIVERS.

ENGLISH OAK AND EBONY JEWEL CASES, PAPIER MACHE AND ROSEWOOD JEWEL "

Cigar Cases in Shell,
Cigar Cases in Ivory,
Cigar Cases in Morocco.

PEARL AND PEARL INLAID CARD CASES,
SHELL AND SHELL INLAID CARD CASES,

PEARL AND SHELL PORTEMONNAIS,
SILVER AND IVORY PORTEMONNAIS,
GILT AND MOROCCO PORTEMONNAIS,

And the finest assortment of

STEEL GOODS

To be found in the city, comprising

Steel Bracelets, Brooches, Tuck Combs, Shawl Pins, Buckles, Slides, Pins, &c.,

AGATE AND SCOTCH PEBLE SHAWL PINS

PARTY AND OPERA FANS,

In Pearl, Ivory, Gilt and Sandall Wood Stick.

DRESS GARTERS,

All Colors, Kinds, Qualities and Prices.

LUBIN'S & BAZIN'S

Celebrated Extracts, Pomades and Cosmetics.

ROGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S

FINE CUTLERY.

CORAL BEADS, WAX AND AMBER BEADS,

And a general assortment of Cloth, Hair, Nail and Hat Brushes, Dressing Combs, Fine Toilet Soaps, &c., &c.

GEORGE A. WHEELER,

de19-d679-2w Assignee.

BARNUM'S GREAT VARIETY STORE,

No. 138 Lake Street.

BARNUM BRO'S.,

Direct Importers of, and Wholesale Dealers in

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,

BERLIN WORSTEDS,

SHAKER YARN,

Baskets, Bird Cages,

YANKEE NOTIONS, &C.,

The attention of Wholesale Dealers is respectfully solicited.

REMEMBER THE NUMBER,

138 .... LAKE STREET 138

[au19'60-1y]

SKATES.

LADIES' SKATES.

MENS' SKATES.

BOYS' SKATES.

Philadelphia Club Skates.

BLONDIN SKATES.

SKATE ENVELOPES.

SKATE GIMBLETS.

Larrabee & North,

174 LAKE STREET.

de18d688-3w

CORNS! CORNS!! CORNS!!!

Greatest Discovery ever known of the Kind.

IMMEDIATE AND UNPAINFUL CURE OF CORNS.

This powerful remedy is the great invention of one of the most eminent medical Professors of the University of Berlin, Germany, and is known by all who ever made use of it as the only true, immediate and unpainful remedy for this great plague. It has the great advantage of not disturbing anybody in their business. Immediate cure is warranted. Directions accompanies each box. Price 50 Cents.

CHARLES NEUBERGER,

No. 123 Lake Street,

General Agent for the Western and Southern States for the Celebrated Professor Kellner's German Plaster. de27 d735-2w

$150 REWARD.

L. CORNELL & CO.,

At 133 Lake Street, (Up-Stairs,)

Are paying the above reward every week, $5 to each person who most judiciously purchases one of their Taggart and Farr Family or Manufacturing Sewing Machines for a Holiday Gift. Only $40 for a Machine, Hemmer, Gauger, and all—fully licensed. Manufacturing Shuttle Machines, 15 by 16 inches under the arm fastening its own ends, at $40, for carriage trimming, tailoring, and all kinds of manufacturing. de31-d... 3w

LAND AND CASH.—One Thousand Acres of Choice Land, heavily timbered with Pine and Oak in the immediate vicinity of one of the best lumber markets in Michigan, and a few thousand dollars in cash, are offered in exchange for Merchandise. A stock of $10,000 to $15,000 desired. Address, JAMES MONTEITH, Otsego, Mich. de31x2w

POTE & RICHARDSON, Manufacturers of Hominy, Grits, Corn Meal, Graham Flour, Cracked Wheat, Samp, &c., corner of Harrison and Griswold streets. Orders solicited. Post Office address Box 1134. Highest cash price paid for White Flint Corn. de31x2w

ILLINOIS SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 104 and 106 Washington street, Methodist Block. Chicago, Dec. 31, 1860. DIVIDEND.—The Seventh Semi-Annual Dividend of three per cent, will be paid to depositors in this Institution, entitled thereto, on the first Monday of January next. de31-d... N. B. KIDDER, Cashier.

KILN DRIED CORN MEAL. Fairfield Mills,—500 bbls of this celebrated brand in store and for sale by BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO., ja1-d..ly No. 33 South Water st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ardly Realized.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Hexceedingly," says hi, hand upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

HEADACHE is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classified under two names, viz: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting SICK HEADACHE, of hepatic disease constituting BILIOUS HEADACHE, of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches; Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of NERVOUS HEADACHE, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named NEURALGIA.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

BRIDGET.—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue, no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it naither; but perhaps ye'll be after knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the Sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relaived her before.

DRUGGIST.—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

BRIDGET.—Och! sure now and you've sed it, here's the quarther and giv me the Pills and dont be all day about it aither.

Constipation or Costiveness

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as Costiveness. Often originating in carelessness, or sedentary habits; it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles, and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases such as Malignant Fevers, Abcesses, Dysentery, Diarrhea, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated in an early stage. From all these considerations it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insiduous approaches of disease and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A Real Blessing

PHYSICIAN.—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

MRS. JONES.—Gone! Doctor, all gone! the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.

PHYSICIAN.—You can get them at any Druggists. Call for Cephalic Pills, I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

MRS. JONES.—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a REAL BLESSING.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue and it is estimated each bottle saves at least ten dollars worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

OVER EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACT WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Billious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

DID you ever have the Sick Headache? Do you remember the throbbing temple, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food. How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

Cephalic Pills
CURE
Sick Headache;
CURE
Nervous Headache
CURE
All kinds of
Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of NERVOUS OR SICK HEADACHE may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the NAUSEA and HEADACHE to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing COSTIVENESS.

For LITERARY MEN, STUDENTS, Delicate Females, and all persons of SEDENTARY HABITS, they are valuable as a LAXATIVE.

IMPROVING THE APPETITE,

Giving TONE and VIGOR to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have

Prevented and Relieved

a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the NERVOUS system or from a deranged state of the STOMACH.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the

Absence of any Disagreeable Taste,

RENDERS IT EASY TO ADMINISTER THEM TO CHILDREN.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,

48 Cedar Street, New York.

de24d..w-ly

Miscellaneous.

BEEBE'S CORN SEPARATOR,

MADE FOR AND SOLD BY

L. A. BEEBE,

155 South Canal Street, Chicago, Ill.,

P. O. BOX 1934.

This machine consists of all the parts necessarily combined in a PERFECT CORN SHELLER AND CLEANER which are a Sheller, a Fan, a Conveyor, a ... Sieves, a Bagging Elevator and a Cob Carrier. Each of these parts is very capacious and the whole is so arranged as to form a Beautiful Compact Machine.

The Sheller is made by special contract under the Reading's Patent, but it differs materially from the Reading's Sheller as it is so constructed as to avoid all breaking or crushing of the corn and consequently a great waste of power.

With this Machine from two to six horses only are required to shell, clean and bag from 1,000 to 4,000 bushels per day.

Price of Complete Machine, $125.00.

Send for a Circular. de23-d620-1w4-3ww

AUSTRALIAN COMMERCIAL LINE,

FOR MELBOURNE AND SIDNEY.

The favorite Fast Sailing Ship THOMAS W SEARS, DREW, Commander, will be dispatched for Melbourne early in January. Has excellent accommodations for First and Second Cabin Passengers. Apply to CHAS. E. ... 104 Wall street.

Consignees in Australia—Messrs. Wilkinson Brothers & Co. [de12-d...] New York, Dec. 3, 1860.

CHICAGO, NEW YORK AND BOSTON

FAST FREIGHT LINE,

Via PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD to Crestline; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad to Cleveland, and Lake Shore Railroad to Dunkirk and Buffalo, connecting with all Eastern Railroads.

THE ONLY LINE SENDING FREIGHT THROUGH TO CLEVELAND, DUNKIRK AND BUFFALO WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

The above line has been established by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, and Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad Companies, for transportation ... dispatch between Chicago and all Eastern Cities and Towns than has heretofore been done by any line.

Rates at all times as low as by any other route. For shipping property by this line please mark—"Fast Freight Line via CRESTLINE."

We also claim to have the best Passenger Route to the East and South.

The undersigned will be happy to see their friends and customers at any time.

J. NOTTINGHAM, Gen'l Agent, Office 54 Dearborn street.

DAN ATWOOD, Local Agent Ft. Wayne Freight Depot, corner Van Buren and Canal streets, West side. Chicago, Jan. 1st, 1861. ja1-d..-3m

GREAT CENTRAL SHORT LINE ROUTE, VIA.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, and Pennsylvania Railroads, to all Eastern Cities.

CLARKE & CO.,

THROUGH FREIGHT AGENTS,

Are prepared to contract freights through, by authority of the Companies named above, at their office,

72 - - - Dearborn street, - - - 72

And at depot of Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R., Chicago, or at Depot, Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

The offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the East are located at No. 1 Astor House, New York; No. 1 South William street, New York; No. 7 Washington street, Boston; No. 80 North street, Baltimore, and at the General Depot, Philadelphia. ja1-d..-3m

OAK ORCHARD

ACID SPRINGS.

These Springs are situated in the Valley of the Oak Orchard Creek, in the town of Alabama, Genesee County, N. Y., eight miles south of the village of Medina, on the Erie Canal, and fourteen miles from Batavia. The principal Acid Springs are three in number; besides these are six others. They are all located within a circuit of about fifty rods. The medicinal qualities of the waters are fully shown in the subjoined testimonials. They contain a very large amount of Sulphur, Sulphuric Acid, Sulphate of Lime, and Protosulphate of Iron. The great medicinal virtues possessed by these waters depend very largely upon the presence, in such unusual quantities, of these curative substances. Hundreds of cases of disease, especially those resulting from the Scrofulous diathesis, have been cured by their use. In Skin Diseases—even in confirmed Leprosy—the waters have been signally successful.

Opinions of Medical and Scientific gentlemen are given in the circulars. The following eminent gentlemen speak in strong terms of the medicinal value of these waters:

Prof. Emmons, T. Romeyn Beck, M. D., of Albany; Jas. McNaughton, M. D., of Albany; Edward Spring, M. D., of New York; Dr. R. Campbell, of Pittsfield, Mass.; Dr. J. S. Schuler, of Lockport, N. Y.; they recommend the waters confidently. Dr. Spring refers to a case of chronic diarrhoea of several years standing which was cured by the use of the water. Dr. Beck says: "I am satisfied that these waters are highly valuable as medicinal agents." Dr. Campbell says: "They must be highly beneficial for all chronic diseases of the stomach and bowels."

Dr. E. F. White read a paper on the subject of these Waters before the Academy of Physicians in the city of New York, in which he states that the Waters possess decidedly tonic, refrigerant and astringent properties, and that the class of diseases in which they are more particularly adapted, are chronic affections of the digestive and urinary organs, and some of the cutaneous diseases; chronic dyspepsia, chronic diarrhoea, chronic dysentery, chronic diabetes, chronic cystitis, diabetes, cases of passive hemorrhage, such as purpura hemorrhagica, and the colliquative sweats of hectic fever. The water may also be often used with advantage, he says, in cases of low typhoid fevers, to excite the appetite and promote digestion; in diarrhoea, particularly such as are dependent on a relaxed or ulcerated state of the mucous membrane of the intestines. In calculous affections, or lithiasis, attended with phosphatic sediments, it is the suitable remedy, being preferable to muriatic acid, as being more solvent, and less apt by continual use to disorder the stomach. In febrile diseases it can be used, properly diluted, as a grateful refrigerant to diminish thirst and preternatural heat. In those Diseases—in those forms of Dyspepsia connected with the alkaline condition of the stomach, as in Pyrosis or water brash, it will prove to be far superior to ... acid. In cases of colica pictonum and other injurious consequences arising from the action of lead, this water will prove to be an admirable antidote. In chronic pharyngitis, laryngitis, coryza, catarrh, and humid asthma, chronic bronchitis, externally as a gargle in ulcerated sore throat, in cases of salivation, and in leucorrhoea and gleet, and also in piles.

When taken internally, A WINE GLASS FULL of the Water, diluted, taken three times a day, is sufficient for an adult.

Other testimonials from Physicians, and other respectable individuals, may be seen on application to the Agent. Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

No Water Genuine unless procured from

H. W. BOSTWICK, Sole Agent, No. 574 Broadway, New York.

au1-d... -ly

Prof. Wood's

RESTORATIVE CORDIAL.

AND

BLOOD RENOVATOR

PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR.

Is precisely what its name indicates, for, while pleasant to the taste it is revivifying, exhilarating and strengthening to the vital powers. It also revivifies, reinstates and renews the blood in all its original purity, and thus restores and renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease. It is the only preparation ever offered to the world in a popular form so as to be within the reach of all. So chemically and skillfully combined as to be the most powerful tonic, and yet so perfectly adapted to, AS TO ACT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LAWS OF NATURE, AND HENCE SOOTHE THE WEAKEST STOMACH, and tone up the digestive organs, and allay all nervous and other irritation. It is also perfectly exhilarating in its effects, and yet it is never followed by lassitude or depression of spirits. It is composed entirely of vegetables, and those thoroughly combining powerful tonic and soothing properties, and consequently can never injure. Such a remedy has long been felt to be a desideratum in the medical world, both by the thoroughly skilled in medical science, and also by all who have suffered from debility; for it needs no medical skill or knowledge even to see that debility follows all attacks of disease, and lays the unguarded system open to the attacks of many of the most dangerous to which poor suffering humanity is constantly liable. Such for example, as the following: Consumption, Bronchitis, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Faintness, Nervous Irritability, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Melancholy, Hypochondria, Night Sweats, Languor, Giddiness, and all that class of cases, so fearfully fatal if unattended to in time, called

Female Weakness and Irregularities.

Also, Liver Derangements or Torpidity, and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Kidneys, Scalding or Incontinence of the Urine, or any general Derangement of the Urinary Organs, Pains in the Back, Side and between the Shoulders, Predisposition to slight Colds, Hacking and continued Cough, Emaciation, Difficulty of Breathing, and indeed we might enumerate many more still, but we have space only to say, it will not only cure the debility following Chills and Fever, but prevent all attacks arising from Miasmatic influences, and cure the diseases at once, if already attacked. And as it acts directly and persistently upon the biliary system, arousing the Liver to action, promoting, in fact, all the excretions and secretions of the system, it will infallibly prevent any deleterious consequences following upon change of climate and water; hence all travelers should have a bottle with them, and all should take a tablespoonful at least before eating. As it prevents costiveness, strengthens the digestive organs, it should be in the hands of all persons of sedentary habits, students, ministers, and literary men. And all ladies not accustomed to much outdoor exercise should always use it, if they would find an agreeable, pleasant and efficient remedy against those ills which rob them of their beauty; for beauty cannot exist without health, and health cannot exist while the above irregularities continue. Then again, the Cordial is a perfect Mother's relief. Taken a month or two before the final trial she will pass the dreadful period with perfect ease and safety. THERE IS NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT, THIS CORDIAL IS ALL WE CLAIM FOR IT. MOTHERS, TRY IT! And to you we appeal to detect the illness not only of your daughters before it is too late, but also of your sons and husbands, for while the former, from false delicacy, often go down to a premature grave rather than let their condition be known in time, the latter are often so mixed up with the excitement of business that if it were not for you they too would travel in the same downward path, until too late to arrest their fatal fall. But the mother is always vigilant, and to you we confidently appeal; for we are sure your never failing affection will unerringly point you to Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator as the remedy which should be always on hand in time of need.

O. J. WOOD, PROPRIETOR,

444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good druggists. Price one dollar a bottle.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Chicago: John D. Park, O. F. Fuller & Co., J. H. Reed & Co., Smith Dwyer & Co., Lord & Smith, and Gale Bros. [sedmatwly]

Legal Advertisements.

NOTICE OF SALE.—Whereas default has been made in the payment of ... certain Mortgage bearing date on the ... day of ... A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty ... by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company ... and duly recorded in the office of the ... of the State of Wisconsin ... [illegible] ... with all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits ... of the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company ... together with all the rights of way, depots, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, grounds and other buildings ... [illegible] ... taken as a part thereof.

SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

December 15th, 1860.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, s. s.—Superior Court of Chicago.—In Chancery. Robert Anthony vs. Amos Oliver, Henry Yarwood and Archelaus ... [illegible] ... Public notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause, on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1860, I, L. D. ..., Master in Chancery of said Superior Court of Chicago, will, on Tuesday, the twenty-second (22nd) day of January, A. D. 1861, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in said County, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, all the right, title and interest of the said Amos Oliver and Robert Anthony in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, and bounded as follows, viz: ... [illegible] ... Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago. Dated December 15th, 1860.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Public notice is hereby given, that by reason of default in the payment of certain monies secured by a Trust Deed dated May 14, 1860, ... [illegible] ... January, A. D. 1861, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, county of Cook, Illinois, all the following described real estate ... [illegible] ... Chicago, December 24, 1860. ... L. C. PAINE FREER, Trustee.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, s. s.—Circuit Court of Cook County, January Term, 1861. Andrew Nelson vs. Martha Ellingson, Knud Ellingson, ... Erick Davidson, Ingebor Davidson, ... Christ Bryngelson and Mart Ellingson.—In Chancery. Affidavit of the non-residence of ... [illegible] ... you according to the prayer of said bill. WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

GEO. A. INGALLS, Compl't Sol'r.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, s. s.—Superior Court of Chicago, ... Term, A. D. 1860. Susan M. Trego vs. James Trego. In Chancery. Affidavit of the non-residence of James Trego, defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, ... [illegible] ... JNO. LYLE KING, Compl't Sol'r.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas Samuel S. Hayes and ... [illegible] ... of Chicago, county of Cook and State of Illinois, on the 2nd day of June, A. D. 1858, ... [illegible] ... Chicago, December 24, 1860.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas Hiram Joy, on the first day of June, A. D. ..., executed and delivered to me, the undersigned, Trustee, a Deed of Trust of the premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of ... promissory notes ... [illegible] ... RUFUS A. RICE, Trustee. SANFORD B. PERRY, Attorney. Chicago, Dec. 28th, 1860.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, John T. Sherman, of the City of New York, heretofore mortgaged unto the undersigned, John S. Porter, of Newark, New Jersey, by mortgage dated April 2d, A. D. 185.., and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, May 5th, 185.., in Book 68 of mortgages, Page ..., certain premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of a certain draft for two thousand five hundred dollars, dated July 23d, A. D. 1857, and also of a note for nineteen hundred dollars, dated February 1st, A. D. 1858, in three years from the said first day of April, A. D. 1858, and also to secure the payment of semi-annual interest on the said draft and note at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the first day of April, A. D. 1858; and, whereas, default has been made in the payment of two semi-annual payments of interest, which have fallen due on said draft and note, and I have therefore elected to declare the said principal sums due and payable.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that pursuant to the power contained in the said mortgage, I shall sell at public auction, at the Court House door, in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, on the thirty first day of January, A. D. 1861, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to the highest bidder for cash, the said mortgaged premises, to-wit:—Lot number ..., in Block number fifteen (15), in Snow, Roberts & Storrs' Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, and all right and equity of redemption of the said John T. Sherman, his heirs and assigns therein.

Dated Chicago, Dec. 22d, A. D. 1860. JOHN S. PORTER, Mortgagee.

FARWELL & SMITH, Att'ys. de24-d..-5t

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, S. S.—Circuit Court of Cook County, February Term, 1861. Samuel F. Smith vs. Thomas Hughes and Joseph B. Henshaw. In Chancery. Affidavit of the non-residence of Thomas Hughes and Joseph B. Henshaw, defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County. Notice is hereby given to the said Thomas Hughes and Joseph B. Henshaw, that said complainants filed their bill of complaint in said Court, on the chancery side thereof, on the ... day of ..., 1860, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the second Monday of October next (1860), as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Thomas Hughes and Joseph B. Henshaw, shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago in said County, on the third Monday of February, 1861, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

STARK & ISHAM, Compl'ts Sol'rs. de31-d..-4w

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Jacob Russell and Mary M. Russell, his wife, both of the City of Chicago, and State of Illinois, by ... indenture of mortgage ... [illegible] ... July, A. D. 1859, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note of even date therewith, given by the said Jacob Russell for the sum of fourteen thousand dollars ... [illegible] ... JAMES C. MERRILL, Trustee and Mortgagee.

J. M. PARKER, Attorney.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, the ... day of January, A. D. 1861, at the same hour and place. JAMES C. MERRILL, Trustee, Mortgagee. J. M. PARKER, Attorney. Chicago, Dec. 19th, 1860.

TIMOTHY HAY.—100 car loads of the best Timothy Hay in bales, well bound, of 400 lbs each, and Ten Tons on a car, for sale

CHEAP FOR READY PAY.

Make application immediately to the undersigned at 43 Market street. FRISBIE BROTHERS.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas Hassan M. Hopkins and Sarah M., his wife, by Indenture dated September 21st, 1858, and of record in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book ..., Page 384, conveyed to Harbrouck Davis Lots ... and ..., in Block ..., in Hopkins' Addition to Chicago, in Cook County, Illinois, in trust to secure payment of a certain note dated August 26th, 1858, payable to the order of W. H. D. Callender ... [illegible] ... mentioned in said Trust Deed, in the City of Chicago, to the highest bidder for cash ... as shall be sufficient to pay and satisfy said ... HARBROUCK DAVIS, Trustee.

PURE SWEET CIDER—in whole and half barrels, received daily and for sale at STEVENS & WEBBER, 138 Randolph street.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

JOHN L. SCRIPPS, CHARLES ... WILLIAM BROSS, JOSEPH M... ALFRED COWLES.

OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK STREET.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Daily, delivered in city by carrier, per year ...
Daily, delivered in city by carrier, per ...
Daily, to Mail Subscribers, per year ...
Daily, to Mail Subscribers, per six months ...
Tri-Weekly, per year ...
Weekly, single subscribers ...
" 3 copies ...
" 5 copies ...
" 10 copies ...
" 20 copies, and one to getter up of ...

Money in registered letters may be sent ... risk.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chi...

Chicago Tribune

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1...

PROGRESS OF THE TREAS...

It would seem that no defalcation ... of Government, however ... can retain possession of the public ... twenty-four hours without being ... thou deep by some unexpected d... ent of Treason. We learn, one d... disappearance of nearly a milli... rs, concerning which there exists ... oubt whether the Secretary of ... Secretary of the Interior is the g... riminal. The next, we are apprise... commanding officer of a Federal ... has abandoned the trust commi... charge for the want of a pitiful ... crement of men to make a head ... overwhelming mob. But this ... The paradoxes of the hour ... lf exhausted. While the guns ... ttsburg arsenal are being shipped ... other mobs, threatening armed reb... inst the United States, the guns of ... oultrie are being spiked, to prevent ... ling into the hands of avowed tr... the American Union and Constitu... hile thousands, if not millions of ... within call of the President, ... defend the threatened integrity ... reatened property which he is swor... tect, the handful of soldiers, whom ... allowed to remain there exposed ... ilation, are compelled to abandon ... t and set fire to the implements of ... ft.

The most reasonable solution to Col. ... on's movement is this: Fort Sum... which he has removed his sixty-six ... very strong fortress in the mo... rleston Harbor, surrounded on all ... water. Its guns command not only ... bor, but Fort Moultrie itself. It ... be assailed by a strong naval ... as neither South Carolina nor all ... ding States can send against it. ... it has been garrisoned only by a ... bricklayers, who are said to sympat... the conspirators in the treason ... tion. By transferring his sixty-six ... Fort Sumpter, Colonel Ande... only saves that fortress ... ming an easy prey to the mob, bu... is tenfold to the danger of attac... rt Moultrie—he preserves the key to ... of Charleston—*and he throws upon ... sident the responsibility of ordering ... urrender to the enemies of the Un...* He is now master of the situat... is now no longer an expectant vic... reason in Charleston and treason ... shington. It is no longer a question ... merely, when the South Carolina ... ators, aided by the Federal conspi... shall sacrifice the sixty-six men ... upon the entire property of the U... States in that quarter. It now becom... estion of hard knocks, of long, dou... nd expensive siege to the South Ca... rebels, or of undisguised treason ... part of the President and his Cabin... eeting each and every one of them ... iction and execution for that crim... e view it, Col. Anderson has acco... ed a skillful and patriotic *coup d'état* ... the "indignation" of the Charleston... ionists is altogether justifiable ... taken.

... t what shall we say of the hoary he... raitor in the White House, and his ... n accomplices—the sworn defende... e Constitution, to whom the peop... committed their aggregate power ... aintenance of order and the exec... of the laws? We are of the opinio... no good end is subserved by permi... them longer to go unimpeached. Pe... an impeachment might not be su... d in the Senate, as that body is ... nt composed, but that fact does no... e the representatives of the people ... their duties and responsibilities in th... ises. In the name of the fathers of ... epublic, let a record be made agains... If they are lost to all sense of ... , let us see whether they are als... of all sense of fear.

PITTSBURGH HOW-DE-DO.— ... time for the people to indicate their ... to have peace, and, by the exercise ... ir sovereignty, to prevent treacher... onspirators at Washington from using ... power of the Republic in aiding and ... rting their confederates of the Cotton ... With such views of the necessities ... crisis, we are ready to justify the ac... of the people of Pittsburgh in pre... g the shipment to Texas of the ... and munitions of war now in that ... nd under order for removal to local... here, through the complicity of the ... ent and his associate villains, they ... fall into the hands of the enemies of ... overnment within thirty days. The ... urgers have a proper appreciation of ... ties which devolve upon them as citi... f the Republic, and we beg to assure ... that if war is to be begun by those ... lot against the peace of the country, ... begin in no better place than Alle... county. Let them stand to their ... n; and let Springfield, Massachu... ollow their patriotic example.

SLAVERY IN NEW MEXICO. ... have not yet been permitted to see ... pposed compromise of Mr. Charles ... s Adams, of Massachusetts, involv... question of slavery in New Mexi... we are prepared to indorse fully ... ection raised by Judge Kellogg, of ... ate, to wit: that slavery as it exists ... in New Mexico is the very worst ... in the United States, and hence it ... wrong point at which to begin a ... omise. Whether the number of ... in that Territory be fifty, or five ... d, or five thousand, it is no fault of ... w if there be not as many white ... black ones. Both kinds are tole... the Territorial statutes, and the ... ce between white slavery and black ... only to the length of time in which ... may be cuffed and thrashed by his ... If we are to have a compromise ... e some other starting point.

ILLINOIS MILITIA. ... nderstand that several petitions are ... lation calling for a reorganization ... Illinois Militia at the hands of the ... ure, and that up to this time they ... en signed by *every one* to whom ... been presented. This is a move ... ght direction. Keep the ball roll...

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1861.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Devoted to News, Commerce, Politics, Agriculture, Education, Art, Science and Literature.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1861.

POLITICAL.—The great political campaign of 1860 is closed. The battle has been fought and won, and the eagles of victory perch on the Republican banner. ABRAHAM LINCOLN has been triumphantly elected President of the United States for four years from the 4th of March, 1861.

We are entering upon a year that will be memorable in the annals of American politics. The Fire-Eaters of the Cotton States have undertaken to break up the American Union, because they are not allowed forever to rule it. The people have decided at the ballot-box, to have the Federal Government administered according to the precepts and policy of the Fathers; and in strict accordance with the Constitution they have elected a President to execute their will. The slaveholding oligarchy refuse to submit, and have proclaimed their purpose to disrupt the Confederacy unless their demands shall be immediately complied with, which embrace the following points:

DEMANDS OF THE FIRE-EATERS.—1st. That the people of the North shall give up their convictions that slavery is wrong, and profess to believe that it is morally and politically right. 2d. That the Constitution shall be so construed as to recognize Property in Man, and thereby Nationalize the institution of American slavery. 3d. That the Free States shall pay for all fugitives from labor who may escape. 4th. That all State laws against kidnapping shall be repealed. 5th. That slavery shall be extended into all the Territories and protected by a Federal Slave Code. 6th. That the slave traffic shall be re-opened in the District of Columbia. 7th. That a law shall be passed granting the right to slaveholders to travel and sojourn in the Free States, accompanied by their slaves.

In case of non-compliance with these terms, the Fire-Eaters threaten to secede from the Union, and set up a Southern Confederacy, re-open the African slave trade, and attempt to found a great slave-holding empire, by absorbing Mexico, Central America and the Islands of the Gulf. Such is the programme of the Disunionists.

In this crisis it behooves every sound patriot and friend of the Union and Constitution to stand by Lincoln's Administration, as the old Democrats stood by Gen. Jackson when assailed by South Carolina nullifiers. The free North must not be bullied nor frightened by the arrogant oligarchy into a base surrender of its dearest rights and most cherished principles.

OTHER QUESTIONS.—And there are other important questions to come before the new Administration. Among these are: Free Homesteads for the Landless; Improvements of Rivers and Harbors; Construction of a Railroad to the Pacific; Encouragement of the Manufacturing and Farming industry of the country; Retrenchment and Reform in the administration of Government; a restoration, in short, of the earlier and purer days of the Republic. On all these questions, the TRIBUNE will ever be found an earnest champion on the side of Freedom, Right and Patriotism.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.—Chicago is the Commercial Emporium of a large portion of the Northwest, and by reason of her immense system of railroads and telegraph lines, she has become a great news centre; and we are confident that western readers can obtain their earliest information of passing events from the columns of the Chicago TRIBUNE, which is a live newspaper that keeps fully up with the progress of the times.

CORRESPONDENCE.—During the coming winter one of the editors will correspond for the TRIBUNE from Washington, giving full and graphic reports of the proceedings of an exciting session of Congress.

Another of the editors will attend at Springfield and keep the people fully posted on what will be done by the Illinois Legislature. Correspondents will be employed at the Capitols of Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Indiana.

From other portions of the country and from foreign lands, we derive our intelligence from the multifarious correspondents of the Associated Press, from an immense exchange list and the letters of numerous friends.

MARKETS.—The TRIBUNE has achieved a high reputation as a Commercial paper, and in this department it possesses the confidence and enjoys the patronage of business men to a high degree. Its market reports embrace every article that the farmer or dealer can expect to find quoted in a newspaper, whether western, eastern or foreign markets. The TRIBUNE also discusses very fully, in its editorial and news columns, currency questions, Railroad, Bank and State Stocks, agricultural products of America and Europe, and all other topics connected with the material interests of our country.

AGRICULTURE.—During the coming year we shall pay particular attention to farming matters. Each issue contains a carefully prepared agricultural article, containing a large amount of fresh and valuable information pertaining to the farm and garden. Interesting letters from "Rural," and other able Agricultural and Horticultural writers, will be published. No western newspaper devotes so much space to reports of fairs, crops, live stock, improved implements and modes of culture, and all other matters of interest to the tillers of the soil.

EDUCATION.—The cause of Education will receive due attention in our columns. And the Literary and Miscellaneous matter will be prepared with a view to making the paper a welcome family visitor, combining the agreeable and useful. In short, the purpose of the publishers is, to make the Chicago TRIBUNE so interesting and valuable that no well regulated Western family can AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT IT.

Now is the time to renew subscriptions and make up clubs for the new year. A little effort in any neighborhood will procure a list of names. People can afford to subscribe, as this is a year of abundance.

☞ Postage on the CHICAGO TRIBUNE is only half as much as on the New York or Eastern papers.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE:

Single Subscribers, in advance	$1.50
Four copies	5.00
Ten copies	10.00
Twenty copies (and one to getter up of club)	20.00
TERMS OF DAILY—One year	$7.00
—Six months	4.00
TERMS OF TRI-WEEKLY—One year	4.00
—Six months	2.50

☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk. Address TRIBUNE, Chicago, Ill.

IMMORTAL THIRTY-THREE.

The Committee of Thirty-Three has held its last session; and if it has not already done so, will soon report to the House its inability to agree upon any recommendations to further the purpose for which it was organized. It ought never to have been organized; and we do not regret that its efforts to tinker up the Constitution have come to naught.

JOHN B. FLOYD.

The country will feel a sense of relief in the resignation and withdrawal from the seat of government of John B. Floyd, the Secretary of War. His administration, from first to last, has been notoriously corrupt and profligate. It commenced by a swindle of the most bare-faced description, and it ended in downright robbery. Between the schemes of theft and spoliation to which he has been a party, he has found time to not only become a traitor himself, but to encourage and reward treason in others. Among all the bad men associated with old Buchanan in the management of public affairs, he carries with him the most damaging reputation; and he will be remembered, not for the good he has accomplished, but as the Minister who managed the army only to debauch it, who cared for the military stores and equipments of the country until he saw them take their way into the enemies' hands, when his care ceased; who used his power of making contracts so dishonestly as to impoverish the government that he served; and who plotted to overturn the power which gave him all the consequence he ever attained. It is the notoriety of infamy; but he has earned it.

PLAN OF COMPROMISE.

A correspondent, for whose opinions on all political questions we have great respect, sends us a Plan of Compromise, which he regards as moderate, sure to allay the existing strife, and command a return of peace to the warring sections. It so commends itself to this paper by its great directness, explicitness and boldness, that we beg leave to present it as our own, with such modifications and additions as the situation seems to demand. We invite for it the attention of all our readers who are willing to concede non-essentials, for the sake of the country, now seriously imperilled. It proposes,

I. That the people of the Northern States, in all future elections for President and Vice President, shall be allowed to vote only for Southern men for such offices. And if, at any time, they shall traitorously and treasonably presume to vote for a Northern man for either of said places, such votes shall not be counted in such election. And such men, or States, casting such treasonable votes, shall never be allowed to vote in any subsequent election for electors of President and Vice President.

II. That men from the Southern States, in consequence of the general ignorance and poverty existing among their masses, shall have the preference in all appointments to office in the Republic. And no Northern man shall be eligible to any office, so long as there is any Southern man who will take it.

III. That all revenues, whether postal or for the general expenses of the Government, shall be raised in such manner as a majority of the members of Congress, from the Southern States, shall desire. And any Representative or Senator, from a Northern State, who shall presume to vote for raising such postal or other revenues in any other manner, shall be publicly censured on the floor of his respective House, when such House is in session. And such discipline shall be called "Whipping in the doughfaces." And no such Representative shall be allowed to vote on any such question until he has publicly acknowledged repentance for such treasonable act, on the floor of the House to which he belongs, and has given a good and sufficient bond to the Treasurer of the United States, with two or more sureties, conditioned that he shall not repeat the offence. And this shall be called, "Saving the Union."

IV. That Northern men in Congress shall not vote against any measure, or in any way refuse or obstruct the passage of any legislation wanted or desired by the South, under pains and penalties as above.

V. That if at any time any nigger shall get loose and escape into any Northern State, it shall be the duty of every person in such Northern State, who sees such nigger, or who may hear that any such nigger is loose, to forthwith give personal chase after him, to the utmost extent of his chasing powers. And if he fails to capture such loose nigger, whether such nigger gets refuge in Canada, or not, every person who sees him, or hears of him, shall be personally liable in twice the value of such nigger and all costs of prosecution. And if such nigger shall get into Canada without being seen or heard of by the citizens of the Northern States, then each State and individual along the line through which said nigger must have most directly passed, shall be liable to the owner of such loose nigger in twice the value of such nigger.

VI. When any Northern man shall temporarily reside in any Southern State, or visit any Southern State for business or pleasure, it shall be lawful for the inhabitants of such Southern State, or any of them, if they find that such Northern man has entertained or brought with him any [illegible] rights, or opinions, which the people of such Southern State, town, or place, desire to [illegible], or own; or if such Northern man has any [illegible] rights, or demands against the people, or any of them, of such State, town or place, which they do not wish to pay; or if they are jealous of the prosperity of such Northern man, or of his intellect, education, or mental capacity; or of his competition in business—then it shall be lawful to hang such Northern man, forthwith, upon the limbs of the next tree, or any other convenient place; and proceed to divide his estate, both real and personal, among such as participate in such hanging. And if any questions are ever asked of such transactions, it shall be a sufficient answer to say he was "tampering with niggers;" or "it was thought he might do so;" to bar any legal action or investigation; or it may also be put as a plea of justification that "it was suspected he had not always voted right on the 'nigger question.'" And all such processes as these shall also be called "Saving the Union."

VII. All Northern men shall at all times refrain from saying or doing any act or thing which calls in question the honor, integrity, honesty, capacity, intelligence or chivalry of the South, or any of her people, individually or collectively; and any infraction of this clause shall subject the offender to instant death.

VII. That no Northern man shall be permitted to go into the common Territory of the United States, unless he takes a slave with him as property, and that all men found in any of the territories without slaves, shall be expelled by Harney's dragoons, after secret trial in the Blue Lodges, which are hereby endorsed and declared legal. This shall be called the "Settlement of the Territorial Question."

VIII. That each State Legislature shall immediately be convened, and when in session shall pass an Act compelling the Inspectors of Common Schools to meet in convention at the earliest day convenient for that purpose; and that such Convention of Inspectors shall cause to be prepared a Pro-Slavery Confession of Faith, for use instead of the Bible, Testament, Prayer Book, and Catechism, in every school in all the land—Sunday-Schools, day-schools, night-schools, select-schools, infant-schools, charity schools and ragged-schools, and all other schools of whatsoever name, kind or nature; and such Confession shall maintain that Slavery is right and necessary, and that he is an infidel who denies by word or deed that proposition. This shall be called, "Educating the people in their Constitutional duties."

IX. Any Northern Church in which the Minister presumes to say that the selling of men and women is a wrong; any Northern Church in which Slavery is not justified in sermon, prayer, exhortation, litany, confession and benediction, as a Divine institution, shall be leveled to the ground and salt shall be sown on the place where it stood, and the Minister thereof shall, like Nebuchadnezzar, be turned out to grass. This shall be called "Preserving our Religion."

There are several other amendments to which our attention has been called; but we do not present them to-day for want of space. From the above, however, a clear but not comprehensive idea of what is demanded by the South and expected of the North, may be obtained. If we are to give the slave-holding interest in this Republic new guaranties for the maintenance of "property in man," the "rights of Slavery in the Territories," the sacredness of slaves in their character of merchandise, the impunity of the South in whatever they may do, we are for going the whole hog at once, and thus saving all future trouble and dispute; because we are sure that concession to-day would be followed by new and more exhorbitant demands to-morrow, and that in less than a decade the Constitution would be like an old buggy, requiring a new bolt or some other repair every time it is used, or, like an old coat, a patch every time it is worn, let us have no half measures. The Constitution as it is and as the conservative men of the country would preserve it; or the Constitution just as its enemies would shape it. Which will the Northwest have?

WHAT A SPECTACLE.

Every telegram which comes from Washington tells us of the complaints and indignation of the Secessionists against Mr. Buchanan because he has been untrue to his pledges to them, and is now faintly disposed to check the secesion movement by the legal and constitutional means in his power. Can it be possible that the President has been a party to the schemes by which this Union is to be broken up; that he has suffered himself to be approached and talked to by men who have treason on their tongues and hatred of popular governments in their hearts; that he has entered into their plots; that he has made arrangements with them in relation to the disposition of the army and navy, of which he is the Commander-in-Chief—dispositions by which their safety might be assured; that he has been putting the military equipment of the Republic at their disposal; that Cobb, Thompson and Floyd have plotted and schemed in company with him to destroy what they were sworn to uphold and preserve; and that he is as guilty of rebellion and perjury as they? If not, why this unceasing wail of the baffled conspirators, this tardiness of action, this official impotence which permits the property and national defences of the country to fall into traitors hands? Why this late resignation of two of the Disunion Secretaries, and why the retention of the third? Shall the friends of the Union hesitate? Why not impeach the President to-morrow; and if he is guilty of that which the conspirators charge, punish him, as a warning to all future rulers who forget their patriotism and their duty in the gratification of their violent and long cherished hates. These are not the times for buttered words or gloved fingers. In view of the miserable spectacle which our country now presents—treason and rebellion in the South, treason and scheming in the Cabinet, and indignation filling the hearts of the people—decision and action, energetic patriotism which holds self and party as nothing if they stand in the way, are demanded. Have we not in Washington the man in the House who is equal to the emergency, and who, by a bold and vigorous movement will satisfy the country that all hope of the Republic is not lost. The secessionists themselves will furnish the proof of the President's complicity in their treason. Let the impeachment, then, be made.

ABOUT COERCION.

It is well said by Senator Trumbull, that no one in the North thinks or talks of "Coercion," when devising plans for dealing with the Seceding States. "Coercion" is an offensive term; to some minds it implies the exercise of Force, unaccompanied by Right; and it should be avoided. "The execution of the laws of the country," is a phrase that all men understand, and about which there can be no dispute; and in that lies the policy not only of Republicans, but of all men of all parties who are not traitors and secessionists at heart. Hence, when Northern men and Northern journals talk of bringing South Carolina to terms, they mean only that the laws which she has aided in enacting, and by which she has been governed, shall continue to be enforced, be the consequences what they may. No such thing as vengeance, as reprisals, as humiliation is intended. The maintenance of the Constitution as it is, and the enforcement of the laws as they stand on the statute book, are all that any party, desirous of peace and of the harmony of the jarring sections, can ask. With nothing less will they or ought they to be content.

It is vain to hope that poor old Buchanan will see that his duty is exactly consonant with the avowed policy of the Union party; or that he will do anything else than hesitate, quibble, prevaricate and delay.—It is obviously incumbent upon him to deal with the persons who have usurped the authority of the United States, in seizing and occupying Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney, in Charleston Harbor, as traitors and rebels; to recognize in their doings the overt act, and to put forth the whole power of the Republic to wrest those fortifications from their hands, and bring the conspirators to trial. They have become the aggressors. They have commenced hostilities, and, cost what the effort may, they should be overcome. All the vessels of war belonging to our naval service, and as many troops, volunteers or regulars, as are necessary for the quick doing of the job, should be sent at once to the seat of war; and these, without time wasted in negotiation which will prove fruitless in the end, the firing of hot shot should begin, and continue until the supremacy of the law and the inviolability of the National property are admitted, not in words but in results as well. We say that it is vain to hope that he will do this thing, or that the armed men in possession of a Charleston mob—the self-constituted guardians of 74,000 stand of government muskets—will again be occupied by United States troops, though to get them in it, it may be necessary to anchor two or three frigates in the harbor, and shot and shell the city into submission. He is, if not a traitor, the accomplice of traitors; and will permit treason to do its worst. But all men of sense see that measures, as vigorous as even these, would be justifiable; nay, that they are necessary, not as the resorts of "coercion," but as the obvious methods of asserting the supremacy of Federal authority over State enactments, and the power of the government to punish those who would overthrow and destroy it. They would, if carried out with rigor, be but the enforcement of the law. Without that, government is a farce, and authority a useless bauble in the hands which hold it. Let us hear no more, then, of the danger and impolicy of "coercion," and the impossibility of "conquering" the South; but let all men unite in upholding the authority of the law, and this Secession business will soon dwindle to ridiculous proportions. It has been magnified, temporarily, by the unfounded assumptions of sovereignty and equality in which the seceding States have indulged. We show that its true footing is rebellion against the law; and that its true remedy is such necessary measures as would be resorted, perhaps on a lesser scale, if another John Brown should invade Virginia, or a mob should attempt the rescue of a fugitive slave from the hands of a Marshal. So regarded, it is easily comprehended and may be summarily dealt with, if not now, when patriotism instead of treason has the guidance of national affairs.

THE OVERT ACT.

The "Overt Act" of which so much has been said by the secessionists, has come at last. But instead of coming from the party from which they professed to expect it, it proves to be a bantling of their own. In seizing upon the forts in Charleston harbor they have invaded federal sovereignty and placed themselves clearly within the definition of treason. We have now something substantial to go upon. In the multiplicity of talk, it is an agreeable variation of the programme to interject an occasional act. And when that act is one of open war, the issue becomes so plain that no one can longer refrain from taking sides. There can be no further pretence for waiting. We shall now discover who is for the Constitution and the laws—shall soon learn whether we have a Government or not. The South Carolina Declaration of Independence is sadly deficient in any allegation of facts. It is a mass of vague generalities, unrelieved by the glitter of a single truth. But the armed seizure and occupancy of the Federal property at Charleston is a concrete fact about which there can be no dispute. The absurd mass of thin talk and of secession upon paper, deserved not to be dignified by federal notice. But this distinct and palpable act and fact cannot be ignored or passed by. Here is insurrection and rebellion—here is treason and war against the government. Will Congress provide for suppressing insurrection? Will the President enforce the laws? Have we a government? These are questions that have got to be answered.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

In several parts of the country, since the Secession flame was kindled, attempts have been made to deny the right of free speech. Wendell Phillips was howled down in Boston; Geo. W. Curtis was compelled to break an engagement at Philadelphia, in consequence of the threatenings of a mob; and Henry Ward Beecher was protected in an address, in the same city, on Pilgrim's day, only by a strong police force. Now there is but just one thing needed to stop all this bad business; and that is, when the next attempt is made to mob a man for the expression of his opinions on any subject whatever, to call out a military company, and, after only one warning, to pour a volley of musket balls into the crowd that sets itself up as the guardian of men's tongues. That would cool off these patriots of the tape-and-buttons trade; and though lamentable loss of life might follow such energetic measures, it is better that every man in either of the cities that we have named should be blown off the face of the earth, than that the right of free speech in this Republic should be abridged. These are our sentiments; and if we could inspire the Mayor of one of the infected places with others as sound and as conservative, this gagging process, lately revived, would soon be discontinued, and the right of all men to talk of any or all matters would be vindicated.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

The taunts of the Secessionists in the North, reiterated every day in the newspaper press, that the Republican party, though successful in November, is already shattered to pieces by the unlooked for consequences of its great triumph, are prematurely exultant. The party remains intact—as vigorous, as strong and as confident as on the day that it routed the opposition at the polls; but new events have given new direction to its efforts, and it now appeals to all men in the nation who sympathize with its avowed purpose to save the Constitution and the Union of the States at all hazards. In the greater question—How shall the Republic, one and indivisible, be perpetuated? the minor matters that entered into the canvass are forgotten; and for the time, until that question is settled, old party differences and distinctions, watch-words, rallying cries, leaders and favorites are made subordinate to the great and patriotic purpose which a vast majority of the people of the North are determined to accomplish. The perils which surround the Republic call for sacrifices of all partisan feeling, the uprooting of partisan hates, the consolidating in a compact mass of all men of all parties to whom the Constitution, the Union and the supremacy of the laws are of more vital consequence than the gratification of political spite, the indulgence of boastfulness, or the reward of small ambition. The times demand that we cease asking, For whom did this man vote? what policy did he support? with what party did he consort? and that the new test of patriotism and of duty—Is he for the Constitution and the Union against all enemies, at all times and in the face of all possible consequences? should be applied. Men, even in the free States, have differed, no doubt honestly, in regard to the effect of Slavery upon the prosperity and security of the nation, in regard to the necessity of restricting it to the territory which it now occupies, and in regard to the means best adapted to make that restriction effective; but as the greater contains the less, this question, Union or Disunion? now addressed to all parties and all men, contains all others about which the people have debated and upon which they have divided; and he who assists in the adjustment of that, in a way consonant with the dignity of the Republic. The rights of majorities and the punishment of the traitors, shall have no cause of quarrel with us. We rise from advocacy of Republicanism in its restricted and partisan meaning, to an earnest defence of Republicanism in its universal significance, as a system of government, be defended and maintained, though the cost may be years of war and torrents of blood! In that defence, we invite, unquestionably with the concurrence of all the party to which we belong, the co-operation of every American patriot, no matter with what organization he may have acted. We ask of him as a good citizen and as a lover of that law and order, without which there can be no government, a zealous support of the constituted authorities of the land; and when treason is put down and punished, and the guarantys of Freedom and Democracy are re-established, then, if ever, will be the time and opportunity to renew the mere partisan strifes which we now put out of sight. The question of the hour is, Shall the Union be preserved? and the duty of every lover of his country and his kind is to say Yes, and to honestly join hands with every other man who will give a like response.

THE POSITION AT CHARLESTON.

We present herewith a cut showing the position of Forts Sumpter and Moultrie and Castle Pinckney in relation to the City and Harbor of Charleston.

FORT SUMPTER is situated in the middle of the entrance to the harbor, on the edge of the ship-channel, about three miles from the city, and is said by Gen. Scott to be the strongest fortress on the Atlantic coast. It is built on made ground, octagonal in form, of solid masonry, pierced on the north, east and west sides with a double row of port-holes for the heaviest guns, and on the south or land side, in addition to openings for guns, loop-holed for musketry, and is bomb proof. The armament of Fort Sumpter consists of 140 guns, many of them being the formidable ten-inch "Columbiads," which throw either shot or shell, and which have a fearful range. There is also a large amount of artillery stores, consisting of about 40,000 pounds of powder, and a proportionate quantity of shot and shell. The wharf or landing is on the south side, and is of course exposed to a cross-fire from the openings on that side.

FORT MOULTRIE is an enclosed water battery, about one mile north-east of Fort Sumpter, having a front on the south, or water side, of about 200 feet, and a depth of about 240 feet. It is built with salient and re-entering angles on all sides, and is admirably adapted for defence, either from the attack of a storming party, or by regular approaches. The outer and inner walls are of brick, capped with stone, and filled with earth, making a solid wall 15 or 16 feet in thickness. The height of the wall, from the bottom of the ditch to the top of the parapet, is twenty feet. The ditch is from twelve to fifteen feet wide at the base, and fifteen feet deep. The work on the south side is nearly finished. The counterscarp is substantially built of plank, and spread with turf. The glacis is composed of sand and covered with layers of loam and turf, all of which are kept firmly in place by the additions of sections of plank nailed to uprights sunk in the sand, and cross each other at right angles—making squares of about ten feet each. The purpose of the glacis, which is an inclined plane, is to expose an attacking party to the fire of the guns—which are so placed as to sweep it from the crest of the counterscarp to the edge of the beach. Inasmuch as its guns have been spiked and dismantled, it is unnecessary to go into the details of its late armament. Whatever it contained is now in the hands of the enemies of the United States, but it is safe to presume that Col. Anderson's leavings will not be effectually employed against the United States much before the end of Mr. Buchanan's term of office.

CASTLE PINCKNEY, which has also been taken possession of by the mob, is located on the southern extremity of a narrow strip of marsh land, about half a mile from Charleston. To the harbor side the castle presents a circular front. It has never been considered of much consequence as a fortress, although its proximity to the city would give it importance if properly armed and garrisoned. There are about 15 guns mounted on the parapet; the majority of them 18 and 24-pounders. Some "Columbiads" are, however, within the walls. There are also supplies of powder, shot and shell. The Castle has been garrisoned during the present crisis by two watchmen, who have charge of the harbor light! It is not supposed that the two lamplighters offered any considerable resistance to the besieging force.

MAJOR ANDERSON.

We subjoin in this connection the following biographical sketch of the commander of Fort Sumpter from a late number of the New York *Leader*:

"Major Anderson is now about fifty-six years old, and was born in Kentucky, entering the Military Academy from that State, and graduating with distinction on June 30th, 1825. The record of his military service shows that he was promoted to a first lieutenancy in 1833, and made a captain by brevet in 1838 for gallantry and successful strategy in the war against the Florida Indians. In the same year he was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of captain—the captaincy itself not coming until the October of 1841, and his present rank of Major only reaching him last year.

"Major Anderson has also performed a large amount of the staff duty incident to the service a few years since, and before it was made distinct from duty in the line. He acted as Assistant Inspector of the Illinois Volunteers, serving with Abraham Lincoln in the Black Hawk War in 1832. He was Assistant Instructor and Instructor of Artillery at the Military Academy in the years 1856-7, and was Aide-de-camp to Major-General Scott in 1838.

"During the Mexican War the Major endured all the labors and dangers of the campaign, being severely wounded in the assault on the enemy's works at Molina del Rey, and receiving a brevet majority 'for gallant and meritorious conduct in that action.' Major Anderson has also received from the government many evidences of its trust and confidence, other than those bestowed by the War Department.

His last service, previous to his taking command of Fort Moultrie, was as a member of the commission ordered last summer, by Congress, to inquire into the manner of instruction at the West Point Military Academy. The labors of that commission, in which Mr. Anderson performed his part, have already been laid before Congress.

THE AMERICAN NAVY AND ARMY.

Division of the Officers between the North and South.

We have been at some pains to look over the Navy and Army Registers for 1860, for the purpose of learning the number of officers now in the Navy and Army, born in the South, and the number born in the North. Below we print the result of our labor:

Born in the South	39
Born in the North	43
Total	82
Born in the South	8
Born in the North	11
Total	19
Born in the South	63
Born in the North	51
Total	114
Born in the South	9
Born in the North	7
Total	16
Born in the South	111
Born in the North	180
Total	295
Born in the South	14
Born in the North	21
Total	35
SURGEONS.	
Born in the South	29
Born in the North	40
Total	69
Born in the South	18
Born in the North	19
Total	37
ASSISTANT SURGEONS.	
Born in the South	20
Born in the North	22
Total	42
PURSERS.	
Born in the South	29
Born in the North	35
Total	64
CHAPLAINS.	
Born in the South	1
Born in the North	22
Total	23
MASTERS.	
Born in the South	12
Born in the North	22
Total	34
MASTERS—RESERVED LIST.	
Born in the South	3
Born in the North	10
Total	13
PASSED MIDSHIPMEN—RESERVED LIST.	
Born in the South	1
Born in the North	1
Total	2
MIDSHIPMEN.	
Born in the South	16
Born in the North	33
Total	49
ENGINEERS.	
Born in the South	7
Born in the North	17
Total	24
FIRST ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.	
Born in the South	17
Born in the North	19
Total	36
SECOND ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.	
Born in the South	14
Born in the North	9
Total	23
THIRD ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.	
Born in the South	39
Born in the North	53
Total	92
RECAPITULATION.	
Born in the South	478
Born in the North	586
Born in Foreign Countries	30
Total Commissions	1094

The above does not include Naval Constructors, Agents, Professors and Teachers of the Naval Academy, Warrant Officers, &c., of whom the South has the larger part.

THE ARMY.

MAJOR GENERALS.	
Born in the South	1
BRIGADIER GENERALS.	
Born in the South	2
Born in the North	1
Total	3
COLONELS.	
Born in the South	12
Born in the North	17
Total	29
LIEUT. COLONELS.	
Born in the South	11
Born in the North	19
Total	30
MAJORS.	
Born in the South	51
Born in the North	56
Total	107
CAPTAINS.	
Born in the South	152
Born in the North	197
Total	349
LIEUTENANTS.	
Born in the South	127
Born in the North	175
Total	302
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.	
Born in the South	104
Born in the North	129
Total	233
RECAPITULATION.	
Born in the South	460
Born in the North	595
Total Commissions	1055

In the above, all officers are named by their rank, rather than by their popular titles.

REMARKS.—The disproportion between the appointments from the North and those from the South is very large, the relative population, commerce, military resources, &c., of the two sections being considered. The population of the North may be roundly stated at 19,000,000, and that of the South, exclusive of "property," at 8,000,000. Then as 8 is to 19 should be the appointments; they are about 4 to 5—another instance of the rapacity of the class that has governed, because it may be safely assumed that nine of every ten of the Southern commissions are held by the few thousand slaveholding families, to the complete exclusion of the "poor white trash."

Washington Matters.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.

HOW MAJOR ANDERSON STOLE HIS MARCH ON THE CHARLESTONIANS.

Major Anderson, I hear, dined formally, on Christmas day, with the authorities in Charleston, and returned, apparently pretty well provided with good things, early in the evening. This induced the watchers upon Maj. Anderson, stationed in the harbor by the authorities, to relax their vigilance, and, in this way, he was enabled to spike his guns and retreat to Fort Sumpter. He evidently feels, however, the disagreeableness of his position, and nothing but a sense of duty keeps him where he is. Both himself and men have been stationed at Fort Moultrie for a good while, and have enjoyed the hospitalities of the people, and would therefore be particularly loth to fire on Charleston.

LETTER FROM MAJOR ANDERSON.

A very modest letter appears in the Baltimore *Exchange*, from Maj. Anderson, to a friend, in which he refers to his situation, and expresses the hope that he may soon be relieved from it.

A RESIGNED CAROLINA CONGRESSMAN FRANKING LETTERS.

A good joke is circulating about the grandiloquent Keitt, to-day. It is said that a letter, postmarked Charleston, Dec. 26, was received here bearing his frank. This looks as though he did not consider himself out of the Union yet.

COMPLICITY OF THE ADMINISTRATION WITH THE SECESSIONISTS.

It is quite evident that the Administration is guided closely by the wishes of the Secessionists. The extensive shipment and sale of government arms to Southern States is fully confirmed.

UNION SENTIMENT AT WASHINGTON.

Amid all this excitement the Union feeling in Washington is strongly manifested, and never more so than to-day. Union flags are flying at all points in the city from private and public buildings.

GROWING STRENGTH OF NORTHERN SENTIMENT.

From all that I can see, the Northern feeling is growing stronger and more decided. A proposition to admit the South Carolina Commissioners to the floor of the House, which will probably be made on Monday, will cause intense excitement, and lead possibly to an acrimonious debate. The House heretofore during this session has been unusually quiet, but the time has come when silence will no longer be preserved.

REPORTS OF WESTERN CONGRESSMEN.

Gurley and other absentees arrived to-day. Those from the West agree in saying that all parties in the sections they represent are aroused, and are determined to maintain the Union.

PERSONAL.

Hugh O'Neal, one of the oldest residents of Indianapolis, and a lawyer of good reputation, died in that city on Thursday from the continued excessive use of strong drinks. He was about forty-five years of age.

—The bishops and clergymen of the Episcopal Church, notwithstanding their traditional conservatism, find it hard to abstain from dealing with the "crisis." Bishop Potter, of the Southern Diocese of New York, in his pastoral had an allusion to the seceders, which has drawn upon his venerable head the fire of the Pro-Slavery pens. Dr. Vinton, of "Old Trinity," preached a very able sermon on Sunday last, in which the duty of the Government to maintain the Union, and to sustain the powers that be, was earnestly enforced, and the traitor's batteries are opened upon him.

—Bayard Taylor was hissed at Brooklyn, N. Y., some nights ago, while lecturing on "Man and Climate," for incidentally condemning the "muzzling" of his friend, Geo. Wm. Curtis, at Philadelphia. Between the hisses and cheers there was quite a scene for some minutes, when Mr. T. remarked, "I thought I was too old a traveler to have a new sensation, but I have one now. I never before have been hissed publicly, but I must say that to be hissed for advocating freedom of speech is not so bad after all."

—Rev. Solomon Peck, D. D., of Boston, so long connected with the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions as Foreign Secretary, has lately received $3,000 as a present from friends.

—It having been rumored in Memphis that Heenan was one of the Lincoln challengers at the election in New York, the Boy was obliged to purchase a certificate of "soundness" at the office of the *Avalanche*. That paper declared: "Heenan is a straight-out Democrat, of the Mozart Hall school; and, lately, while in Springfield, Ill., *refused* to call upon Old Abe. We deem it due to him to state this much, as we have positive knowledge of the facts."

—Hon. Henry M. Fuller died at his residence in Philadelphia, on the 26th inst., aged forty years. Mr. Fuller was elected to Congress as a Whig, from the 11th District of Pennsylvania, in 1850, he being then but thirty years of age; and in 1854 was again elected to the same station as an American; and was the candidate of that party for Speaker during the protracted contest which resulted in the election of Mr. Banks. In the late contest he was one of the leaders of the Bell-Everett party, and was the candidate of that party for Congress in the 2d (Philadelphia) District. Mr. Fuller was a gentleman of fair talents and great energy of character, and leaves many warm personal friends.

—In Troy, the other evening, an indignant wife approached her husband, who was helping a "lady of the town" into a cutter for a ride, and knocked him down with a club. She also tapped her husband's charmer on the head with the same weapon, after which she marched her truant spouse off home.

—Rev. J. Dixon, pastor of the Baptist Church of Iowa City, has resigned his charge with the intention of filling a pastoral office in this city. Mr. D. is highly spoken of by his people and the press.

FIRE AT SOUTH BEND.—The veneering mill, the plow shop of Oliver, Little & Bissell, and the cabinet factory of B. F. Price, South Bend, were consumed by fire on Monday night last. Total loss about $11,000.

SENATOR SEWARD'S SPEECH

At the Dinner of the New England Society, New York, on Saturday Evening Last—His Views on the Issues of the Day.

[From the World's Report of the New England Festival.]

At a late hour it was understood that Mr. Simeon Draper had, with much trouble, induced Senator Seward, who had arrived at the Astor House late in the evening, to appear at the dinner, and the whole assembly was in an excitement. He entered the room, escorted by Mr. Draper, and was received with tremendous cheering. Upon reaching the platform, after a few minutes, he spoke as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Mr. Evarts, my friend, I believe, is acting as chairman here—chairman of the committee—president, or something—I don't understand what—coming in a stranger, as I do, in the Astor House—[laughter]—put under arrest as I get here, and brought down out of my own private room to this place—all I know about myself or you is, that I find you here, and Mr. Evarts, with his mallet in his hand. I suppose it means something; that he is presiding officer, or speaker, or something of that kind. [Laughter.] Mr. Draper has intimated to me that you are all Yankees. [Continued laughter.] I suppose you are—I think likely as not you are. Therefore, I suppose that I may as well set all doubts about myself at rest, and anticipate all your inquiries. I left Auburn this morning at 9 o'clock—[great laughter]—and I got here at rather a late hour, to a late dinner, at 9 o'clock. [A voice: "Did you come by the express train?"] Yes, I came by the express train. [Laughter.] Nothing particular happened to me on the way—[increased merriment]—except—I may as well anticipate the *Express* of next Monday morning, as I did not anticipate the *Express* of last Monday morning—by saying that I met Thurlow Weed in the car. [Great laughter, and cry "What was said?"] There the Yankee comes out again. I am not a Yankee—no New England blood in my veins, and I don't answer impertinent questions; I don't answer what he said to me; I only tell you what I said to him. That was, that I repudiated all compromises that New England, New York, and Pennsylvania can't stand upon. [Sensation.] Mr. Weed had been to the State of Illinois. [Laughter.] I suppose you would like to know what he learned there. I will give you the best satisfaction I can. He prints a paper called the *Evening Journal*, and is a man of truth, I believe—if he has a mind to tell what he learned, you can get it from his newspaper. [Boisterous applause.] I somehow got off from the direct course of my argument. [Laughter.] I began to tell you about myself, and somehow or other I have got to telling about Mr. Weed and his journey to Springfield. I may as well keep on in this irregular way. I met the Governor coming up to Albany. He did not tell me exactly, but I had strong suspicion from something in the way he looked, his appearance generally, and some hints that he dropped, that Charles Stetson, of the Astor House, would probably be Inspector General. [Tremendous laughter and applause.] I told the Governor I did not think much of Mr. Stetson as a tavern-keeper, but as a military officer I thought he had no superior. [Roars of laughter.] If it were really so—if it should turn out really so—and Florida should invade New York, I thought he would disarm them of all hostility by bringing them into a supper like this at the Astor House. [Laughter.] Fellow-citizens, these are extraordinary times, and extraordinary events are transpiring in our day. I remember that it was the men of New England who lived only two or three times as long ago as I have lived—not only thrice as long ago as I have lived, but my friend, Mr. Joseph Grinnell, whom I see here. I hope he is sounder in his politics than when I last heard of him; I hope he is as sound as his brother Moses. [Great laughter.] I remember that the men of New England invented the greatest political discovery of the world—a confederation of republican States. The first confederation of republican States in America was the invention of New England. For this great discovery, after having been in successful operation in the colonies of Massachusetts Bay, and Plymouth, and Connecticut, and New Haven, came finally—came afterward—after having been sanctioned by the wisdom and experience of Dr. Franklin—came ultimately to be adopted by the people of the thirteen British colonies of this continent south of the St. Lawrence. It has been reserved for our day and for this very hour to see an invention of another kind, of an opposite nature, by a portion of our countrymen, residing south of the Potomac. The Yankees invented confederation—the people of South Carolina invented secession. The wisdom of the latter is now to be tried by the experience of the former. At first glance it exhibits this singular anomaly—a State which has in the Senate of the United States two seats—a State consisting of 700,000 people of all conditions, and of whom 274,000 are white—having two seats in the Senate of the United States, equal to the representation of any other State in the Union, and six members in the House of Representatives, each of them paid $3,000 a year out of a treasury to which they contribute only a small part—going out of this Union to stand by itself, and to send to the Congress of the United States three commissioners, to stand outside of the bar and negotiate for its interests, and be paid by itself, instead of two Senators and six Representatives in Congress, equal members with all the Representatives of the Confederacy. This is the experiment which is to be tried. Whether States of North America will find it wise to refuse to occupy seats within the Congress of the United States, to be paid by the United States for coming there, and to have votes, or in lieu of it to send commissioners to present their claims, and to be paid by the States themselves, will be seen hereafter. [Laughter.] This is the last political invention of the times. I need not say to you that I do not think that it is likely to be followed by many other States on this continent, or to be persevered in long—because it is manifestly very much inferior to the system which already exists. [Laughter.] The State of South Carolina desires to go out, and just at the moment I am going back to Washington for the purpose of admitting the State of Kansas in: And I venture to say, that for every State on this continent that will go out of this Union, there stand at least two States on the continent of North America that will be glad to come in and take their places with us. [Applause.] They will do so for this simple reason, that every State on the continent of North America must be a democratic or republican state—you, gentlemen from New England, don't like the word democratic always, therefore I use the word republican. [Laughter.] No republican State on this continent or any other can stand alone. It is an impossibility. And the reason is a simple one—so much liberty—so much personal independence—such scope for rivalry and emulation—are too much for any one State standing singly to maintain. Therefore, it is as you have seen, that the moment it was thought that there was to be a break in this great national confederacy, you began to hear at once of secession, not only in South Carolina, but in California; secession in New England, and last the secession of New York city and Long Island from the State of New York. [Laughter.] Admit the right to dissolve the American Union and there is no one State that can stand without it; receiving perpetually the principles of secession, we shall go on until we are brought to the condition of Central America. No gentlemen, republican States are like the sheaves in the harvest field, put them up singly and every gust blows them down, stack them together and they defy the winds of heaven. [Great applause.] And so you have seen that these thirteen republican States fell into the conviction each one that it could not stand alone, and the thirteen came together. What under heaven kept the State of Michigan, the State of Indiana, the State of Illinois, the State of Wisconsin, the State of Iowa, the State of Louisiana—what kept each of these States from setting up in themselves States and independence. Nothing but that it could not stand alone, and so it claimed the right to be united to the other republican States of this continent. So it was with Texas. She was independent; why did she not remain so? You know how much it tried us to admit her into the Union; it tried her much harder to stay out as she did. Why is not Kansas content to remain out? Simply because of the sympathy and of the interest which makes it needful that all republican States on this continent shall be one. Let South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana or any other State go out, and while she is rushing out, you will see Canada and all the Mexican States rushing in. [Great applause.] It is the system discovered by our fathers, it is all concentrated in those three words of such pregnant meaning—"E Pluribus Unum!" There is no such thing as one separated from the many in republican States. [Applause.] And now, fellow citizens, I will speak one word concerning the anomalous condition of our affairs, produced by this disposition of some of the American States to secede from the Union. It has taken the American people and the world by surprise. Why has it taken them by surprise? Only because it is unwise and unnatural. It is wise that all the republican States of this continent should be confederated. It is unwise that any of them should attempt to separate. [Applause.] And yet it ought not to have taken us by surprise. Whoever could have imagined that a machine so complicated, so vast, so new, so untried, as this confederated system of Republican States, should be exempt from the common lot of States which have figured in the history of the world? A more complex system of political government was never devised, never conceived among men. How strange it is—how unreasonable it is—that we should be surprised that a pin may drop out of this machinery, and that the wheels shall drag, or that the gudgeons shall be worn out until the wheels shall cease to play with their regular activity. What human society, for a period of more than seventy years, was ever exempted from the experience of a necessity of repairing its political system of government? We have tried it in our State—every State of this Union is just like the Federal Government. No State is more than seventy years old, and there is not any one State of this Union with a Constitution that is more than twenty-five years old. Every State has repaired and remodeled its Constitution once in twenty-five years, and it is not certain that any one State can adopt a Constitution which will last more than twenty-five years without being repaired, renewed and restored. But in our own State the Constitution adopted about twenty-five years ago contains a provision that next year, without any appeal to the people whatever, a Convention shall come together in the State of New York to make a new Constitution. Is it strange then, that this complex system of our government should be found to work, after the lapse of seventy years, a little roughly, and that it requires that the engineer should look into the engine and see where the gudgeon is worn out, and see that the main wheel is kept in motion? A child can withdraw a pin from the mightiest engine and arrest its motion, and the engineer cannot see it when it is being done; but if the engine be rightly devised and strongly constructed, he is only to see where the pin is fallen out, and to replace it, and it will go on stronger than ever. We are a family of thirty-three States, and next Monday I hope we are to be a family of thirty-four. [Applause.] Would it not be strange, if in a family of thirty-four members there should not once, in the term of a few years, be one or two or three or four or five of the members that should get discontented and want to withdraw awhile, to see how much better they can manage their fortunes alone. I think nothing strange of that. I only wonder that nobody has withdrawn before to see how much better they can get along on their own hook than to get along in this plain old fashioned way under the direction of Uncle Sam. Massachusetts and some of the New England States, they say, when I was a boy got the same idea of contumacy towards the common parent and want of affection for the whole family—and they got up the Hartford Convention. I hope you don't consider that personal. [Laughter.] Well, they say that somebody in Massachusetts, I don't know who, tried it. All I know of it is that for the first twenty years of my political life, some how or other, I was held responsible for the Hartford Convention. I have made this singular discovery, that whereas, when Massachusetts or any New England State threatens to go out of the Union, the Democratic party all insist that it is high treason, and ought to be punished by coercion, while when one of the slave States gets the same idea, the Democratic party think it is exceedingly excusable, and it is very doubtful whether they ought not to be helped out of the Union and given a good dowry besides. [Laughter.] Now, gentlemen, I believe among all the troubles, that whether it is Massachusetts or South Carolina, or New York or Louisiana, it will turn out exactly the same way in every case; that there is no such thing—no such thing in the book, no such thing in reason, no such thing in philosophy, no such thing in nature—as any State existing on the continent of North America long out of the United States of America. [Great applause.] Don't believe a word of it. I don't believe a word of it for many reasons; some I have named, and for one I don't see any reason for it. The best reason I hear is that the people of some of the Southern States hate us of the free States very badly, and they say we hate them, and all love is lost between us. I do not believe a word of it. On the other hand, I do know for myself and for you that bating some little differences of opinion about advantage and about proscription, and about office, and about freedom and slavery and all that—they are family differences, to which we do not take any outsiders in any part of the world into our counsels on either side; that there is not a State outside of the American Union that I like half so well as I do the State of South Carolina. [Loud and continued applause.] Neither England nor Ireland, nor Scotland, nor France, nor even Turkey, although from Turkey they sent me Arabian horses, and from South Carolina they send me nothing but curses, still I like South Carolina better than any of them. I do not know but I have a presumption and vanity about it, to believe if there was anybody to overhear the State of South Carolina when she is talking to herself, that she would confess that she liked us tolerably well, and I am very sure that if anybody was to make a descent upon New York to-morrow, whether Louis Napoleon or the Prince of Wales, or his mother, or the Emperor of Russia or Austria, if they were to make a descent upon the city of New York to-morrow, I believe that all the hills of South Carolina would pour forth their population to the rescue of New York. [Loud and continued applause.] God knows how this may be—I do not pretend to know—I only conjecture. But this I do know, that if any of these powers were to make a descent upon Charleston and South Carolina, I know who would go to their rescue. [Cries of "good, good," and tremendous and continued applause.] We all know—everybody knows. [A voice: "That's so," and loud cheering.] Therefore they do not humbug me with their secession, I do not think they will humbug you, and I do not believe that if they do not humbug you and me that they will much longer succeed in humbugging themselves. [Laughter.] Now, fellow-citizens, this is the ultimate result of all this business. These States were always to be together—they always shall. Talk of taking a star out—striking down a star from this constellation! It is a thing that cannot be done. I do not see any less stars here than last winter. I expect to see more all the while. The question then is, what in this time when people are thinking, under a delusion, that they are getting out of the Union and going to set up for themselves, what we are to do in order to hold them in? I do not know any better rule than the rule which every good New England man, I suppose—although I have not much acquaintance with New England—every father of a family in New York who is a sensible man—I suppose New England fathers do the same thing—the rule which they exercise. It is this: If a good man wishes to keep his family together, it is the easiest thing in the world when one gets discontented—to quarrel with him, complain of him, tease him, torment him, threaten him, coerce him—that is the way to get rid of a family. On the other hand, if you wish to keep them together you have got only one thing to do—that is, to be patient, kind, paternal, forbearing, and wait until they come to reflect for themselves. The South is to us what the wife is to her husband. I do not know a man in the world that cannot get rid of his wife if he tries. I can put him in the way to do it at once. [Laughter.] He has got only two things to do—one is, to be unfaithful to her—the other is to be out of temper with her, and she will leave him. If he wants to get rid of her, that is the simplest way. I do not know a man on earth—I do not think but that even Socrates could have got rid of his wife if he had wanted to, in this way, but if one wants to keep his wife, the way is to keep his own virtue and his own temper. [Applause.] In all this business I propose that we should keep our own virtue, which, in politics, is loyalty, and our own temper, which, in politics, consists in remembering that men must differ—that brethren of the same family must differ—and that if we keep entirely cool, and entirely calm, and entirely kind, a debate will ensue which will be kind of itself, and it will prove to us very soon that either we are wrong, and we should concede to our offended brothers, or else that we are right, and they will acquiesce and come back into fraternal relations with us. [Applause.] I do not want to anticipate any questions. We have a great many statesmen who propose to know at once what the North proposes to do—what the government proposes to do—whether they propose to coerce our Southern brethren back into their allegiance. Then they ask us of course, as they may rightly ask, what will be the value of a fraternity which is compelled? All I have to say on that subject is, that it was so long ago as the time of Sir Thomas More, when he discovered and set down his discovery in his writings—and you will find it in them—that there are a great many schoolmasters; and that while there are but few that know how to *instruct* children, there are a great many who know how to *whip* them. [Laughter.] I propose to have no questions on that subject, but to hear the the complaints—redress them if they ought to be redressed, and if we can redress them, and to expect them to be withdrawn if they are unreasonable. I know that the necessities which made this Union are stronger to-day than they were when the Union was made, and that those necessities are as enduring as the passions of men are short-lived and effervescent. I believe that secessionism was stronger on the night of the sixth day of November, when the President and the Vice President who were unacceptable to the slave States were elected. That is now some fifty days ago, and I believe that every day the sun has set since that time, it has set upon mollified passions and prejudices, and if you will only give time, sixty more suns will give you a much brighter and more cheerful atmosphere.

Mr. Seward sat down amid tremendous cheering, the whole assembly rising and waving handkerchiefs. The speech occupied about three quarters of an hour, and was commenced at about half-past eleven.

The President rose and said that as Saturday had given way to the Sabbath but a few moments before, he would declare an adjournment.

Elopement and Betrayal.

[From the Davenport Gazette.]

From the St. Louis *Democrat* of last Monday we learn that a girl of pleasing appearance and some nineteen years of age, named Gertrude Mila, who states that her parents reside in Davenport, came to the office of the chief of police in St. Louis, last Saturday, for shelter and protection. From her story it appears that in July last, at her father's house in this city, she made the acquaintance of a man calling himself Wm. Thompson, who represented himself as an unmarried man. He succeeded in winning the affections of Miss Gertrude, and promised to marry her; but was repulsed by her father, who objected that the young man appeared to have no employment, but yet had plenty of money. Thompson at length left the house, but found opportunity to see Miss Gertrude. Thus time wore on until last Friday morning a week ago, when, according to prior agreement, she eloped with Thompson from this city, taking the cars for St Louis, where they arrived the following day. Thompson took her to a boarding house, and ingeniously postponed the marriage. In the evening, he visited her apartments, had a long talk with her, and undeceived her by disclosing his motives, and telling her that he was married. The young lady indignantly rejected his foul proposal, on which he became imperious, attempting violence, and was with difficulty, by threats of rousing the house, compelled to leave. The next morning she repaired to the police station, where she received every attention. She wrote to her father in this city, detailing the circumstances, and asking his forgiveness and to be received back home. The lesson she has learned is a severe one, and should warn all fond young ladies against contemning the wisdom of those who certainly are their sincerest friends—their parents.

Diptheria.

As the newspapers are full of remedies for this dangerous affection of the throat, some of them very good, and some of them very silly, we will give one which we know to be used by some eminent physicians, and which we have never known to fail, if applied early. Diptheria in its early stages, may be recognized by any person of ordinary capacity, by two marked symptoms; the sensation of a bone or hard substance in the throat, rendering swallowing difficult and painful, and a marked fœtor, or unpleasant smell of the breath, the result of its putrefactive tendency. On the appearance of these symptoms, if the patient is old enough to do so, give a piece of gum camphor, of the size of a marrowfat pea, and let it be retained in the mouth, swallowing slowly the saliva charged with it until it is all gone. In an hour or so give another, and at the end of another hour a third; a fourth will not usually be required, but if the pain and unpleasant breath are not relieved, it may be used two or three times more, at a little longer intervals, say two hours.

If the child is young, powder the camphor, which can easily be done by adding a drop or two of spirits of alcohol to it, and mix it with an equal quantity of powdered loaf sugar or better, powdered rock candy, and blow it through a quill or tube into its throat, depressing the tongue with the haft of a spoon. Two or three applications will relieve. Some recommend powdered aloes or pellitory with the camphor, but observation and experience have satisfied us that the camphor is sufficient alone. It acts probably by its virtue as diffusible stimulant and antiseptic qualities.—*N. Y. Examiner.*

☞ One of the representatives of the Chivalry in Congress, who had become irritated at his inability to get the floor, of which the Speaker probably thought he could not make a good use, was heard to exclaim the other day in a final access of passion, "I have been in Washington all winter and caught every d—d thing in town, except the Speaker's eye."

Condition of the Illinois Banks.

[From the State Journal, Dec. 28th.]

The State Auditor, who has been engaged for some time in making up his biennial report, authorizes us to give publicity to the following exhibit. It is taken directly from the advance sheets of his report, and is brought down to the very latest moment. Besides giving the amount and kind of stocks held as security for circulation, so that any one by observing the value of the stocks as quoted at the Stock Board, and adding three per cent. for the January interest, can at once tell the exact margin on deposit or deficit of each bank:

Alliance Bank, secured by 101,000 Tennessee 6's; 24,000 Virginia 6's.	
Circulation	99,330
Agricultural Bank, 4,000 Missouri 6's; 62,000 Tennessee 6's; 60,000 Louisiana 6's; 3,000 North Carolina 6's; 35,000 Illinois and Michigan Canal; 1,827 Illinois New Internal Improvement.	
Circulation	144,638
American Bank, 27,000 Tennessee 6's; 45,000 New York 6's; 8,500 Illinois and Michigan Canal; 68,000 Illinois 6's.	
Circulation	142,600
American Exchange Bank, 94,000 Missouri 6's; 57,000 Tennessee 6's; 60,000 Virginia 6's; 3,000 Louisiana 6's.	
Circulation	138,900
Alton Bank, 4,000 Missouri 6's; 23,320 Illinois New Internal Improvement.	
Circulation	23,170
Bank of Ashland, 51,000 Tennessee 6's; 1,000 Virginia 6's; 10,000 North Carolina 6's.	
Circulation	50,920
Bank of America, Chicago, 2,000 Missouri 6's.	
Circulation	1,162
Bank of America, Mt. Carmel, 1,000 Tennessee 6's; 6,000 Georgia; 35,600 Illinois and Michigan Canal; 282,000 Illinois 6's.	
Circulation	302,987
Bank of Aledo, 21,000 Tennessee 6's; 10,000 Virginia 6's; 17,000 North Carolina 6's; 10,000 United States 5's; 3,000 Illinois and Michigan Canal; 3,000 Illinois 6's.	
Circulation	55,620
Bank of Albion, 35,000 Tennessee 6's; 17,000 North Carolina 6's; 44,000 Georgia; 50,000 Minnesota 8's.	
Circulation	144,580
Bank of Aurora, 316,000 Missouri 6's; 12,000 Louisiana 6's.	
Circulation	276,905
Bank of Benton, 42,000 Tennessee 6's; 50,000 Virginia 6's.	
Circulation	74,613
Bank of Bloomington, 18,400 Illinois and Michigan Canal; 34,945 08 Illinois Internal Improvement.	
Circulation	19,999
Bank of Brooklyn, 30,000 Missouri 6's; 5,000 Tennessee 6's; 5,000 North Carolina 6's; 30,000 Minnesota 8's.	
Circulation	59,736
Bank of Carmi, 44,000 Missouri 6's; 22,000 Tennessee 6's; 54,000 Virginia 6's; 15,000 North Carolina 6's.	
Circulation	116,306
Bank of Commerce, 57,000 Tennessee 6's; 66,000 United States 5's; 16,500 Illinois and Michigan Canal; 14,000 Illinois 6's.	
Circulation	137,170
Bank of the Commonwealth, 105,000 Missouri 6's; 3,000 Tennessee 6's.	
Circulation	85,550
Bank of Elgin, 1,000 Missouri 6's; 57,000 Georgia.	
Circulation	57,066
Bank of the Federal Union, 60,000 Missouri 6's; 20,000 Tennessee 6's; 21,000 Illinois 6's.	
Circulation	85,202
Bank of Galena, 17,000 Missouri 6's; 5,000 Virginia 6's; 16,000 Georgia; 20,415 45 Illinois Internal Improvement.	
Bank of Chester, 68,000 Missouri 6's; 12,000 North Carolina 6's.	
Circulation	81,790
Circulation	45,658
Bank of Geneseo, 2,000 Missouri 6's; 30,000 Tennessee 6's; 12,000 North Carolina 6's; 50,000 Michigan 7's.	
Circulation	87,350
Bank of Illinois, 4,000 Tennessee 6's; 10,000 Virginia 6's; 45,000 Louisiana 6's; 45,500 Georgia; 2,000 Kentucky; 16,561 Ohio 6's; 8,000 Iowa 7's; 79,000 Michigan 6's; 4,000 Illinois and Michigan Canal; 21,000 Illinois 6's.	
Circulation	224,567
Bank of Indemnity, 92,000 United States stocks of 1851; 60,258.28 Illinois internal Improvement; 10,000 Illinois 6's.	
Circulation	152,700
Bank of Jackson County, 37,000 Tennessee 6's; 19,000 North Carolina 6's; 7,000 Kentucky; 10,000 Michigan 6's; 688.20 Illinois New Internal Improvement; 35,000 Illinois 6's.	
Circulation	89,550
Bank of Metropolis, 110,000 Tennessee 6's; 1,000 Virginia 6's; 43,000 Louisiana 6's; 17,000 North Carolina 6's; 50,000 New York 6's.	
Circulation	192,410
Bank of Naperville, 18,000 Missouri 6's; 34,000 Tennessee 6's; 11,000 Virginia 6's; 2,000 North Carolina 6's.	
Circulation	57,19[illegible]
Bank of Northern Illinois, 13,303 specie.	
Circulation	13,303
Bank of Pike County, 33,000 Missouri 6's; 25,000 Tennessee 6's; 36,000 Virginia 6's; 30,000 Louisiana 6's; 17,000 North Carolina 6's; 10,000 Kentucky.	
Circulation	130,972
Bank of Quincy, 59,000 Missouri 6's; 2,250 Illinois and Michigan Canal.	
Circulation	50,497
Bank of Raleigh, 250,000 Missouri 6's; 26,000 Tennessee 6's; 4,000 Kentucky; 16,000 Ohio 6's.	
Circulation	257,535
Bank of the Republic, 182,000 Tennessee 6's; 27,000 North Carolina 6's; 22,669.96 Ohio 6's; 19,000 United States stocks of 1851; 18,000 Illinois and Michigan Canal; 6,945.84 Illinois New Internal Improvement; 4,000 Illinois 6's.	
Circulation	256,554
Bank of Sparta, 14,000 Louisiana 6's; 15,000 North Carolina 6's; 10,000 Georgia; 19,182 Ohio 6's; 75,000 New York 6's; 3,458.30 Illinois New Internal Improvement; 20,000 Illinois 6's.	
Circulation	145,941
Bank of Southern Illinois, 82,000 Missouri 6's; 117,000 Tennessee 6's; 60,500 Virginia 6's; 100,000 Louisiana 6's; 20,000 Michigan 6's; 16,000 Illinois and Michigan Canal; 18,000 Illinois 6's.	
Circulation	284,060
Belvidere Bank, 4,000 Missouri 6's; 6,000 Virginia 6's.	
Circulation	8,906
Bond County Bank, 20,000 Tennessee 6's; 18,000 Georgia; 4,000 Kentucky; 3,000 Michigan 6's; 15,888.86 Illinois and Michigan Canal; 19,000 Illinois 6's.	
Circulation	72,730
Bull's Head Bank, 103,000 Tennessee 6's; 2,000 Virginia 6's; 46,000 North Carolina 6's; 46,000 Ohio 6's; 2,416.54 Illinois New Internal Improvement; 42,000 Illinois 6's.	
Circulation	213,525
Canal Bank, 66,000 Tennessee 6's; 5,000 Louisiana 6's; 10,000 Georgia.	
Circulation	67,904
Central Bank, 39,000 Missouri 6's; 6,000 North Carolina 6's; 44,250 Illinois and Michigan Canal.	
Circulation	79,136
City Bank, Ottawa, 20,000 Tennessee 6's; 16,000 Virginia 6's; 21,500 North Carolina 6's; 10,000 United States stocks of 1851.	
Circulation	58,470
Citizens Bank, 74,000 Missouri 6's; 5,000 Tennessee 6's; 6,000 Virginia 6's.	
Circulation	68,734
Chicago Bank, 5,454.83 Illinois Internal Improvement.	
Circulation	4,908
Corn Planter's Bank, 40,000 Tennessee 6's; 68,000 Virginia 6's; 10,000 North Carolina 6's.	
Circulation	97,389
Corn Exchange Bank, 260,000 Missouri 6's; 20,000 Tennessee 6's; 18,000 Virginia 6's; 14,000 Louisiana 6's; 1,000 North Carolina 6's; 2,000 Michigan 6's; 7,000 Illinois 6's.	
Circulation	270,337
Continental Bank, 16,000 Missouri 6's; 43,000 Tennessee 6's; 18,000 Virginia 6's; 19,000 Louisiana 6's; 32,000 North Carolina 6's; 4,000 Kentucky.	
Circulation	111,495
Commercial Bank, 120,000 Tennessee 6's; 13,000 North Carolina 6's; 10,000 United States stocks of 1851.	
Circulation	117,963
Commercial Bank of New Haven, 76,000 Tennessee 6's; 4,000 Louisiana 6's.	
Circulation	65,160
Columbian Bank, 27,000 Tennessee 6's; 50,000 North Carolina 6's; 3,000 Ohio 6's; 4,750 Illinois and Michigan Canal; 92,000 Illinois 6's.	
Circulation	159,260
Cumberland County Bank, 25,000 New York 6's; 15,000 United States stock of 1851; 14,000 Illinois and Michigan Canal.	
Circulation	50,773
Douglas Bank, 37,000 Tennessee 6's; 25,000 Virginia 6's.	
Circulation	50,290
Eagle Bank of Illinois, 32,000 Tennessee 6's; 40,000 United States stocks of 1851.	
Circulation	63,085
Edgar County Bank, 27,000 Missouri 6's; 50,000 Louisiana 6's.	
Circulation	75,480
E. I. Tinkham & Co.'s Bank, 108,992 Ohio 6's.	
Circulation	108,779
Exchange Bank of H. A. Tucker & Co., 498 specie.	
Circulation	498
Farmers' Bank, 12,000 Tennessee 6's; 48,000 North Carolina 6's.	
Circulation	52,760
Farmers' Bank of Illinois, 51,000 Missouri 6's; 31,000 Tennessee 6's; 19,000 North Carolina 6's.	
Circulation	80,126
Farmers' & Traders' Bank, 108,000 Virginia 6's; 6,000 Illinois 6's.	
Circulation	105,718
Franklin Bank, 58,000 Tennessee 6's; 8,000 United States stocks of 1851; 40,000 Illinois and Michigan Canal.	
Circulation	91,896
Frontier Bank, 335,000 Tennessee 6's; 91,000 Virginia 6's; 91,000 North Carolina 6's.	
Circulation	448,993
Fulton Bank, 32,000 Tennessee 6's; 27,000 Ohio 6's; 11,000 Michigan 6's; 10,500 Illinois and Michigan canal; 5,000 Illinois 6's.	
Circulation	78,032
Garden State Bank, 85,000 Tennessee 6's; 15,000 Virginia 6's; 79,000 North Carolina 6's; 11,000 Michigan 6's; 10,000 United States stocks of 1851.	
Circulation	171,323
Grand Prairie Bank, 48,000 Missouri 6's; 20,000 Virginia 6's; 2,000 Louisiana 6's.	
Circulation	69,141
Grayville Bank, 450,000 Missouri 6's; 50,000 Minnesota 8's.	
Circulation	419,002
Hampden Bank, 35,000 Tennessee 6's; 15,000 Virginia 6's; 12,000 North Carolina 6's.	
Circulation	51,590
Highland Bank, 110,000 Michigan 6's.	
Circulation	107,800
Humboldt Bank, 69,000 Tennessee 6's; 100,000 Virginia 6's; 750 Illinois and Michigan canal.	
Circulation	136,922
International Bank, 38,000 Iowa 7's; 5,000 Michigan 6's; 9,600 Illinois and Michigan canal; 9,700 Illinois 6's.	
Circulation	142,155
Illinois State Bank, 53,000 Tennessee 6's; 2,000 Illinois and Michigan canal; 5,669 15 Illinois new Internal Improvement.	
Circulation	50,485
Illinois State Security Bank, 70,000 Georgia 6's; 25,000 Iowa 7's; 20,000 Michigan 6's; 3,000 Illinois and Michigan canal; 107,000 Illinois 6's.	
Circulation	213,230
Illinois Central Bank, 65,500 North Carolina 6's; 57,000 Michigan 6's; 20,000 New York 6's; 15,000 United States stocks of 1851; 3,000 Illinois and Michigan canal; 25,000 Illinois 6's.	
Circulation	180,349
Illinois River Bank, 14,000 Tennessee 6's; 9,000 United States 6's; 97,000 United States stocks of 1851.	
Circulation	108,977
Jersey County Bank, 30,000 Tennessee 6's; 15,000 Virginia 6's; 15,000 North Carolina 6's.	
Circulation	50,391
Kankakee Bank, 38,000 North Carolina 6's; 17,000 Michigan 6's; 1,000 Illinois 6's.	
Circulation	50,810
Kaskaskia Bank, 50,000 Tennessee 6's; 10,000 North Carolina 6's; 5,000 Kentucky; 5,000 United States stocks of 1851.	
Circulation	62,337
Kane County Bank, 29,065 specie.	
Circulation	29,043
Lafayette Bank, 61,000 Missouri 6's; 7,000 Tennessee 6's; 3,500 Louisiana 6's.	
Circulation	57,998
Lancaster Bank, 123,000 Tennessee 6's.	
Circulation	103,720
Lake Michigan Bank, 83,000 Tennessee 6's; 20,000 Ohio 6's; 1,000 Illinois and Michigan canal; 11,848.84 Illinois new Internal Improvement; 87,000 Illinois 6's.	
Circulation	181,480
Marine Bank of Chicago, 53,608.89 Illinois new Internal Improvement.	
Circulation	50,000
Marshall County Bank, [illegible] Carolina 6's; 21,000 Georgia 6's; [illegible] Illinois and Michigan canal; [illegible] 6's.	
Circulation	
McLean County Bank, 1,000 Louisiana 6's; 4,000 Michigan 6's; 14,000 Illinois and Michigan canal; 14,029.07 Illinois new Internal Improvement; 19,000 Illinois 6's.	
Circulation	
Merchants' Bank, 226,000 Illinois 6's.	
Circulation	
Merchants & Drovers' Bank, [illegible] Missouri 6's; 1,000 Louisiana 6's; 4,000 North Carolina 6's; 14,000 South Carolina 6's; 2,750 Illinois and Michigan Canal; 1,[illegible] Illinois new Internal Improvement.	
Circulation	
Mississippi River Bank, 15,000 Missouri 6's; 26,000 Tennessee 6's; 54,000 Virginia 6's; 14,500 Tennessee 6's; 2,000 North Carolina 9's; 20,000 Iowa 7's.	
Circulation	
Morgan County Bank, 66,000 Missouri 6's; 3,000 Tennessee 6's; 3,500 Louisiana 6's.	
Circulation	
Narragansett Bank, 62,000 Tennessee 6's; 21,500 Virginia 6's; 10,000 Minnesota 8's.	
Circulation	
National Bank, 88,000 Missouri 6's; 5,000 Virginia 6's; 3,000 Georgia 6's.	
Circulation	
New Market Bank, 137,000 Tennessee 6's.	
Circulation	
Ohio River Bank, 13,000 Virginia 6's; [illegible] Ohio 6's; 10,900 United States 6's; [illegible] United States stocks of 1851.	
Circulation	
Olympic Bank, 15,000 Tennessee 6's; 11,000 Louisiana 6's; 10,000 North Carolina 6's; 10,000 United States stocks of 1851; [illegible] Illinois and Michigan canal; 3,000 Illinois 6's.	
Circulation	
Pamet Bank, 61,000 Missouri 6's; 4,000 North Carolina 6's; 8,000 New York 6's; 636.20 Illinois new Internal Improvement.	
Circulation	
Patriotic Bank, 55,000 Tennessee 6's; [illegible] Illinois 6's.	
Circulation	
Prairie State Bank, 15,000 Missouri 6's; [illegible],000 Tennessee 6's; 22,000 Louisiana 6's.	
Circulation	
Pittsfield Bank, 54,007 17 Illinois New Internal Improvement; 5,000 Illinois 6's.	
Circulation	
Plowman's Bank, 37,000 Tennessee 6's; 85,000 Virginia 6's.	
Circulation	
Railroad Bank, 22,000 Tennessee 6's; [illegible] Virginia 6's; 29,000 North Carolina 6's.	
Circulation	
Reaper's Bank, 140,000 United States stocks of 1851.	
Circulation	
Reed's Bank, 31,000 Missouri 6's.	
Circulation	
Rock Island Bank, 30,000 Missouri 6's.	
Circulation	
State Bank of Illinois, 245,000 Missouri 6's; 162,500 Virginia 6's; 60,000 Louisiana 6's; 20,000 North Carolina 6's; 86,000 South Carolina 6's; 10,500 Georgia 6's; 194,000 Illinois & Michigan Canal; 4,000 Illinois 6's.	
Circulation	
State Stock Bank, 45,000 Tennessee 6's; 1,000 Virginia 6's; 17,000 Louisiana 6's; 5,000 North Carolina 6's; 27,000 Kentucky; 31,000 Michigan 6's; 30,250 Illinois & Michigan Canal; 8,000 Illinois New Internal Improvement; 5,000 Illinois 6's.	
Circulation	
Shawanese Bank, 40,000 Tennessee 6's; 10,000 Virginia 6's; 16,000 Louisiana 6's; 10,000 North Carolina 6's; 20,500 Georgia 6's; 5,000 New Internal Improvement.	
Circulation	
Southern Bank of Illinois, 144,000 Missouri 6's; 40,400 Tennessee 6's; 35,000 Louisiana [illegible].	
Circulation	
Toulon Bank, 14,000 Tennessee 6's; 18,000 Virginia 6's; 10,000 North Carolina 6's; 3,000 Kentucky; 9,000 Illinois and Michigan canal; 5,000 Illinois new Internal Improvement; 5,000 Illinois 6's.	
Circulation	
United States Stock Bank, 9,000 Tennessee 6's; 82,000 United States stocks of 1851.	
Circulation	
Union Bank, 3,000 Tennessee 6's; [illegible] New York 6's; 300.00 United States stock of 1851; 10,000 Illinois 6's; 1,500 Illinois and Michigan canal.	
Circulation	
Union County Bank, 41,000 Tennessee 6's; 10,000 Virginia 6's; 10,000 North Carolina 6's.	
Circulation	
Warren County Bank, 64,000 Missouri 6's; 5,000 Louisiana 6's; 8,000 North Carolina 6's; 4,000 Illinois and Michigan canal; 8,000 Illinois 6's; 10,000 Michigan 6's.	
Circulation	
Wheat Grower's Bank, 25,000 Tennessee 6's; 2,000 Virginia 6's; 16,000 North Carolina 6's; 52,000 Michigan 6's.	
Circulation	
Western Bank of Illinois, 35,000 Tennessee 6's; 24,000 United States stocks of 1851.	
Circulation	

Total Circulation, 12,320,694, secured by as follows: 3,056,000 Missouri 6's; [illegible] Tennessee 6's; 1,284,000 Virginia 6's; [illegible] Louisiana 6's; 888,000 North Carolina 6's; 335,000 Georgia 6's; [illegible] 6's; 284,854 96 Ohio 6's; 91,000 Iowa 7's; [illegible] Michigan 6's; 50,000 Michigan 7's; [illegible] Minnesota 8's; 282,000 New York 6's; [illegible] United States 6's; 827,000 United States stocks of 1851; 531,618 86 Illinois and Michigan canal; [illegible] Illinois New Internal Improvement; [illegible] Illinois 6's; 42,861 specie.

Cotton Statistics.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

We find in a New York contemporary extracts from the proceedings of the "Cotton Supply Association," as contained in its third annual report. It may be known to our readers that this society has for its object the multiplication of the sources from which Great Britain may derive this important staple of her manufacturing industry. The sources of her supply, at different periods, have been as follows:

	1860, lbs.
United States	492,153,119
Brazil	30,290,982
Egyptian	18,981,414
West Indies	228,912
East Indies	118,872,742
All other places	2,000,000
Total	669,576,881

Thus showing that though her consumption is very large, she has [illegible] nearly one-third of the whole amount consumed from other places than the United States.

The prospect of her future supply is shown by the report to be still more encouraging; there is not an inhabited cotton country in the world to which their attention has not been directed.

Through the influence of the British [illegible] the cultivation of cotton in Turkey has commenced under great promise. The British Minister in Greece has introduced it [illegible] departments, and in the island of [illegible] estate of eighty thousand acres has been devoted to it. Cotton seed has been distributed among the farmers of the fertile valley of the Meander, in Asia Minor, with full instructions for planting and gathering the crop. In Egypt the committee report "that [illegible] to increase the growth from one hundred thousand bales to the large figure of a million." In Tunis the Bey is using [illegible] with his subjects to cultivate the "great staple." In Western Africa, at Sierra Leone and Sherbro, cotton gins have been introduced, and a profitable trade in the native cotton commenced. [illegible] and along the Gold Coast, every effort is being made with the prospect of success. At Accra and Cape Coast Castle are societies which make cotton culture a speciality. A great quantity of cotton is grown in the adjacent countries. The Accra Agricultural Society have engaged with a Liverpool firm to purchase this cotton, which is bought in the seed at less than a cent a pound; this cotton, cleaned, is worth in Liverpool [illegible] cents a pound.

From the interior an agent of the [illegible] reports that a large trade expected [illegible] be realized; and he found 70,000 [illegible] in its growing, spinning and weaving. [illegible] prospect is, that in the numerous [illegible] and the coast, cotton marts will be established, and furnish a large quantity.

At Elmina, Benin, Old Calabar, and Lagos, a beginning has been made in the distribution of seed and cotton gins. A hopeful trade has been opened. Along the line of the river Niger it is proposed to establish trading stations. It is reported that large quantities which can be bought for [illegible] clean, on the Niger, is worth sixteen cents in Liverpool.

In South Africa, the Government is stimulating the cotton culture. The farmers there are planting it, and a demonstration of their success, one of the farmers states that he has on hand 100,000 pounds.

In Eastern Africa, in the rich valley of the Shire, an European colony is being formed for raising cotton.

From the Fejee Islands the Committee received the most wonderful specimens of cotton growing wild there, and reproducing itself from ten to fifteen years. The staple is so valuable as to range from thirteen to twenty-four cents per pound; they say "there is no other part of the world has such a variety of graduated qualities been received." It is calculated that from half the area of the islands might be raised four million bales per annum.

Australia has entered into the cotton culture, and will soon export freely. Samples of the best quality have been received. The Committee say that it is from India they are receiving the most flattering reports. [illegible] year it is estimated that her exports will reach a million bales. In British Guiana its cultivation has also been undertaken with encouraging prospects.

In Jamaica the "British Cotton Company" report considerable progress.

In Havana, Cuba, great efforts are being made, and a new company has been formed, called the "Anglo-Spanish Cotton Company," with a capital of $4,000,000, to grow cotton.

It has been well suggested by a letter writer in our own columns that any interruption of the cotton culture in the South for a single year would give such an impetus to the production in other regions, that it is likely to deprive us forever of the monopoly we now enjoy in this great staple.

WESTERN MATTERS.

FIRE IN EL KADER.—The extensive mills of Thompson & Davis, at El Kader, Iowa, were entirely destroyed by fire on [illegible] day week, together with 7,000 bushels of [illegible]. The flour in the mill was saved. [illegible] about $30,000—no insurance.

ARREST OF TWO INDIANA POSTMASTERS.—A. W. Brewster, Postmaster at [illegible], Elkhart county, and Wm. Kincard, [illegible] at Festula, in the same county, have been arrested and taken to Indianapolis for examination, charged with mail robbery. [illegible] named has not enjoyed an enviable [illegible] but the latter has been hitherto [illegible] above suspicion. He is a well to do [illegible], has a large and interesting family, [illegible] ordinary incentives to crime seem [illegible] to be wanting.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The [illegible] Michael McCarty, in Galena, was burned Thursday morning, and his wife [illegible] the flames.

—We learn that the Baptist [illegible] Adamsville, a new and beautiful [illegible] about $3,000, was destroyed by fire [illegible] day night, the 19th inst. The [illegible] was set on fire.—*Cassopolis Democrat*, 27th.

☞ Punch defends on "classical" [illegible] the alleged fact that a woman is [illegible] than a male. If its reasoning [illegible] fetched, it must be remembered [illegible] imported from ancient Rome. [illegible] positive will be admitted by [illegible] *mulier*, the Latin word for woman, [illegible] comparative. Any one, by careful [illegible] will see the point of the argument [illegible] to judge of its soundness.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1861.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

The City.

DEATH OF COL. HAMILTON.—Col. [illegible] Hamilton, one of the oldest citizens of Chicago, and well known throughout the [illegible], died at the residence of his son-in-law, [illegible] Tuley, Esq., on Wednesday morning [illegible] ult. Col. Hamilton was born near [illegible] Kentucky, August 21, 1799. He removed to this State in the spring of 1820 and settled at Jonesboro, where he commenced the practice of law. Shortly afterward he received the appointment of cashier of the branch of the State Bank at Brownville, Jackson county, where he remained until 1831. Col. Hamilton came to Chicago in 1832, when the country was in the possession of the Pottawatomie Indians. He has occupied many important offices of trust in the city and county, and was the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor in 1856.

THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE.—In the matter of the petition of Mary W. Burch for the custody of the two children of herself and [illegible] Burch, a hearing was had before Judge Norton at Joliet on Friday last, but before a decision was rendered a compromise was effected between the parties—Mrs. Burch taking the younger daughter aged two and a half years, and Mr. Burch taking the elder, aged twelve.

The United States.

TREASON INTELLIGENCE.—The event of the week has been the evacuation of Fort Moultrie, by Major Anderson, and his occupation of Fort Sumpter, in consequence of the refusal of the President to send him the necessary re-inforcements—a further report of which will be found on the first page of this paper.....On the following day Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney were taken possession of by a Charleston mob, and the rattlesnake flag hoisted over them. On Saturday the Commissioners from South Carolina had an interview with the President and Cabinet, and demanded the immediate surrender of Fort Sumpter. It is understood that after a prolonged discussion, the demand was refused, in consequence of which Secretary Floyd resigned. In answer to an inquiry whether Maj. Anderson's movement was made in pursuance to orders from Washington, the President replied that it was not. It is understood that Messrs. Floyd, Thompson and Thomas were in favor of surrendering Fort Sumpter to the mob.....The Collector of Charleston has notified the Treasury Department that he has ceased to receive revenue for the United States, and will hereafter discharge that duty for the nation of South Carolina, and account for all funds to the Treasurer thereof.....Further intelligence of the progress of the Treason will be found in our telegraphic columns.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN PITTSBURGH.—The city of Pittsburgh was thrown into the wildest excitement on Wednesday of last week by intelligence that an order from Washington was being executed at the Allegheny Arsenal for the shipment of a large number of cannon, (ten inch Columbiads,) to Ship Island, [illegible], and Galveston, Texas, to arm certain forts at those points which are not in a condition to receive them. The guns were being [illegible] to board the steamer Silver Wave at the wharf. An immense concourse of citizens assembled and compelled the officers to desist from the work. On the following day a public meeting was held, which is said to have been the largest ever assembled in the city, composed of both political parties in about equal numbers. The resolutions which were adopted will be found in another part of this paper. The work at the Arsenal was then proceeded with, and the "Columbiads" were duly shipped to the disunionists.

GREAT ROBBERY AT WASHINGTON.—An account of a new and startling robbery of nearly $1,000,000 in the Department of the Interior, will be found in the letters of our Washington correspondent.

THE 5,000,000 LOAN.—On Friday last the bids for the recent $5,000,000 loan were opened at the Treasury Department, and it was found that less than $2,500,000 had been subscribed at an average rate of *twelve per cent*. It is worthy of note that on the previous day the proposals for a loan of $1,000,000 for the State of New York, at *five per cent*, were opened at Albany, and it was found that $3,000,000 had been offered at an average premium of two per cent!

NEW UNITED STATES SENATOR.—Dr. [illegible], a strong disunionist, has been elected United States Senator from Arkansas, to succeed the Hon. Robert W. Johnson, whose term expires on the 4th of March next.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—The Democrats of Illinois have called a State Convention to meet at Springfield on the 16th inst., to take in consideration the present national crisis, and to adopt a line of policy thereto.

SENATOR BAKER IN ILLINOIS.—Senator Baker of Oregon visited Springfield and Winchester last week, and was received with enthusiastic demonstrations by his old friends and neighbors. In response to speeches of welcome at both places, he referred briefly to the important crisis in our national affairs, pledged himself and the Pacific States to the firm maintenance of the Union at all hazards and under all circumstances. His remarks were vociferously applauded.

THE CRISIS COMMITTEES.—No progress has been made in the House and Senate Committees, except that Mr. Adams of Massachusetts has offered a resolution for an enabling act to admit New Mexico into the Union, which was adopted on Saturday by a vote of 10 to [illegible]....A caucus of the border States (North and South) was held on Friday evening. About seventy-five members were present. The following propositions were offered: By Mr. Barret—Eleven amendments to the Constitution on the slavery question. By Mr. [illegible]—That any attempt to preserve the Union between the States of the Confederacy by force would be equally unconstitution[al] [illegible], and destructive of Republican liberty. By Mr. Vallandigham—The Crittenden propositions. By Mr. Colfax—That the laws of the Union should be enforced, and the Union of the States be maintained, and that it is the duty of the Executive to protect the property of the United States with all the power placed in his hands by the Constitution. By Mr. [illegible] of Illinois—That in maturing any plan for the adjustment of existing difficulties, we will keep steadily in view the preservation of the Union under the Constitution, as a paramount consideration. After a desultory debate, in which Messrs. Cox, Pryor, Smith of Va., Clemens, Sherman, Stanton, Colfax, Noel, [illegible], Montgomery, McClernand, Harris of Va., Harris of Md., participated, all the pending propositions were, on motion of the latter gentlemen, referred to a committee of one from each of the States represented, to report to a future meeting to be called by them. [illegible] agreed.

KANSAS RELIEF.—A dispatch from Atchison of the 28th, ult., says:—The report of the Kansas Relief Committee for the week ending December 26th, states that 209,184 pounds of wheat, flour, corn, beans, &c., have been received from various States, also, several boxes of clothing. The total amount distributed during that time is 1,577,000 pounds, which has been sent to twenty-one different counties in the Territory, and the benefits of these shipments have begun to be very sensibly felt among our suffering people.

HONORS TO MAJOR ANDERSON.—A salute of 21 guns was fired in Wilmington, Delaware, on Friday last, in honor of Major Anderson's movement in occupying Fort Sumpter.

UNION MEETING AT LOUISVILLE.—A large meeting of mechanics and working men was held at Louisville, on Friday last, at which strong Union resolutions were adopted.

More Treason in High Quarters.

[From the Albany Journal, 29th.]

We are advised that Gen. Wool will [illegible] a letter to-day, stating that Secretary Floyd sold on the 9th of December to S. B. Lamar of Georgia, a well-known Secessionist, [illegible] *sand muskets*, which were then in the [illegible] Watervliet Arsenal, at the low price of $2.50 [illegible]. The muskets were shipped on the 14th [illegible] soon as the boxes could be made for them, and are probably before this time in the hands of those who threaten to use them against the Federal Government.

General Wool had no control over [illegible] arms. They were subject to the order of the Secretary of War, upon whom the responsibility for this act rests.

The carriages for the cannon to be sent from Pittsburgh to the South, were to come from the Watervliet Arsenal. They have [illegible] been removed from the Arsenal.

The Telegraph.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Dec. 31.—The news [illegible] of the New York Associated Press at Cape Race, will be closed for the season on the [illegible] of January, and will reopen about the [illegible] of April. During the ensuing summer [illegible] comfortable house for the men and better conveniences for launching the life boats, on both sides of the Cape, will be provided so as to be able to intercept the passing steamers at all seasons of the year.

HALL BURNED.—The "Free (Love) [illegible] sion Hall," at Berlin Heights, Ohio, was burned to the ground on Sunday night by [illegible] work of an incendiary.

Circulation
McLean County Bank, 1,000 Michigan 6's; ... Michigan canal; 14,000 ... Illinois ... Internal Improvement; 10,000 ...
Circulation
Merchants' Bank, 203,000 Illinois 6's.
Merchants' & Drovers' Bank, ... Missouri 6's; 1,000 Louisiana 6's; ... North Carolina 6's; 14,000 South Carolina 6's; 2,750 Illinois and Michigan Canal; ... Illinois new Internal Improvement.
Circulation
Mississippi River Bank, 25,000 Missouri 6's; 20,000 Tennessee 6's; 24,000 Virginia 6's; 14,500 Tennessee 6's; 1,000 North Carolina 6's; 20,000 Iowa 7's.
Circulation
Morgan County Bank, 60,000 Missouri 6's; 3,000 Tennessee 6's; 3,500 Louisiana 6's.
Circulation
Narragansett Bank, 45,000 Tennessee 6's; 60,000 Virginia 6's; 10,000 Minnesota 8's.
Circulation
National Bank, 88,000 Missouri 6's; Virginia 6's; 3,000 Georgia 6's.
Circulation
New Market Bank, 131,000 Tennessee 6's.
Circulation
Ohio River Bank, 13,800 Virginia 6's; 5,400 Ohio 6's; 10,900 United States 6's; 140,000 United States stocks of 1851.
Circulation
Olympic Bank, 15,000 Tennessee 6's; 11,000 Louisiana 6's; 10,000 North Carolina 6's; 10,000 United States stocks of 1851; 10,000 Illinois and Michigan canal; 5,000 Illinois 6's.
Circulation
Pamet Bank, 64,000 Missouri 6's; 4,000 North Carolina 6's; 2,000 New York 6's; 636.20 Illinois new Internal Improvement.
Circulation
Patriotic Bank, 55,000 Tennessee 6's; 20,000 Illinois 6's.
Circulation
Prairie State Bank, 15,000 Missouri 6's; 60,000 Tennessee 6's; 22,000 Louisiana 6's.
Circulation
Pittsfield Bank, 54,007 17 Illinois New Internal Improvement; 5,000 Illinois 6's.
Circulation
Plowman's Bank, 37,000 Tennessee 6's; 83,000 Virginia 6's.
Circulation
Railroad Bank, 12,000 Tennessee 6's; 30,000 Virginia 6's; 23,000 North Carolina 6's.
Circulation
Reaper's Bank, 140,000 United States stocks of 1851.
Circulation
Reed's Bank, 31,000 Missouri 6's.
Circulation
Rock Island Bank, 30,000 Missouri 6's.
Circulation
State Bank of Illinois, 215,000 Missouri 6's; 162,500 Virginia 6's; 60,000 Louisiana 6's; 20,000 North Carolina 6's; 66,000 South Carolina 6's; 10,500 Georgia 6's; 190,000 Illinois & Michigan Canal; 4,000 Illinois 6's.
Circulation
State Stock Bank, 45,000 Tennessee 6's; 1,000 Virginia 6's; 17,000 Louisiana 6's; 5,000 North Carolina 6's; 27,000 Kentucky; 21,000 Michigan 6's; 30,250 Illinois & Michigan Canal; 8,000 Illinois New Internal Improvement; 5,000 Illinois 6's.
Circulation
Shawnee Bank, 40,000 Tennessee 6's; 30,000 Virginia 6's; 16,000 Louisiana 6's; 10,000 North Carolina 6's; 20,500 Georgia 6's; 5,000 New Internal Improvement.
Circulation
Southern Bank of Illinois, 144,000 Missouri 6's; 40,400 Tennessee 6's; 35,000 Louisiana 6's.
Circulation
Toulon Bank, 14,000 Tennessee 6's; 10,000 Virginia 6's; 10,000 North Carolina 6's; 3,000 Kentucky; 9,000 Illinois and Michigan canal; 5,000 Illinois new Internal Improvement; 2,000 Illinois 6's.
Circulation
United States Stock Bank, 9,000 Tennessee 6's; 82,000 United States stocks of 1851.
Circulation
Union Bank, 3,000 Tennessee 6's; 35,000 New York 6's; 300.00 United States stock of 1851; 10,000 Illinois 6's; 1,500 Illinois and Michigan canal.
Circulation
Union County Bank, 41,000 Tennessee 6's; 10,000 Virginia 6's; 10,000 North Carolina 6's.
Circulation
Warren County Bank, 64,000 Missouri 6's; 5,000 Louisiana 6's; 3,000 North Carolina 6's; 4,000 Illinois and Michigan canal; 25,000 Illinois 6's; 10,000 Michigan 6's.
Circulation
Wheat Grower's Bank, 25,000 Tennessee 6's; 2,000 Virginia 6's; 16,000 North Carolina 6's; 52,000 Michigan 6's.
Circulation
Western Bank of Illinois, 35,000 Tennessee 6's; 24,000 United States stocks of 1851; 33,000 specie.
Circulation
Total Circulation, 12,320,694, secured by as follows: 3,056,000 Missouri 6's; 3,321,500 Tennessee 6's; 1,284,000 Virginia 6's; 567,500 Louisiana 6's; 888,000 North Carolina 6's; 109,000 South Carolina 6's; 135,000 Georgia 6's; 66,000 Kentucky 6's; 254,854 36 Ohio 6's; 34,000 Iowa 7's; 109,000 Michigan 6's; 10,000 Michigan 7's; 10,000 Minnesota 8's; 282,000 New York 6's; 1,000 California 7's; 827,000 United States stocks; 531,818 86 Illinois and Michigan canal; ... Illinois New Internal Improvement; ... Illinois 6's; 42,361 specie.

Cotton Statistics.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

We find in a New York contemporary extracts from the proceedings of the "Cotton Supply Association," as contained in its third annual report. It may be of interest to our readers that this society has for its object the multiplication of the sources from which Great Britain may derive this important staple of her manufacturing industry. The sources of her supply, at different periods, have been as follows:

	1860, lbs.
United States	492,153,172
Brazil	30,250,332
Egyptian	15,891,414
West Indies	225,913
East Indies	118,872,742
All other places	2,090,691
Total	669,575,861

Thus showing that though her consumption is very large, she has obtained nearly one-third of the whole amount consumed from other places than the United States.

The prospect of her future supply as stated by the report to be still more encouraging, as there is not an inhabited cotton country in the world to which their attention has not been directed.

Through the influence of the British consul, the cultivation of cotton in Turkey has been commenced under great promise. The British Minister in Greece has introduced it into two departments, and in the island of Cyprus an estate of eighty thousand acres has been devoted to it. Cotton seed has been distributed among the farmers of the fertile valley of the Meander, in Asia Minor, with full instructions for planting and gathering the crop. In Egypt the committee report "that they are trying to increase the growth from one to two thousand bales to the large figure of a million." In Tunis the Bey is using his efforts with his subjects to cultivate the "great staple." In Western Africa, at Sierra Leone and Sherbro, cotton culture have been introduced, and a profitable trade in the native cotton commenced. In Lagos and along the Gold Coast, every effort is being made with the prospect of success. At Accra and Cape-Coast Castle are agricultural societies which make cotton culture their speciality. A great quantity of cotton is grown in the adjacent countries. The Accra Agricultural Society have engaged with a Liverpool firm to purchase this cotton, which can be had in the seed at less than a cent a pound. This cotton, cleaned, is worth in Liverpool fifteen cents a pound.

From the interior an agent of the Association reports that a large trade export may be realized; and he found 70,000 people engaged in its growing, spinning and weaving. The prospect is, that in the numerous towns around the coast, cotton marts will soon be established, and furnish a large quantity.

At Elmina, Benin, Old Calabar, and Cameroone, a beginning has been made in the distribution of seed and cotton gins. At Abbeokuta a hopeful trade has been opened. Along the banks of the river Niger it is proposed to establish trading stations. It is reported that large quantities which can be bought for a penny, clean, on the Niger, is worth sixteen cents in Liverpool.

In South Africa, the Government of Natal is stimulating the cotton culture. Natal farmers there are planting it, and an illustration of their success, one of them states that he has on hand 100,000 pounds.

In Eastern Africa, in the rich valley of the Shire, an European colony is being established for raising cotton.

From the Fejee Islands the Committee have received the most wonderful specimens of cotton growing wild there, and reproducing from ten to fifteen years. The samples are valuable as to range from thirteen to twenty-four cents per pound; they say "that from no other part of the world has such a collection of graduated qualities been received." It is calculated that from half the area of these islands might be raised four million bales per annum.

Australia has entered into the culture, and will soon export freely. Samples of the best quality have been received. But the committee say that it is from India they are receiving the most flattering reports; in one year it is estimated that her exports will reach a million bales. In British Guiana the cultivation has also been undertaken with the most encouraging prospects.

In Jamaica the "British Cotton Company" report considerable progress.

In Havana, Cuba, great efforts are being made, and a new company has been established, called the "Anglo-Spanish Cotton Company," with a capital of $4,000,000, to grow cotton.

It has been well suggested by a letter-writer in our own columns that any serious interruption of the cotton culture in our country for a single year would give such an impetus to the production in other regions as in all likelihood to deprive us forever of the monopoly we now enjoy in this great staple.

WESTERN MATTERS.

FIRE IN EL KADER.—The extensive flouring mills of Thompson & Davis, at El Kader, Iowa, were entirely destroyed by fire on ... day week, together with 7,000 bushels of wheat. The flour in the mill was saved. The loss is about $10,000—no insurance.

ARREST OF TWO INDIANA POSTMASTERS.—A. W. Brewster, Postmaster at Middlebury, Elkhart county, and Wm. Kincard, Postmaster at Pistolia, in the same county, have been arrested and taken to Indianapolis for examination, charged with mail robbery. ... named has not enjoyed an enviable reputation, but the latter has been hitherto regarded above suspicion. He is a well to do man, has a large and interesting family, and no ordinary incentives to crime seem in his case to be wanting.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The house of Michael McCarty, in Galena, was burned on Thursday morning, and his wife perished in the flames.

—We learn that the Baptist Church at Adamsville, a new and beautiful house, costing about $3,000, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night, the 19th inst. The report is that it was set on fire.—Cassopolis Democrat, 27th.

☞ Punch defends on "classical" grounds the alleged fact that a woman is no more intelligent than a mule. If its reasons are not far fetched, it must be remembered that mules were imported from ancient Rome. The ... positive will be admitted by all ... familiar, the Latin word for woman being mulier, ... comparative. Any one, by careful examination will see the point of the argument, and will be able to judge of its soundness.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1861.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

The City.

DEATH OF COL. HAMILTON.—Col. R. J. Hamilton, one of the oldest citizens of Chicago, and well known throughout the State, died at the residence of his son-in-law, M. F. Tuley, Esq., on Wednesday morning the 26th ult. Col. Hamilton was born near Danville, Kentucky, August 21, 1799. He removed to this State in the spring of 1820 and settled at Jonesboro, where he commenced the study of law. Shortly afterward he received the appointment of cashier of the branch of the State Bank at Brownville, Jackson county, where he remained until 1831. Col. Hamilton came to Chicago in 1832, when the country was in the possession of the Pottawatomie Indians. He has occupied many important offices of trust in the city and county, and was the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor in 1856.

THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE.—In the matter of the petition of Mary W. Burch for the custody of the two children of herself and Isaac H. Burch, a hearing was had before Judge Norton at Joliet on Friday last, but before a decision was rendered a compromise was effected between the parties—Mrs. Burch taking the younger daughter aged two and a half years, and Mr. Burch taking the elder, aged twelve.

The United States.

TREASON INTELLIGENCE.—The event of the week has been the evacuation of Fort Moultrie, by Major Anderson, and his occupation of Fort Sumpter, in consequence of the refusal of the President to send him the necessary re-inforcements—a further reference to which will be found on the first page of this paper.....On the following day (Friday) Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney were taken possession of by a Charleston mob, and the rattlesnake flag hoisted over them.....On Saturday the Commissioners from South Carolina had an interview with the President and Cabinet, and demanded the immediate surrender of Fort Sumpter. It is understood that after a prolonged discussion, the demand was refused, in consequence of which Secretary Floyd resigned. In answer to an inquiry whether Maj. Anderson's movement was made in persuance to orders from Washington, the President replied that it was not. It is understood that Messrs. Floyd, Thompson and Thomas were in favor of surrendering Fort Sumpter to the mob.....The Collector of Charleston has notified the Treason Convention that he has ceased to receive revenue for the United States, and will hereafter discharge that duty for the nation of South Carolina, and account for all funds to the Treasurer thereof. ....Further intelligence of the progress of the Treason will be found in our telegraphic columns.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN PITTSBURGH.—The city of Pittsburgh was thrown into the utmost excitement on Wednesday of last week by the intelligence that an order from Washington was being executed at the Allegheny Arsenal for the shipment of a large number of cannon, (ten inch Columbiads,) to Ship Island, Louisiana, and Galveston, Texas, to arm certain forts at those points which are not in a condition to receive them. The guns were being loaded on board the steamer Silver Wave at the levee. An immense concourse of citizens assembled and compelled the officers to desist from the work. On the following day a public meeting was held, which is said to have been the largest ever assembled in the city, composed of both political parties in about equal numbers. The resolutions which were adopted will be found in another part of this paper. The work at the Arsenal was then proceeded with, and the "Columbiads" were duly shipped to the disunionists.

GREAT ROBBERY AT WASHINGTON.—A full account of a new and startling robbery of nearly $1,000,000 in the Department of the Interior, will be found in the letters of our Washington correspondent.

THE 5,000,000 LOAN.—On Friday last the bids for the recent $5,000,000 loan were opened at the Treasury Department, and it was found that less than $2,500,000 had been subscribed at an average rate of *twelve per cent. interest!* It is worthy of note that on the previous day the proposals for a loan of $1,000,000 to the State of New York, at *five per cent.* interest, were opened at Albany, and it was found that $4,000,000 had been offered at an average premium of two per cent!

NEW UNITED STATES SENATOR.—Dr. Mitchell, a strong disunionist, has been elected United States Senator from Arkansas, to succeed the Hon. Robert W. Johnson, whose term expires on the 4th of March next.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—The Democrats of Illinois have called a State Convention to meet at Springfield on the 16th inst., to take in consideration the present national crisis, and to adopt a line of policy thereto.

SENATOR BAKER IN ILLINOIS.—Senator Baker of Oregon visited Springfield and Winchester last week, and was received with enthusiastic demonstrations by his old friends and neighbors. In response to speeches of welcome at both places, he referred briefly to the important crisis in our national affairs, and pledged himself and the Pacific States to a firm maintenance of the Union at all hazards and under all circumstances. His remarks were vociferously applauded.

THE CRISIS COMMITTEES.—No progress has been made in the House and Senate Crisis Committees, except that Mr. Adams of Massachusetts has offered a resolution for an enabling act to admit New Mexico into the Union, which was adopted on Saturday by a vote of 12 to 10.....A caucus of the border States, (North and South) was held on Friday evening. About seventy-five members were present. The following propositions were offered: By Mr. Barret—Eleven amendments to the Constitution on the slavery question. By Mr. Pryor—That any attempt to preserve the Union between the States of the Confederacy by force, would be equally unconstitutional, impolitic, and destructive of Republican liberty.—By Mr. Vallandigham—The Crittenden resolutions. By Mr. Colfax—That the laws of Union should be enforced, and the Union of the States be maintained, and that it is the duty of the Executive to protect the property of the United States with all the power placed in his hands by the Constitution. By Mr. Morris of Illinois—That in maturing any plan for the adjustment of existing difficulties, we will keep steadily in view the preservation of the Union under the Constitution, as a paramount consideration. After a desultory debate, in which Messrs. Cox, Pryor, Smith of Va., Clemens, Sherman, Staunton, Colfax, Noel, Hickman, Montgomery, McClernand, Harris of Va., Harris of Md., participated, all the pending propositions were, on motion of the latter gentlemen, referred to a committee of one from each of the States represented, to report at a future meeting to be called by them if they agreed.

KANSAS RELIEF.—A dispatch from Atchison of the 28th, ult., says:—The report of the Kansas Relief Committee for the week ending December 28th, states that 209,184 pounds of wheat, flour, corn, beans, &c., have been received from various States, also, several boxes of clothing. The total amount distributed during that time is 1,577,000 pounds, which has been sent to twenty-one different counties in the Territory, and the benefits of the shipments have begun to be very sensibly realized among our suffering people.

HONORS TO MAJOR ANDERSON.—A salute of 21 guns was fired in Wilmington, Delaware, on Friday last, in honor of Major Anderson's movement in occupying Fort Sumpter.

UNION MEETING AT LOUISVILLE.—A large meeting of mechanics and working men was held at Louisville, on Friday last, at which strong Union resolutions were adopted.

More Treason in High Quarters.

[From the Albany Journal, 29th.]

We are advised that Gen. Wool will publish a letter to-day, stating that Secretary Floyd sold on the 9th of December to G. B. Lamar of Georgia, a well-known Secessionist, *ten thousand muskets*, which were then in the Watervliet Arsenal, at the low price of $2.50 a piece. The muskets were shipped on the 14th, or as soon as the boxes could be made for them, and are probably before this time in the hands of those who threaten to use them against the Federal Government.

General Wool had no control over these arms. They were subject to the order of the Secretary of War, upon whom the responsibility for this act rests.

The carriages for the cannon to be sent from Pittsburgh to the South, were to come from the Watervliet Arsenal. They have not yet been removed from the Arsenal.

The Telegraph.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Dec. 31.—The news station of the New York Associated Press at Cape Race, will be closed for the season on the 15th of January, and will reopen about the middle of April. During the ensuing summer a more comfortable house for the men and better conveniences for launching the life boats, on both sides of the Cape, will be provided so as to be able to intercept the packing steamers at all seasons of the year.

HALL BURNED.—The "Free (Love) Discussion Hall," at Berlin Heights, Ohio, was burned to the ground on Sunday night last—the work of an incendiary.

ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE COMMERCE OF CHICAGO, For the Year 1860.

In accordance with our custom we present herewith to the readers of the TRIBUNE, a complete summary of the commerce of Chicago, for the year 1860—being the twelfth annual statement of the kind published in these columns. It will be seen by the accompanying tables that the aggregate of the years' business shows a gratifying improvement upon that of previous years. In the article of grain the receipts are fifty per cent. larger than ever before, and almost double what they were last year. In the provision trade, including the shipments of cattle and hogs, there has also been a marked increase. But the extreme length of the accompanying review, forbids us to speak in detail, and we must refer our readers to the carefully tabulated results of the year's trade, to be found below, for full information. It will be seen that new districts of country have become tributary to the commerce of our city, and that new markets have entered into competition for its exports. Upon the whole, the prospects of Chicago for becoming the leading commercial centre of the great Northwest were never so flattering as now, and we congratulate our citizens in view of these facts, and also upon the very favorable results of the past business season, in the following figures:

TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN.

The total receipts of flour and grain during the past year, as will be seen from the tables which follow, amount to 36,504,772 bushels. The grain alone foots up 33,004,742 bushels, which is more than double the receipts of 1859, and ten millions more than was ever received in this city in any previous year of our history.

The shipments during the past year amount in bushels, to 31,459,697 bushels, of which 27,890,002 bushels were of grain alone.

The following tables show the items separately compared with the figures of former years:

Total Receipts of Flour and Grain for Four Years.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Wheat, bu	10,554,761	[illegible]	8,184,746	14,568,429
Corn	7,409,130	8,260,053	5,410,003	15,487,966
Oats	1,707,745	2,295,322	1,813,048	2,029,906
Rye	87,911	70,031	228,179	295,436
Barley	127,689	411,421	662,187	624,005
Total	19,886,536	20,798,133	16,298,153	33,004,742
Flour into wheat	1,969,670	2,624,575	3,710,080	3,500,030
Total	21,856,206	23,422,708	20,008,223	36,504,772

Shipments of all kinds of Grain for the past Four Years.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Wheat, bu	9,485,052	8,727,838	7,266,553	12,487,684
Corn	6,814,615	7,493,212	4,217,654	13,948,179
Oats	416,778	1,498,134	1,174,177	1,089,779
Rye	...	7,569	131,449	129,156
Barley	17,993	127,008	478,162	290,211
Total	16,734,438	17,853,761	13,178,995	27,890,002
Fl'r to wh't	1,298,240	2,161,995	3,484,800	3,566,695
Total	18,032,678	20,035,166	16,653,795	31,456,697

TOTAL EXPORTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN FROM LAKE MICHIGAN IN 1860.

The following table shows the total shipments of flour and grain from Lake Michigan ports during the year 1860:

Total Exports of Flour and Grain from Lake Michigan in 1860.

	Flour, bu.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Barley, bu.	Flour and Grain, Total in bu.
Chicago	713,348	12,487,684	13,948,179	1,089,779	129,156	290,211	31,456,697
Milwaukee	457,343	8,161,966	114,441	151,930	25,735	166,738	10,000,000
Racine	[illegible]	[illegible]					[illegible]
Kenosha	[illegible]	[illegible]					[illegible]
Waukegan	[illegible]	[illegible]					[illegible]
St. Joseph	[illegible]	[illegible]					[illegible]
Port Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]					[illegible]
Sheboygan	[illegible]	[illegible]					[illegible]
Manitowoc	[illegible]	[illegible]					[illegible]
Green Bay	[illegible]	[illegible]					[illegible]
Total	1,208,145	22,236,023	14,097,016	1,216,174	164,391	829,001	43,400,898

*The figures for Milwaukee are the receipts of grain and flour. Up to the time of going to press we were not furnished with the amount shipped, but it will not differ much in the general aggregate.

GRAIN IN STORE.

The following table shows the amount of grain in store, on the various elevators in the city, on the 28th of December, 1860:

	bu.
Spring Wheat	823,940
" afloat in vessels	45,000
Total	868,940
White Winter Wheat	1,544
Red " "	4,084
Corn	170,262
Oats	404,662
Rye	74,027
Barley	69,224
Total grain in store	1,592,683

THE PROVISION TRADE.

Next in importance to the traffic in grain and flour, is the Provision Trade, and when we consider that there are men still in the business who assisted to put up the first lot of barreled meats ever packed in the city, its growth may be said to be marvelous; for now Chicago ranks in the United States as first, by all odds, in the beef-packing, and third in pork—while her prospects for future prominence in the latter are second to no other point in the West. By the extensive lines of railroads which center here, the facilities for receiving hogs and cattle are superior to any other city; while the provision dealer and packer has complete command of the home trade for the pineries of Michigan and Wisconsin and the mines of Lake Superior, and at the same time be in a position to compete with any other point for the Eastern and Southern trade. Till within a year or two the trade of the Lower Mississippi was monopolized by Cincinnati and St. Louis; but every year brings increased orders from New Orleans, Memphis, and other cotton marts, and the trade would now be large, but for the political panic which prevails in the South and causes a temporary disarrangement of the laws of trade and commerce. Our relations with the Southeastern States are also quite extensive, and we supply Baltimore and even Richmond annually with a large amount of cut meats to make bacon to supply the cotton States.

During the past year there have been some important improvements made in the establishments of our packers. Messrs. Cragin & Co. have built a large beef and pork house at Bridgeport, which for convenience and adaptation is said to be the best in the United States. A new beef and pork house has also been erected on the South Branch of the river, for Messrs Bowers & Co., formerly of Quincy. During the past year, Messrs. G. S. Hubbard & Co. have leased their house to Messrs. Holmes & Son, beef and pork packers, who have established themselves here. The "Milward Pork House," formerly owned by Messrs. Van Brunt & Watrous is now occupied by Messrs. Kreigh & Harback, beef and pork packers. During the past summer, Messrs. Lewis & Mann packed pork with ice in this house. Thos. Nash has added to his pork house, a building for English meats exclusively—the trade in which is now large and annually increasing. Several other improvements and changes of a minor character have taken place, which have been noticed already in our columns.

The following is a list of the packing houses in the city, with their capacity:—

	Capacity to Cut per day. Beeves.	Hogs.
Cragin & Co	500	2,000
R M & C S Hough	255	1,000
Holmes & Son	200	1,000
Flint & Stearns		1,200
Kreigh & Harback	400	1,200
Bowers & Co	300	1,000
A Brown & Co	200	600
J G Law & Co	200	600
Tobey & Booth		600
Jones & Culbertson		700
Thomas Nash	400	400
John Haywood	400	400
Leland & Mixer	400	800
George Steel & Co	200	300
G & J Stewart		300
Small packing Houses		2,000
Total capacity	2,655	13,900

BEEF.

The large amount of Beef thrown on the English market during the past summer left a heavy stock on hand at the beginning of the packing season, and consequently low prices, and but little prospect of a speedy improvement. This rendered operators extremely cautious, and our packers slaughtered only 25,209 head, against 51,809 in 1869. The active demand for Beef Cattle for shipment East also kept the price of stock higher than packers anticipated, and some who had made arrangements to pack held off.

The great bulk of the packing consisted of Mess and Extra Mess, there being no inquiry for India Mess. The following table is the number of Beeves killed by each packer:

Beef Cattle packed in 1860.

	No.
Cragin & Co	8,485
M. & O. S. Hough	3,687
Holmes & Son	3,700
Law & Co	3,570
A. Brown & Co	2,200
Hayward	1,000
Brown & Co	67
O. M. Morton	600
Total	25,209

The great bulk of the product has gone forward, and what is now held here will not be more than is sufficient to meet the demand for the lumber and Lake Superior trade.

The following table shows the amount of the packing in this city for the past nine years:

The Packing Business for Ten Years.

	No. Cattle.	Av. w't.		No. Cattle.	Av. w't.
1851	[illegible]	[illegible]	1856	[illegible]	543
1852	24,663	542	1857-8	34,675	543
1853	[illegible]	[illegible]	1858	45,504	543
1854	22,691	565	1859	51,809	560
1855	23,973	[illegible]	1860	25,209	560

The following table shows the net prices of Beef Cattle for four years:

Net Prices of Beef Cattle for Four Years.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Sept	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Packing of 1860-61.

We are now but in the middle of the packing season, and the result here depends much upon the state of the provision trade all over the country. We append a table showing the amount of hogs cut from the 1st of November to the close of the year:

Hogs Cut from November 1 to December 31, 1860.

Although the season of 1860-61 is by no means closed, we append a table showing the number of Hogs cut up to the close of the year:

	No.
R. M. and O. S. Hough	20,000
Holmes and Son	13,000
Flint and Stearns	7,500
Thomas Nash	7,000
Jones and Culbertson	7,000
Cragin and Co	14,000
Tobey and Booth	4,000
Bowers and Co	7,000
J. G. Law and Co	5,000
Kreigh and Harback	6,000
Stewart	2,100
Geo. Steel and Co	737
Leland and Mixer	1,450
G. W. Reynolds	800
A. E. Kent and Co	600
Curtiss	450
A. Brown and Co	450
L. Richberg	300
Phillips	1,300
Holden and Priest	400
	1,400
Total packing up to Dec. 31, 1860	101,818
Same time in 1859	115,535
Same time in 1858	156,140

Summer Packing.

During the summer of 1860 Messrs. Tobey & Booth, and Mann & Lewis, (in the Milward Pork House) cut about 12,000 hogs, which are not included in the above tables. We understand that several other packers are laying in ice this winter so as to enable them to operate next summer.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

The want of a uniform system of classification in the various railroad offices of the city, and owing to the careless manner in which the custom house books are kept, a correct representation of the imports and exports of provisions cannot be given. We, however, present the following item as giving the business of the leading railroads:

Receipts of Provisions during 1860.

	Beef, brls.	Pork, brls.	Cut Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
Lake	154	215	48,630	5,610
Canal	115	2,898	5,126	53,940
I C R R	531	626		188,930
C B & Q R R		16		1,500,000
C & R I R R	20	3,407		295,760
C A & St L R R	6	102	28,830	273,667
Chi & Mil R R	211	4,934	2,227,528	479,162
M C R R	275	30		90,750
M S R R			5,494	
O P & Ft W R R	128		18,000	
Total	1,439	12,244	2,333,608	2,852,189
Total in 1859	5,490	24,646	1,903,339	3,652,156

Shipments of Provisions during 1860.

	Beef, brls.	Pork, brls.	Cut Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
Lake	7,072	4,502	280,340	102,760
Canal	1		2,000	
I C R R	1,833	3,756		57,880
G & C U R R				
C B & Q R R		16		
R I R R	30	1	391	1,400
C A & St L R R	871	49		8,890
Chi & Mil	14	33		247,856
M C R R	12,498	9,804	3,258,141	3,329,928
M S R R	33,550	56,983	4,369,138	4,702,329
P Ft W & C R	3,550	4,730	11,164,360	1,649,926
Total	64,414	80,098	19,074,377	9,150,809
Total in 1859	114,007	109,119	8,711,071	8,810,780

HOGS.

The receipts of Live Hogs during 1860, foot up 275,075, of which 133,612 were shipped East, and the balance cut here. From March up to the close of the year, there has been a very active demand for Hogs for shipment to New York, Albany, and Philadelphia, and prices ruled high enough to stimulate farmers to fatten their stock and market it before the packing season set in.

Receipts of Live Hogs and Sources of Supply for Three Years.

	1858.	1859.	1860.
By Gal. & Chi. Railroad	23,728	33,150	29,810
Illinois Central	76,474	52,879	62,387
Chi., Bur. & Q.	164,833	50,865	88,055
Chi. & Rock Isl.	25,489	25,389	40,983
Chi. Alton & St. L.	123,409	26,339	33,418
Chi. & N. W.	8,363	3,577	5,676
Mich. Southern	1,816	2,545	4,149
Mich. Central		1,030	1,946
Chi. P. & Ft. W.		2,950	2,743
Chi. & Milwaukee		58	
Lake		4	
Total	424,112	198,823	275,075

Shipments of Live Hogs for Three Years.

	1858.	1859.	1860.
By Lake	998	29	188
Ill Central R R	320	60	852
Chi & Mil R R	7,782	110	1,776
Mich Cent R R	95,143	45,563	12,787
Mich Southern R R	39,988	28,742	37,488
Chi & Rock Island R R		148	2,690
Chi Pitts & Ft W R R		9,084	77,776
Burlington & Q R R			391
Total	143,551	84,559	133,612

TOTAL RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

The following table shows the total receipts and shipments at Chicago, as taken from the Custom House, Canal and Railroad books:

RECEIPTS.

	Lake.	Canal.	Railroads.
Ag. imp. pkgs	228		
do tons	325	5	332
Apples, brls	56,955		147,813
Alcohol, brls	10		
Ale, pkgs	133		83
Ax's & spr's, setts	128		
Barley, bu	1,178	22,190	599,648
Blinds, bundles	49		
Batts, bales	240		
Brls, empty, No	22,019	2,030	15,096
Boxes, S & W, No	14,790		
Brick	259	25	1,621
Brrless, pkgs	274		
Bone Black, brls	592		
Books, bxs	8		
Beef, brls	154	115	1,170
Bags, bales	349		
Beer, pkgs	7,560		4,498
Butter, lbs	5,800	83,183	3,651,351
Broom Corn, lbs		11,830	3,413,089
Barrel Heads, No	363		
do do bunches	945		
Boilers	8		
Brooms, doz	30		
Bedsteads, No	40,055		
Beans, bu		298	725
do brls	280		
do lbs		150,373	
Bark, cds	4,351		
Bo't's & S'h'ls, ca's	236		
Elm Bark, tons	3		
Baskets, doz	194		
Barley, bu	1,178	22,179	98,643
Churns, doz	75		
Cheese, tons	1		
do lbs		95	
do bxs	408		7
Camphene, brls	100		
Carriages, No	9		
Chickory, casks	55		
Crockery, tons	155		
do crates	1,483		
Cider, brls	47		5,025
Clothes Pins, bxs	482		
Chairs, doz	915		
Ch'r S'uff, pkgs	859		
Castings, tons	79		
do pkgs	6,152		
Coffins, bxs	59		
Clocks, bxs	213		
Chain, pkgs	1,979		
Cordage, pkgs	193		
Cream Tartar, bxs	153		
Corn, bu	32	4,326,914	10,911,060
Box Cars			250
Passenger Cars			2
Cattle, No	44		155,707
Cotton, lbs			1,379,870
Cement, brls			11,180
Coop's Ware, lbs		64,144	
Coal	107,628	6,744	4,861
Cut Meats, lbs	48,630	5,126	2,279,942
Copper, pkgs	6		
Carboys, No	150		
Candles, bxs	97		
Currants, brls	10		
Camphor, brls	25		
Chalk, brls	30		
Cigars, cases	103		
Drugs, pkgs	181		
Dry Goods, cases	1,131		
Domestic, bales	62		
Doors, No	1,354		
Dye Stuffs, casks	20		1
Steam Fire Eng'e			1
Eggs, brls	49		821
Eggs, lbs		6,556	
Furniture, pkgs	1,761		
do lbs	20,000	20,792	486,160
Hogs, no	8,000		
Fellows, bunds	38		
Fire Brick, tons	65		
Hay Forks, doz	66		
Rye flour, brls	398		
Hous'd G's, pkgs	3,671		
" tons	87		
Groceries, tons	2		
" pkgs	2,104		
Grindst'ns, tons	812		
" no	306		
Glue, hhds	13		
Glass, bxs	6,080		
Glassware, casks	306		
Ginger, pkgs	34		
Hair, pkgs	150		
Hardware, tons	9		
" pkgs	32,856		
Horses, no	176		1,586
Horse Powers, no	44		
Handles, m	222		
" bunds	305		
Hoops, m	1,802		30
Hoops, bunds	125		
Hides, tons	59		
Hides, bunds	995		
Hubs, no	476		
Hops, bales	6		
Hops, lbs			2,233
Herring, pkgs	1,999		
Flour, brls	19,142	8,480	572,394
Fish, pkgs	38,814		18,464
Fruits, dried, lbs	35,500	240	2,486,135
" green, pkgs	14,672		10,360
Furs & Peltr's, lbs		50	
Feathers, lbs		94	3,082
Gypsum, brls		6,915	
Hogs, live, No			275,075
Hogs, dres'd, lbs			12,053,652
Highwines, brls	665	1,369	58,469
Hides, lbs		16,081	10,692,398
Hides, green, No			190,601
Hay, lbs		67,731	
Hay, tons			7,695
Hemp, bales			69
Iron, tons	30,990		2,403
Iron, bars	52,461		
Iron, pkgs	27,962		
Iron, lbs		47,636	
Irons, Sad, bdls	1,035		
Iron Safes, No	41		
Ice, tons		2,145	
Jam, (jars)	3,223		
C'uld'n Ket's, No	150		
Water Lime, brls	7,262	583	155
White Lead, kgs	8,050		
Lead, lbs		215,735	20,574
Liquors, pkgs	1,865		
Leather, rolls	1,112		
Leather, tons	5		68
Merch'ndise, t'ns	8,517		
Mdse, lbs		16,804	
Mdse, pkgs	96,338		
Millstuffs, tons	30		4,720
Millstuffs, bags	167		
Marble, tons	488		
Marble, pkgs	285		
Malt, bags	227		
Millstones, No	60		
M'wers and Reapers, No	358		
Mahogany, tons	8		
Measures, doz	216		
Corn Meal, tons	20	7,038	58
Corn Meal, lbs			
Corn Meal, bags	500		
Mill Gear, pkgs	66		
Nails, tons	600		
Nails, kgs	29,169		
Mac'inery, pkgs	249		
Machinery, lbs		32,910	85,899
Lumber, M ft			9,444
Lumber, hd M ft	255,147		2
Locomotives			
Lard, lbs	5,610	53,940	2,792,639
Lard, lbs	4,000		12,000,000
Lard, tons	1,110		2
Molasses, hhds	10,041		1,481
Molasses, brls			3,689
Milk, gals			
Oats, bu	20,604	620,032	1,388,099
Nuts, bags	159		
Oil, pkgs	1,677	15	497
Oakum, bales	80		
Ovens, No	695		
Plank, m ft	12		
Peas, brls	185		
Plaster, bdls	1,162		

	Lake.	Canal.	Railroad.
Paper, tons			388
Paper, brls			
Paint, pkgs			
Powder, lbs		18,000	
Pipe, tons			
Pipe, lbs			
Pianos			
Potash, tons			
Potash, casks			
Pitch, brls			
Tobacco Pipes, bxs			
Provisions, brls			
Pork, brls	215	2,908	3,906,130
Pickets	8		9,121
Potatoes, bu	17,321		
Rye, bu	1,469	45,574	243,430
Railroad iron, tons	77,141		
Rakes, doz	3		
Rope, coils	1,257		
Rope, lbs		900	
Rope, tons	3		
Rice, pkgs	613		
Rice, lbs			
Rags, tons	9		
Rags, lbs		6,897	
Rags, pkgs	200		
Rosin, brls	3,359		
Rosin, lbs			110,000
Raisins, boxes	200		
Maple Sugar, lbs		37,330	
Maple Sugar, pkg	29		
Sheep, no			35,604
Stave Bolts, cds	480		
Staves, m	7,290		1,895
Shingle Bolts, cds	3,217		
Stone, c yds		40,994	
Stone, tons			756
Salt, brls	185,419		
Salt, lbs	5,880		
Seed, lbs		606,231	6,608,443
Seeds, bags	600		
Seeds, brls	54		
Sugar, hhds	7,951		13,846
Sugar, brls	17,787		5,273
Sash, bdls	21		
Stucco, brls	1,992		
Scales, pkgs	505		
Soap, boxes	7,052		
Soda, pkgs	523		
Sand, tons	180	3,819	1,951
Scythes and Snathes, bdls	132		
Saleratus, boxes	3,102		
Starch, boxes	1,655		
Starch, tons			
Sundries, tons	226	19	31,311
Sundries, pkgs	24,400		
Syrup, brls	1,280		
Sardines, cases	50		
Stoves, tons	35		34
Stoves, no	12,409		
Stoves, Fixtures, tons	43		
Stoves, Fixtures, pkgs	70		
Spokes, m	41,090		
Spokes, bdls	1,794		
Sinks, no	172		
Slate, tons	100		
Saltpetre, bags	17		
Shovels, pkgs	173		
Trees, pkgs	685		
Trees, lbs		6,000	
Tea, pkgs	1,749		
Twine, bales	26		
Tobacco, pkgs	633		
Tobacco, lbs			171,391
Tar, brls	650		
Tubs, doz	812		
Threshers, no	68		
Tin, pkgs	3,248		
Turpentine, brls	249		
Tallow, brls	8		
Tallow, lbs		7,493	158,853
Tin Ware, boxes	143		
Telegraph Poles	350		
Timber, feet	4,749,000	56,000	
Tenders	2		
Varnish, brls	130		
Vinegar, brls	190	95	
W'n Ware, tons	40		
" pkgs	254		
Wh'l Barrows, No	93		
Car Wheels, No	1,625		
Car Axles, tons	8		
" No	653		
Wine, pkgs	118		
Wagons, tons	6	13,400	
Wagons, No	732		193
W'n Skeins, pkgs	5,866		
W'n Stuff, pkgs	4,443		
W'n Boxes, No	4,456		
W'n Springs, setts	315		
Wire, pkgs	1,006		
Stone Ware, tons	249		
" lbs		1,433,716	
Hollow Ware, tns	40		
" pkgs	4,812		
Wheat, bu	58,940	724,056	13,385,430
Buckwheat, bu	370		
Wood, cds	78,711	721	8,897
Wood in shape, lbs			5,510
Wool, lbs	7,750	205	615,927
Zinc	46		

SHIPMENTS.

	Lake.	Canal.	Railroad.
Ag. Imp., No	8		
Ag. Imp., lbs		2,960	3,017
Ag. Imp., lots	13		
Apples, brls	1,097		33,312
Dried Fruits, brls	30		
" lbs			247,414
Alcohol, brls	404		2,479
Ale, pkgs	618		8,820
Axes, pkgs	8		
Books, boxes	7		
Ashes, casks	107		
Bark, tons		96	
Broom Corn, tons	79		1,856
Barley, bu	25,203	5,734	222,109
Empty bbls	2,540	23,730	1,950
Baskets, doz	5		
Butter, kegs	3,791		
" lbs	60,000	1,300	1,627,011
Brooms, doz	155	100	
Beef, brls	7,072	2	57,342
Bran, lbs		14,675	
Beer, pkgs	498		8
Buggies, No	20		
Beans, brls	276		
" lbs		2,754	
Bags, bales	14		
Bacon, hhds	6		
Bacon, casks	51		
Brick, m	428	346	61
Bones, tons	175		
" pkgs	2,118		
Bone dust, tons	75		
" brls	852		
Coal, tons	30	560	20,356
Cheese, casks			
" lbs		415	21,820
Camphine, brls	1		
Cut Meats, brls			18,792,637
Candles, boxes	156		
" lbs		341	
Carrots, bu	100		
Cattle, head	1,040		103,082
Cars, No			4
Coffee, bags	73		
" lbs		786	
Crackers, brls	68		
" lbs		3,686	
Crockery, crates	6		
" lbs		1,266	
Copper, pkgs	31		
Churns, pkgs	12		
Cotton, lbs			798,500
Car springs, tons	5		
Cordage, lbs		1,980	
Castings, pkgs	5		
Candy, boxes	11		
Corn, bu	13,426,331	685	516,156
Coke, bu			2,861
Cider, brls		2	
Cigars, cases		5	
Dry Goods, tons	18		
" cases	1		
Doors, No	50		
Door Blinds, pkgs	95		
Drugs, boxes	4		
" lbs		31	
Eggs, lbs		240	4,564
Fish, brls		354	
Furniture, tons		21	
Feed, bags	2,355		
Feed, tons	23		
Fruit, pkgs	128		
Fruit, lbs		109,618	
Furniture, lots	2		
Furniture, pkgs	563		
Fish, pkgs	714		9,135
Fluid, brls	1		
Flour, brls	229,136	258	484,045
Gin, brls	1		
Groceries, tons	67		
Groceries, pkgs	502		
Glue, brls	811		
H. H. Goods, tns	21		
Do pkgs	597		
Glass, bxs	32		
Glass, lbs		358	
Glass Ware, bxs	50		
Glass Ware, lbs		1,318	
Gypsum, brls		489	
Grindstones, tns		13	
Hides, No	23,136		
Hides Dry, lbs			11,965,565
Hides, Green, lbs			1,201,660
Hoops, lbs		66,158	
Hay, tons	633		679
Hams, hhds	111		
Hams, brls	458		
Hardware, tons	28		
Hardware, pkgs	715		
Horns & Hoofs	785		
Hogs, No	92		133,520
Hogs, Dr'ed, lbs	11,000		3,625,477
Hair, pkgs	3		
Hair, lbs		1,247	
Herring, brls	11		
Horses, No	77		2,156
Hemp, bales	32		
Husks, tons	4		
Husks, bales	40		
Hops, lbs		200	10,290
Iron, R. R. bars	753		20,778
do do tons		404	
do tons	789	66	10,885
Iron Safes	14		
Junk, tons	2		
Ice, ton		2,5 5	35
Lumber, m	2,407	45,998	180,464
Lath, m		7,458	28,984
Lard, tons	6		4,494
do brls	612		
Liquor, pkgs	594		4,665
Lead, tons	332		2,598
do pkgs	81,984		
do lbs		886	
Lime, brls	234		15,466
Leather, pkgs	72		
do rolls	200		
do lbs		15,000	2,147
White Lead, kegs	75		
do do lbs		2,785	
Loom fixes, No			2
Mdse, tons	2,389	165	44,609
do pkgs	2,229		
Meal, tons	48	1	
do brls			2,295
do bags	13,930		
Marble, tons		62	268
Machinery, tons	45	60	843
do N	467		
Malt, lbs			13,751
Molasses, hhds	5		18
do brls	168		3,571
do lbs	13,275		
Mill Saws	4		
Mill Stuffs, tons	8		875
Mow's & Reap., no	279		123
Nails, kegs	225		7,885
do tons		117	
Nuts, bags	52	1,860	
Oil, brls	266	21	680
Oats, bu	604,154	116,584	319,041
Onions, bags	63		
Onions, lbs		9,238	214,780
Oakum, lbs		300	
Pork, brls	4,502	1	75,505
Pickets, No			63,900
Provisions, brls	2,025		
Provisions, lbs		2,025	
Paper, bdls	500		
Paper, lbs		775	
Potatoes, bu	3,995	243	83,067
Posts, No		20,177	36,967
Plaster, brls	2		
Powder, lbs		62,168	
Pipe (lead), tons	2		
Poultry & Game			94,844
Pipe (gas), bdls	16		
Pails, doz	20		
Rice, pkgs	29		
Rice, lbs	10	8,522	
Rope, coils	40		
Rakes, doz	20		
Rags, bales	1,314		
Rags, tons	15	62	21,271
Rye, bu	107,725		3,895,433
Seeds, lbs	74,000		
Seeds, bags	6,500		
S ods, brls		557	
Wire Safe's	1		
Stave & Hdg m		3,130	322
Scales, box	37		
Scales, lbs		400	
Soda, lbs		8,950	
Sash, bdls		75	
Shingle blts, cds		48	
Siding, m ft		1,515	
Tobacco, pkgs	60		
Tobacco, lbs	2804		
Trees, tons	6		
Trees, bdls	97		
Tallow, brls	1,581		
Tallow, lbs		60	2,332,151
Turpentine, brls	91	380	
Tar, brls	55		
Tea, lbs		3,650	
Timber, cu ft		9,094	
Timber, ft			58,457
Shot, kegs	15		
Sugar, hhds	47		1,496
Sugar, brls	67		3,655
Sugar, lbs		68,472	

BY TELEGRAPH,

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Resignation of Secretary Floyd.

THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY-THREE.

Evacuation of Fort Moultrie.

SEIZURE OF A REVENUE CUTTER BY THE SOUTH CAROLINA REBELS.

CAPTAIN OF THE SLAVER "BONITA" RESCUED.

Interesting News from Europe, etc.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The ground assigned for Secretary Floyd's resignation was the refusal or delay of the President to consent to an order withdrawing the troops from Fort Sumpter. In the Secretary's opinion this was incumbent on the Administration, from the following circumstances:

With a natural desire to avoid civil war and bloodshed, it had been agreed by the Administration that there should be no change in the condition of things in Charleston Harbor, and by South Carolina that she would make no attack on the troops or property of the United States. The movement of Major Anderson was a violation of this solemn agreement, which could not be repaired except by withdrawing the troops, which measure was thus demanded by the honor of the Government. While both branches of Congress are engaged in endeavors to settle the sectional controversy, it was deemed the duty of the Government to maintain relations of peace with the Southern States.

Mr. Floyd, it is said by his friends, soon returns to Virginia to follow out his policy to restrain, to the extent of his power, any act which will lead to bloodshed; and exert himself, if dissolution becomes inevitable, to its reconstruction.

It is not certain that Major Anderson and his forces will remain at Fort Sumpter. They will be remanded to Fort Moultrie, provided that satisfactory assurance can be given that they will not then be attacked by the South Carolinians. There seem to be reasons for the belief that Gen. Scott, several days ago, submitted to the President a plan in writing for the blockade of Charleston, re-inforcing strongly all the Southern garrisons, and suggesting other military operations. This, however, it is said, was not received with favor.

The Committee of 33 on Saturday considered Mr. Nelson's proposition for amendments to the Constitution, being substantially those offered by Senator Crittenden. On motion of Mr. Corwin, the Committee struck out the words "or hereafter acquired," so that a division of the line of 36 deg. 30 min. may be applicable only to territory now held by the United States. The seventeen yeas were composed of the Republicans, with Davis of Maryland, and Stout of Oregon. The nays, (ten,) were all from the Slave States, with the exception of Mr. Burch of California. The question on the adoption of the article, as amended, was negatived.

Mr. Taylor of La., remarked, that the decision thus reached, made it clear to his mind that there would be no agreement by the Committee upon the propositions for the adoption of amendments to the existing Constitution, which would be effectual for the settlement of the issue now pending between the two great sections of the country growing out of the slavery question, and in consequence, it was his purpose to take no further part in the deliberations of the Committee, and it was his determination not to vote upon any propositions pending before it. He further stated that he did not intend to resign his place on the Committee; that it was his intention to remain in a position which would enable him to join in the minority report upon the subjects submitted to the Committee, if that should become necessary or appear desirable. Thereupon Mr. Taylor, with Messrs. Winslow of North Carolina, and Mr. Houston of Alabama, left the Committee room.

Mr. Adams offered a resolution declaring it expedient that New Mexico be admitted as soon as may be, on an equal footing with the original States, and the Committee cause to be prepared an enabling bill for that purpose. Agreed to—12 against 10. One-third of the committee were absent or not voting. The only two from the slave States were Bristow of Kentucky, and Davis of Maryland.

These facts are abreviated from the official proceedings, the injunctions of secrecy having been removed.

The President accepted the resignation of Gov. Floyd the same day it was tendered.

The Charleston *Courier* of Friday says Maj. Anderson has achieved the unenviable distinction of opening civil war between American citizens by an act of a gross breach of faith, and that he has virtually and grossly violated a solemn pledge given by his Chief and accepted by South Carolina; that he had all possible assurances of South Carolina that his honor, position and duty would be respected until a proper and open declaration of war.

In its details of Maj. Anderson's movements the *Courier* says the evacuation of Fort Moultrie commenced after sundown on Wednesday. The men were ordered to hold themselves in readiness with knapsacks packed, but up the moment of leaving had no idea of abandoning the Fort. They were reviewed on parade, and were then ordered to two schooners lying in the vicinity, where they embarked, taking with them all the necessary stores, &c. Several trips were made during the night, under cover of which a great part of the provisions and camp furniture were transported.

The greater portion of the labor expended on Fort Moultrie was upon the citadel or west point of the position. This citadel Maj. Anderson had strengthened in every way. Loopholes were cut and everything so arranged that in case a well concentrated attack was made he could have retired from the outer bastions to the citadel, and afterwards blown up the other positions of the fort. For this purpose mines had been sprung and trains laid ready for the application of the match. The barrack rooms in every other part of the fort that was indefensible, would have gone at a touch.

On the ramparts fronting Fort Sumpter, nine eight-inch Columbiads are mounted on wooden carriages. As soon as the vacation was complete, these carriages were burnt and the guns thereby dismounted. These guns, as well as those constituting the entire armament, were spiked before the fort was abandoned. This is the only damage done to the fortifications, further than the cutting down of the flagstaff and breaking up of ammunition wagons to form ramparts on the walls of the Fort. Other particulars are given.

The confusion could not have been more had the late occupants retired in the face of a besieging foe. The entire place was littered with the odds and ends and fragments of war's desolation. the spiked guns, and those dismounted by the burning of the carriages, will soon be in a position to respond to any hostile demonstrations against the place.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29—The Secretary of the Treasury has refused to accept any of the $5,000,000 loan, which demands more than 12 per cent. interest. Thus less than two millions are accepted, an amount about sufficient, it is said, to pay the interest on the public debt due on the first of January.

As it was never stipulated or agreed by the President that the troops should be withdrawn from the forts around Charleston harbor, the Administration does not consider it under any obligation to do so. As to the request of the South Carolina Commissioners for the restoration of the military *status*, this is considered by the larger portion of the Cabinet as impossible.

Secretaries Floyd, Thompson and Thomas, who hold to the constitutional right of secession, were separated on the South Carolina question, from their Cabinet associates. There was no positive decision at the meeting today, although the prospect certainly is not favorable to the Commissioners, and this statement is strengthened by the fact that to-day Secretary Floyd resigned his office.

It is said that Secretary Thompson, would also have resigned were it not for the investigation pending concerning the affairs of the Interior Department in connection with the abstraction of the Indian trust bonds, and the investigation which he asked for to redeem his own honor and integrity.

The report prevails that Secretary Thomas resigned, but this results from his indecision as to whether he shall remain in the Cabinet, and his generally believed earnest sympathy with Secretary Floyd.

NEW YORK, Dec.—The *Herald's* Washington correspondent telegraphs the following:

Among the persons named as Mr. Floyd's successor, is Benj. F. Butler, of Mass., who has been in confident consultation with the President for several days.

A serious division exists in the Cabinet, and a break up may at almost any hour be anticipated. Recent and highly important intelligence from the South received by the Government may precipitate the event.

The Secretary of the Treasury has just received a dispatch from Charleston, stating that the Revenue Cutter in the port of Charleston had been seized by the authorities, and that the Captain, who is a native of South Carolina, has resigned. This intelligence was immediately communicated to the Cabinet.

The Navy Department at 2 o'clock received a dispatch from Lieut. Jas. P. Foster, commanding the slaver Bonita, which was carried into Charleston, stating that his prisoner, the captain of the slaver, had been taken before a State Judge by a writ of *habeas corpus*; that the Judge remanded the prisoner to his custody on the ground that he had no guards, and that on his way to the Bonita with his prisoner, he had been taken by force from his custody by a mob.

Said to be Untrue.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31.—There is a report in circulation that Wheatland, the residence of Mr. Buchanan, has been burned. There is no truth, whatever in the rumor.

Missouri Legislature.

JEFFERSON CITY, Dec. 31.—The House called to order at ten minutes past ten a. m. J. P. Ament, of Marion, Speaker *pro tem.* Senate met—J. B. Brown, of Ray, President *pro tem.*

XXXVITH CONGRESS—Second Session.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1860.

SENATE.—The galleries were crowded—There was a large crowd about the doors. Ladies also were in the lobbies and on the floor.

Mr. Douglas said he wished to speak on the subject, but would postpone his remarks until Wednesday.

Mr. Crittenden asked that the Senate would set apart some day for the consideration of the joint resolution offered by him.

The resolution was then made the special order for Wednesday.

Mr. Wilson offered a resolution of inquiry that the Secretary of War be requested to inform the Senate what disposition had been made of the arms made at the national armories; if any had been sold, and if so, at what price and to whom: what number there were in the arsenals, and how they were protected.

Objected to and laid over.

The bill to organize the Territorial Government of Arizona was taken up.

Mr. Trumbull spoke in favor of the amendment to the amendment to allow the Mexican law abolishing slavery to continue in force.

Mr. Green said that Mr. Brown's amendment did not change any law, but only proposed to continue an existing law. He was in favor of leaving the people free to choose their own laws.

The special order, the bill providing for the admission of Kansas was here taken up and postponed till Monday next.

Mr. Benjamin of Louisiana rose to address the Senate. He said he had supposed ere this he would have had official information of the position of affairs in South Carolina, but in the absence of it, he should presume that he had such information. The South, he said, had repeatedly warned the North that they were driving them to a point that would result in a separation, and for this they had only been sneered at and maligned. He (Benjamin) wished to speak in no spirit of recrimination, but to perform his duty. He would call attention to the speech he made four years ago, predicting this result. [Mr. Benjamin here quoted from the speech he made in 1856, in which he said the time would come when the South would throw the sword into the scale with all the rights of the sword, because he did not believe there could be peaceable secession.] He said that the words he had then uttered had proved true to-day. He would to God that the fears of civil war then expressed would prove only fears, but from what he had heard, it almost seemed as if the other side of the chamber desired to bring about a civil war. South Carolina had declared herself separated from the Union, while other States stand ready to support her, or else to put her down. That is the real issue, and there is no use to disguise it. We are not permitted to ignore the fact that the determination to secede is not confined to South Carolina alone, for next week Mississippi, Alabama and Florida will separate from the Union. A week after Georgia will follow, then a little later Louisiana will secede, and soon after her Arkansas. Now, then, shall we recognize South Carolina as a free and independent State, or shall we coerce by force. He argued that the people of South Carolina had a right to declare herself free; it was an inherent, inalienable right. South Carolina had by the voice of her people when they met in Convention in 1860, repealed the ordinance made by her people when they met in convention in '88. Mr. Benjamin here quoted from a speech of Daniel Webster in the Rhode Island case, to show that a convention of the people duly assembled had proper authority. He (Webster) had said that a compact was not binding on one party unless the other parties to it lived up to it, and that a compact broken by one could be broken by all. [Mr. Benjamin here quoted from Mr. Madison to sustain his position.] He (Benjamin) said that no one could find any article in the Constitution requiring force to be used to coerce a State. He referred to the old Confederation, and said that nine States seceded from it for the express reason that the compact between them was not kept; and finally all the States seceded but Rhode Island and North Carolina, leaving them as foreign States. He claimed this as a precedent in the formation of the present Constitution to show the right of a State to secede. Who was to be the judge if the compact was broken in a peculiary matter the Constitution provided a way to settle the matter, but if it was broken politically, the Constitution provided no way. [He read from the debates of the Convention which formed the Constitution, to show that the members of that Convention refused to make the Senate the Judge of or give the President the power to veto the action of a State; that they refused to give Congress the power to negative State Legislation, and that they especially refused to give any power to coerce States.] Yet, when the State Conventions came to ratify the Convention, complaints were made that the States were not sufficiently secure. It must be admitted that certain political rights are guaranteed the States, but when these rights are denied, where is the remedy? Suppose that South Carolina should send two Senators here, and the majority should refuse to receive but one. What power can compel that majority to repair the wrong? Suppose that South Carolina should then retire from the Union. Who could say it was a violation of the Constitution? Suppose, again, that a wrong is perpetrated which does not appear quite clear to the North, but does appear clear to South Carolina; suppose she is denied access to the territories; is she without any remedy under the Constitution? If there is none, then she must be judge of the wrong and the mode of redress. [He read an extract from an address delivered by John Quincy Adams in New York in 1838, in which he said nations themselves must be the sole judge whether compacts are broken, and also saying that when all fraternal feeling was gone between the States, then it was time to seperate in peace, and return to their original state.] He (Benjamin) said that a sectional President had been elected who could, with the aid of a sectional Senate, grant all the benefits to and appoint from one section all the officers in the gift of the government and ruin the South. Suppose that South Carolina does believe that wrong has been done her, still that does not alter the issue whether he shall permit her to withdraw or force her back. In reply to the Senator from Wisconsin (Doolittle) he (Benjamin) claimed that a citizen was bound to obey his State Government. The Republican Senators say they will not coerce a State but enforce the laws against individuals; but how can they punish an individual in a State for treason? Where are they to find a judge and jury to do so, when all the citizens in the State think that he has done right? He (Benjamin) said they could not blockade a port without declaring war. They could not embargo one port without closing the other.

He claimed that neither Congress nor the President had power to go into the State with a military force, without the intervention of the civil power. Some civil process must precede the military force. He argued that they could not collect the revenue by force. Threats were only a pretext to cover up the real question, which is no other than this: Shall we acknowledge the independence of a seceding State, or reduce her to subjection by war? [Mr. Benjamin here read from Vattel to show that the hypocritical keeping of compacts was of no avail, and referred to the case of Rhodamisens, who promised not to use steel against a Captain, yet smothered him.] Mr. Benjamin closed his speech with an earnest appeal to the Republican Senators. He said that they claimed a right under the Constitution to deny the rights of the South to slave property; to encourage the robbery of that property; to call them thieves and murderers; to deny them the right of transit, and accumulate a dangerous population in their midst. He besought them to let the parting be in peace; but if they would pervert the Constitution and undertake to subjugate the South, then appealing to the Supreme Judge, they would meet the issue as best becomes freemen. He could not foretell the issue of such a horrible contest. The fortunes of war might be adverse to them of the South; their cities might be set on fire; insurrection stirred up, to add to the horrors of civil war, but the North could never subjugate them. They would never convert her free sons of the soil into vassals; they could never degrade them to the condition of a servile, inferior race. Never, never, never! [As Mr. B. concluded his speech, he was greeted with uproarous applause, all over the galleries. There were shouts, and cheers, and waving of handkerchiefs, and hurrahs, and the greatest confusion and excitement prevailed.]

Mr. Mason, as soon as his voice could be heard above the uproar, moved that the galleries be instantly cleared. This motion was immediately seconded, by a number of voices, amidst hisses and whistling in the galleries.

Mr. Bright in the chair, ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to clear the gallery. [The hisses now again broke out.]

Mr. Yulee moved to adjourn.

Mr. Mason hoped the Senate would not adjourn until the dignity of the Senate was asserted. The yeas and nays were called on the motion to clear the galleries, the motion was carried, and the Sergeant-at-Arms cleared the galleries.

The motion to adjourn was lost—yeas 13, nays 32.

Mr. Mason said that he did not intend that the ladies' gallery should be cleared.

Mr. Baker here got the floor, but yielded to a motion to adjourn.

Adjourned till Wednesday.

HOUSE.—Mr. McPherson asked leave, but objection was made, to offer a resolution calling on the Secretary of War to inform the House what transfers of cannon or munitions of war have been removed from the arsenals since April, 1860; what sales of arms had been made subsequent to that time, whom to, and whether by private or public sale.

Mr. McKean asked leave to offer the following: That the several States did not ordain and establish this Government; that it was made by the people of the United States in order to form a perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves, and to provide for such purposes, the people withdrew from their several State governments, and vested them in one general government, whose constitutional laws and treaties are the supreme law of the land, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding; that we are not thirty-three States, but one nation, made such by the Constitution, known to the world as the American nation; that any nation has the right to defend itself against enemies from without and traitors within; that we believe this nation has the power to do so, and that it is her duty to exercise it.

Mr. Maynard objected to the introduction of the resolution, when Mr. McKean withdrew it.

Mr. Bingham introduced a bill to further provide for the collection of duty on imports. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the late Secretary of War, explaining the reasons why and justifying his course in giving certain acceptances to Russell, Majors & Co., and inviting investigation into all his official acts.

Mr. Bocock moved that the communication be referred to the Select Committee to investigate into the abstraction of the Indian Trust Bonds. Mr. Bocock said Mr. Curtis could appear as a witness before the Committee, and briefly contended that the resolution should take that direction, as the Secretary of War says he has been implicated to some extent as a party to the question before the Committee.

Mr. Curtis said that he had offered himself as a witness, and ... the Secretary ... had made the contract with Russell, Majors & Co. without authority of law, and to the prejudice of other parties.

Mr. Grow raised the point that the Secretary of War had no authority by law to communicate to the House at will.

Mr. Bocock said the question came too late. When a public officer believes himself falsely implicated in an improper transaction, he has the right to come here and ask for an investigation.

The Speaker said it did not appear to him. That while it is made the duty of the President to transmit communications, the heads of Departments could not do it.

Mr. Clemens referred to the act of 1809 to show that it is expressly provided that the Secretary of War shall have the right to make communications in regard to contracts.

Mr. Grow did not think that law was applicable to the case.

The communication was referred to the Select Committee on the Abstraction of the Bonds.

Mr. Hooper, a delegate from Utah, presented a memorial from the people of that Territory, praying to be admitted into the Union as a State. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Stevens of Pa., introduced a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the House, if not incompatible with the public interests, the condition of the forts and arsenals and other property at Charleston, whether any measures have been taken to garrison and put them in condition, since it has become evident that South Carolina has intended to secede. What troops were there then and now; whether any orders have been given to reinforce Fort Moultrie since it has been seized by the insurgents, and what orders have been given to the officers, and whether any vessels of war have been ordered there since the seizure of the same by the rebels.

Mr. Branch objected to the reception of the resolution, as the rules require that such calls on the President for information shall lie over one day.

The Speaker said that Mr. Branch's point was well taken.

Mr. Stevens moved a suspension of the rule.

The Speaker replied that the motion was not now in order; an hour must first elapse.

Mr. Pryor offered the following:

Resolved, That any attempt to preserve the Union between the States of the Confederacy by force, would be impracticable and destructive to Republican liberty.

He demanded the previous question, which was ordered.

Mr. Stanton moved to lay the subject on the table.

Mr. Hill—I move to adjourn. I want to put down this resolution-making business. It distracts the country.

Mr. Crawford—I ask my colleague to withdraw his motion.

Mr. Sherman—The previous question has already been ordered.

Mr. Hill—I want all the resolutions touching the condition of the country to have the same reference.

Mr. Stanton—If the gentleman will permit me to offer a substitute, I will withdraw my motion to lay the subject on the table.

Mr. Hindman—I hope the issue will be met directly, as certain newspapers and orators have been talking about coercion.

Mr. Hill insisted on his motion to adjourn.

Some words of an exciting character passed between Messrs. Barksdale and McClernand. The only words heard amid the confusion were, "Shirking the question." The breeze was not serious, and soon blew over.

Mr. Barksdale exclaimed, "We are ready to meet you."

The motion to adjourn was negatived.

The question was latterly on the motion to table the resolution, when the name of Vallandinham was called. He said, "As this involves the direct question of coercion, I vote no." The resolution was tabled—yeas 98, nays 55.

Mr. Stevens called up his resolution above noticed.

Mr. Stanton proposed a substitute, that the Committee on Military Affairs inquire and report how, to whom, and what price, arms have been distributed since January, 1860; and also into the condition of the forts, arsenals, dockyards, &c., of the country; whether they are supplied with adequate garrisons, and whether any further measures are required to protect the public property; and that the Committee have power to send for persons and papers; and that the Committee have power to report at any time.

Mr. Stevens refused to accept the substitute. He wanted the President to speak for himself. Mr. Stevens's question to suspend the rules for the reception of the resolution was disagreed to, 91 against 62—not two-thirds.

Mr. Stanton's substitute was adopted as an independent resolution.

Mr. Davis of Indiana asked leave to offer a preamble reciting the secession ordinance of South Carolina, and concluding with a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the same and report at any time what legislation, if any, has become necessary on the part of Congress in consequence of the position South Carolina has thus assumed.

Messrs. Lovejoy and Barksdale severally objected.

Mr. Davis moved a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Holman wished to offer a substitute asserting that the right of a State to withdraw from the Union is not recognized by the Constitution, and that neither the President or Congress is invested with authority to recognize any State in any character as a State of the Union; that the General Government is invested with power to collect revenue and protect the public property wherever situated; that the Committee on the Judiciary inquire whether such laws are in force as will enable the Government to maintain the property in the several States, and elsewhere, and to collect the revenue when an attempt shall be made to resist the same, and that the committee inquire whether in their opinion the laws are insufficient for the accomplishment of these purposes. If so, that they report what measures are necessary by the employment of the army and navy, as the exigency of the case may require.

Mr. Hill moved to lay the subject on the table. Negatived 42 against 38. Without coming to a conclusion on the subject, the House adjourned till Wednesday.

The Rebel Convention.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 29.—The Convention this morning passed the ordinance authorizing the reception of bills of the banks of the State by the Collectors of the ports, provided none of them be below the par value of the Bank of South Carolina.

The Convention then adjourned till 10 o'clock on Sunday morning.

The Committee on the Constitution have prepared an ordinance concerning the powers lately vested in Congress, transferring them to the General Assembly, except during the existence of the Convention. These powers are not to extend without the direction of the Convention, to duties on imports, post-office, declaration of war, treaties, confederacies, &c. The ordinance concerning the judicial powers of the United States Courts revests those powers in the Courts of South Carolina, as the General Assembly may direct. The Charleston City Court is to have jurisdiction in admiralty and marine cases, and also in cases of appeal when the amount exceeds $2,000. In cases affecting the public interests the powers are continued the same as in the United States Courts. The General Assembly is to appoint the judicial officers.

The act of Congress to provide more effectually for the punishment of certain crimes, approved March 3d, 1825, is substituted by the State for all offences which are subject to the jurisdiction of the Courts of the State.

The Convention will take the subject of treason under consideration.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 31.—The President stated that the question before the body yesterday, on the closing of the secret session, was a resolution relative to the removal of the Light House and Buoys. Mr. Chestnut moved that they go into secret session.

The Convention remained in secret session till the adjournment.

Latest from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The report that prevailed this afternoon throughout the city that Gen. Scott had been appointed Secretary of War, *ad interim*, produced a thrilling effect and occasioned much indignation among the Secessionists, who are fully aware that Gen. Scott is in favor of extensive military preparations. The truth is that Postmaster General Holt is in temporary charge of the Department, and to-night was attending to the duties there, in company with the Chief Clerk.

Gen. Scott has not been either at the Department or at the President's house to-day; both Thompson and Thomas were at the Cabinet meeting to-day, though rumor had declared otherwise. Many reports prevail, with no truth for their foundation, which serve only to add to the already intense excitement.

Mr. Bingham's bill to provide for the collecting of duty on imports which was introduced into the house to-day, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary, looks to the increase of the President's power to enforce the revenue laws.

Gen. Cameron as Secretary of the Treasury.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 31.—There is a strong antagonism to the appointment of Senator Cameron to a position in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet. Mr. Lincoln telegraphed to Hon. Alexander K. McClure to come to Springfield, and he left for that city to-day. Mr. McClure is opposed to Mr. Cameron, and the former will meet the latter at Springfield.

10 P. M.—A dispatch received by a citizen to-night, announces that Gen. Cameron has been appointed Secretary of the Treasury, and he is now in Springfield, and will accept the appointment. The authority for this is deemed reliable.

Hurrah for Gen. Wool!

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 31.—The Troy *Daily Times* this afternoon contains two letters from Gen. Wool in favor of the Union, in favor of sustaining Major Anderson in his position at Fort Sumpter, and earnestly urging that a firm ground be adopted to put down rebellion. He declares that if Fort Sumpter be surrendered to the Secessionists, in twenty days 200,000 men will be in readiness to take vengeance on all who would betray the Union into the hands of its enemies.

Government Loan Taken.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Certain parties in New York have proposed to take the remainder (over three million dollars) of the late five million loan, but the particulars have not yet been received. It was said, however, at the Treasury to-day that the last named sum would probably be realized in the course of a week, when the requisitions of the various disbursing officers would be met. The Congress men are among those whose arrearages have not been settled.

Alabama Co-operates.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The Montgomery *Confederation* says the majority in the Alabama Convention in favor of co-operation will be from ten to fifteen.

☞ Prince Albert has awarded to the University of Cambridge, of which he is chancellor, an annual gold medal for the encouragement of English poetry. He has selected for this year the subject of "The Prince of Wales at the Tomb of Washington." The exercises are to be sent in before the last day of next March, and are not to exceed two hundred lines in length.

Arrival of the "Kangaroo."

INTERESTING BUDGET OF NEWS.

New York, Dec. 31.—The steamship Kangaroo, from Liverpool 19th inst., has arrived off this port.

The Prussian Government has received news of the conclusion and ratification of peace with China. The Allies had evacuated Pekin, to which city the Emperor was about to return.

European affairs generally unchanged. News not especially important.

The Galway Line is temporarily suspended.

The London *Times* says the President's Message is an evasion of all responsibility, and contrasts Buchanan's timid policy with the bold action of Jackson.

The London *Globe* characterizes the message as an appeal to the North to make concessions to the South.

FRANCE.—The Arch-Bishop of Lyons has published a haughty pamphlet against the stamp imposition upon pastoral letters treating of political matters. He denounces the imposition as humiliating and not to be submitted to.

Paris breadstuffs improving.

ITALY.—Francis II. calls upon the garrison of Gaeta to defend it to the last. The French fleet would leave soon. The province of Viterbo continued insurrectionary. It is reported that the French were preparing to evacuate it. The Bavarian minister at Turin had been recalled. The Sardinian minister at Munich would also be recalled.

AUSTRIA.—The Hungarian Conference opened at Gran on the 18th, and promptly adopted the Electoral Law of 1848.

India advices from Bombay represent business still flat, owing to the resentment against the income tax freights 10s per ton higher.

The China news had a favorable effect on the London money market, which opened with an advance of 3-8 on Consols, which was subsequently lost. Messrs. Dodge & Grandbetts, an American House in the India Rubber trade, had suspended, owing to losses in the absence of remittances from America. Liabilities $40,000.

The London *Times* calls attention to the new article of commerce from America, viz.: oil from the Union Wells from Western New York.

STILL LATER — ARRIVAL OF THE "NORTH AMERICA."

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 31.—The American screw steamship North American, from Liverpool 20th, via Londonderry 21st, arrived at this port at 10:40 this morning.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 21.—Breadstuffs market firm, with good demand at extreme prices. Corn has an advancing tendency. Provisions generally quiet.

LONDON, Friday noon.—Consols closed at 93 for account.

The latest sales of American stocks, Friday, were I. C. 28@29 discount; Erie 33 1-2@34 1-2; N. Y. C. 77@79.

The Russian Government had received news of the English and French prisoners, Norman, Anderson and Bowlby and three French officers, who were massacred by the Chinese.

The negotiations for the evacuation of Gaeta having failed, its bombardment would recommence on the 18th inst.

The Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph had resolved to keep the concern afloat, in hope of operations being renewed in the future.

The London *Times* city article of Thursday evening, 20th, says the English funds are dull to-day, from a variety of causes. They opened at a decline of 1-8, and subsequently experienced a further fall.

News from Bombay of organized resistance on the part of native tribes to the income tax, and the unsatisfactory state of the army in that presidency, constitute the chief reason for the prevailing heaviness.

The tendency to depression on the Paris Bourse, coupled with the intimations given to Austria that she must consent to sell Venetia or be prepared for a new war in the Spring, likewise had some effect on the market, which was influenced by a sudden and considerable increase of the demand for loans on Government securities.

The rate for advance on the Stock Exchange this morning was 4 per cent., at which there was an active demand. In the afternoon the requirement increased, and applications were made to the Bank, where the minimum rate of discount is 5 per cent.

In the discount market there is also an active demand.

About $20,000 in bar gold was taken from the bank to-day.

Two Destructive Conflagrations in Milwaukee.

LOSSES VERY HEAVY.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 31.—Saturday evening, at half-past eight o'clock, a fire broke out in the Lake Michigan Mills, owned by Nicholas, Britt & Co., consuming the entire building and the contents—500 brls flour, and 7,000 bu wheat. Loss from $30,000 to $35,000, insured for $35,000.

The flames communicated to the checkered warehouse, occupied by Collins & Andre, and owned by Dr. Weeks. Most of the contents were saved, but the building was consumed; loss from $10,000 to $15,000; insurance not known.

At two o'clock another fire broke out in the third story of the Cross Block, corner of Huron and East Water streets. The weather being extremely cold, the engines could scarcely work, and the building was enveloped in flames, destroying the Common Council Chambers, City Clerk's office, School Commissioners' room, Mayor's office, and Comptroller's office.

The City Treasurer's office having been removed to the City Hall, escaped. All the papers in the City Clerk's office, records and valuable documents were destroyed. There are two hundred thousand dollars of chattel mortgages, together with a large amount of bills and vouchers, in one of Herring's safes, still under the ruins. The extent of the loss to the city cannot be ascertained until the safes are opened. Nothing of consequence was saved from the other offices.

Armstrong, Spink & Co., bankers, on the ground floor, saved nearly everything, except papers, &c., in safe, which are probably uninjured.

The large saddlery and harness establishment of Geo. Deger & Co., was consumed; loss not known, but perhaps $40,000; insured for $30,000.

The loss in furniture, &c., to the city, is about $6,000. Building valued at $42,000; insured $50,000—$8,000 on rents.

Charles McDermot, member of Engine Co. No. 4, was buried in the ruins. The body has not yet been recovered.

The fire was doubtless the work of an incendiary.

LATER.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 31.—It has been ascertained that the $200,000 of bonds and mortgages were not kept in a safe, and are therefore destroyed by the fire. Herring's safes are not yet out of the ruins, and it is not known how the papers are. There are five persons missing, and it is feared are buried. Exertions are being made to find the bodies, but the heat will not permit of much progress.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 31, 1860.

The remittances were heavy to-day, but nothing could check the downward tendency of the exchange market till it settled at 5 per cent premium. A few were caught with rather more than they desired on hand, bought at higher figures, but they can well afford to stand some loss now, for the profits on the rise have been heavy. The fall is due mainly to two causes: first, there was considerable exchange in the country and under the impression that it must go down, everybody was anxious to realize as soon as possible. We referred a few days since to some $350,000 which would be made on the coupons due to our banks. Second, there has been an active demand for currency for the past week from the pork trade, and it is steadily and largely increasing. Eighteen thousand hogs were reported to-day as received since Saturday. They are said to be very fine, worth at least $15 each. This would alone call for $270,000 in currency for two days receipts. It would not take long at this rate, to exhaust the piles of currency over whose idleness our bankers have been mourning for weeks past. Let the activity go on.

In the afternoon there was a very buoyant feeling, consequent upon the character of the foreign news and also the rumors that Secretary Floyd had resigned the position he has so long outraged, and that Gen. Scott had been appointed Secretary of War. Private dispatches, towards the close, confirmed the rumor, inspiring great confidence. Stocks in New York rose some two per cent, Missouri closing at 70, Tennessee at 74½ and Galena R. R. at 67½. It is to be hoped the confidence inspired by the news of the day may not be destroyed by more threatening reports hereafter from Washington.

The buying rate of exchange to-day was irregular. Four per cent. was about the figure; though in the street much lower rates—about 1@2 per cent are reported.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 31.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Barl'y bu.
G. & C. U. R. R.	846	8850			329	3800
C. & R. I. R. R.	400	1050	4650			
I. C. R. R.	93	2800	16499	1400		
C. B. & Q. R. R.	397	1274	3571			417
C. & N. W. R. R.	1621	14803			30	175
C. A. & St. L. R. R.		350	2450		350	
Total	3367	29107	26071	1400	691	4392

	Dr's'd Hogs No.	Live Hogs No.	Cattle No.	Hid's lbs.	High-w'ns brls.	Tal'w lbs.
G. & C. U. R. R.	1863	63	57	5280		
C. & R. I. R. R.	518	1773	31	91	250	
I. C. R. R.	559	2400		5470		
C. B. & Q. R. R.	675	730	18	22498	57	535
C. & N. W. R. R.	773			40		
C. A. & St. L. R. R.	75	1260	92	5829		
Total	4467	2231	197	36006	175	535

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN FOR WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DEC. 29TH, 1860.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar'y bu.
G. & C. U. R. R.	3979	20478	1250	2081	419	2269
C. & R. I. R. R.	1807	6339	17953		300	1100
I. C. R. R.	428	6339	12557	3278	130	1100
C. B. & Q. R. R.	1600	11949	17944	2009	797	1201
C. & N. W. R. R.	3152	42938	445	4155	57	1601
C. A. & St. L. R.		1500	16020		209	
Total	12281	138651	75779	10961	2048	6653
Same time '59.	9164	59183	63440	15150	2568	8644

The favorable foreign and Eastern advices caused an active and buoyant feeling in the Wheat market to-day, and prices advanced 1½@2c on Saturday's closing figures. Some 57,000 bu changed hands at 69@69½c for No 1, and 70@71c for No 2 Spring—the market closing steady at 69c for No 2, and 66c for No 1. There was but a limited inquiry for Flour, and the market was dull and unchanged.

Corn was less active and a decline of ... took place, with sales of ... at ... Oats firm but inactive—buyers offer ... Rye quiet and a shade lower. Barley steady, with sales of No 2 at ...

Provisions dull. Under heavy receipts and a decline in the rates of exchange, the market for Dressed Hogs to-day was very dull, and prices declined 10@15c per 100 lbs ... Live Hogs steady. Sales at $4.40@4.75 gross. Beef active and firm.

Foreign Markets.

PER KANGAROO.] LIVERPOOL, Dec. 19.

The Liverpool breadstuffs market had an advancing tendency. All qualities had slightly advanced. Provisions ... FLOUR—Messrs Wakefield, Nash & Co. quote flour firm at an advance of 6d. GRAIN—Wheat advanced 2d. Corn 6@9d, and advanced 6d@1s. PROVISIONS—Beef dull. Pork quiet. Bacon heavy. Lard quiet at 70s. Tallow unchanged. Sugar quiet.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

BREADSTUFFS—Firm at an advance of 1@2s for both wheat and flour.

GROCERIES—Sugar quiet. Coffee steady. Tea in little inquiry; prices weak. Rice dull; prices easier, but quotations unchanged. Tallow 60s 3d.

MONEY MARKET—Consols for account ex-div. 93⅞@93¾. Money market generally unchanged.

STOCKS—Latest sales of American stocks were Ill Central 27½@28½ discount; Erie 34@35; N Y C 77@79.

New York Cattle Market—Dec. 26.

[Reported Expressly for the World.]

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF CATTLE FOR THE WEEK.

Beeves, total	3,724
Beeves, do last week	4,479

BEEVES FROM DIFFERENT STATES.

A. M. Allerton & Co., proprietors of the Washington Drove Yards, Forty-fourth street, report the cattle in market from the following States:

New York	252	Kentucky	332
Pennsylvania	318	Connecticut	71
Ohio	879	Virginia	102
Indiana	32	Iowa	36
Illinois	756	Missouri	42
Michigan	45	Cherokee Nation	94

PRICES OF BEEF CATTLE AT FORTY-FOURTH STREET.

	This week.	Last week.
Premium	10 @13	11 @12
Extra	9 @ 9½	9½@ 10
First quality	8½@ 8¾	8½@ 9
Second quality	7½@ 8	7½@ 8
Third quality	6½@ 7½	6½@ 7
Inferior	5 @ 6	6 @ 6½
Average of all sales, about	7¾@ 8	7¾@ 8

SWINE.

City slaughtered are selling at 6½@6¾c, hung up for two days and delivered at packers' yards: Western dressed at 5¾@6c; a few extra selected for city retail use, as high as 6½c. Live hogs sell for 4½c to 5⅜c, as to quality, a few at 5½c.

The receipts have only been moderate and meet with an early sale. At the Fourth Street yards but few are now unsold. We annex quotations of the sales for the past week:

J. W. Dresser reports the following prices of Hogs this week:

	Live weight.	Dead weight.
First quality corn-fed, large size	5½@5⅝c.	6¾@6⅞c.
Second quality corn-fed	5¼@5⅜c.	6¼@6½c.
First quality, small sizes, fat and prime for market butchers	5⅜@5½c.	6¾@7c.
Large size, still-fed fat	4¾@4⅞c.	5⅞@6¼c.

☞ A Friend in Need. Try it.—DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the receipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet of Connecticut, the great bone-setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest this fact. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, 70 State street, Chicago, and by all Dealers.

☞ To Horse Owners. Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment for Horses is unrivalled by any. In all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c. It will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease.

Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless. See advertisement. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, 70 State street.

☞ Greeley's Bourbon Bitters.—These popular BITTERS possess all the nourishing and invigorating properties of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY, and are considered the most efficacious TONIC and STIMULANT, as well as the most agreeable STOMACHIC ever offered to the public. As a Tonic for Old People, delicate Ladies, convalescent invalids, and all weakly people, they cannot be surpassed; in all cases of Weakness or Debility, they will give immediate relief, and impart a strong healthy tone to the system. A trial will establish their merits over all other Tonics now in use. For LUNG COMPLAINTS, BRONCHITIS, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DISEASES AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, they are an invaluable Remedy; and are a certain preventive of CHILLS and FEVERS.

Put up in Quart Bottles, in cases of one and two dozen, and for sale by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.

W. F. & A. W. GREELEY, Proprietors, No. 38 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, No. 70 State street, Chicago.

B. R. LANDON, Agent.

FOR A HOLIDAY PRESENT,

For a Holiday Present,

Select

LADD, WEBSTER & CO'S

Tight Stitch

STRONG AND DURABLE

Family

SEWING MACHINE.

IT IS

Exactly what your

LADY FRIEND,

WIFE,

DAUGHTER OR SISTER,

Wants for a

HOLIDAY

PRESENT.

It will be a life-long source of pleasure and satisfaction—will not wear out in a year or two—as would many other costly and less useful articles you might purchase. Call and see them at the

Salesroom of

COOK, STONE & CO.

124 Lake Street, (Up-Stairs.)

EXACTLY WHAT SHE WANTS. (repeated down the left side)

THE ONLY PREPARATION THAT HAS STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS, And grows more and more popular every day. READ THE FOLLOWING:

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Dec. 21st, 1858.

PROF. WOOD—Thee wilt please accept a line to inform thee that the hair on my head all fell off over twenty years ago, caused by a complicated chronic disease, attended with an eruption on the head. A continual course of suffering through life having reduced me to a state of dependence, I have not been able to obtain stuff for caps, neither have I been able to do them up, in consequence of which my head has suffered extremely from cold. This induced me to pay Briggs & Hodges almost the last cent I had on earth for a two dollar bottle of thy Hair Restorative about the first of August last. I have faithfully followed the directions and the bald spot is now covered with hair thick and black, though short, it is also coming in all over my head. Feeling confident that another large bottle would restore it entirely and permanently, I feel anxious to persevere in its use, and being destitute of means to purchase any more, I would ask thee if thee wouldst not be willing to send me an order on thine agents for a bottle, and receive to thyself the scripture declaration—"the reward is to those that are kind to the widow and the fatherless."

Thy friend, SUSANNAH KIRBY.

LIGONIER, Noble Co., Ind., Feb. 5th, 1859.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: In the latter part of the year 1852, while attending the State and National Law School of the State of New York, my hair, from a cause unknown to me, commenced falling off very rapidly, so that in the short space of six months, the whole upper part of my scalp was almost entirely bereft of its covering, and much of the remaining portion upon the side and back part of my head shortly after became gray, so that you will not be surprised when I tell you that upon my return to the State of Indiana, my more casual acquaintances were not so much at a loss to discover the cause of the change in my appearance, as my more intimate acquaintances were to recognize me at all.

I at once made application to the most skillful physicians in the country, but, receiving no assurance from them that my hair could again be restored, I was forced to become reconciled to my fate, until, fortunately, in the latter part of the year 1857, your Restorative was recommended to me by a druggist, as being the most reliable Hair Restorative in use. I tried one bottle, and found to my great satisfaction that it was producing the desired effect. Since that time, I have used seven dollars' worth of your Restorative, and as a result, have a rich coat of very soft black hair, which no money can buy. Very respectfully yours, A. M. LATTA, Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. Wholesale Agents, Chicago—J. D. Park, ... & Co., J. H. Reed & Co., Smith, Dwyer & Co., ... Smith, and Gale Brothers.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas William M. Phillips, Alexander ... Mary Ann Shipman, his wife, did by ... mortgage ... to ... [illegible]

GREAT SECRET ... [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1861.

A NEW POEM BY LONGFELLOW.

Paul Revere's Ride.

[From the January Atlantic Monthly.]

Listen, my children, and you shall hear
Of the midnight ride of Paul Revere,
On the eighteenth of April, in Seventy-five;
Hardly a man is now alive
Who remembers that famous day and year.

He said to his friend,—"If the British march
By land or sea from the town to-night,
Hang a lantern aloft in the belfry arch
Of the North Church tower, as a signal-light—
One if by land, and two if by sea,
And I on the opposite shore will be,
Ready to ride and spread the alarm
Through every Middlesex village and farm,
For the country-folk to be up and to arm."

Then he said good night, and with muffled oar
Silently rowed to the Charlestown shore,
Just as the moon rose over the bay,
Where swinging wide at her moorings lay
The Somerset, British man-of-war;
A phantom ship, with each mast and spar
Across the moon, like a prison-bar,
And a black hulk, that was magnified
By its own reflection in the tide.

Meanwhile, his friend, through alley and street
Wanders and watches with eager ears,
Till in the silence around him he hears
The muster of men at the barrack-door,
The sound of arms, and the tramp of feet,
And the measured tread of the grenadiers
Marching down to their boats on the shore.

Then he climbed to the tower of the church,
Up the wooden stairs, with stealthy tread,
To the belfry-chamber overhead,
And startled the pigeons from their perch
On the sombre rafters, that round him made
Masses and moving shapes of shade—
Up the light ladder, slender and tall,
To the highest window in the wall,
Where he paused to listen and look down
A moment on the roofs of the town
And the moonlit landscape outside the wall.

Beneath, in the churchyard, lay the dead
In the night-encampment on the hill,
Wrapped in the silence so deep and still,
That he could hear, like a sentinel's tread,
The watchful night-wind, as it went
Creeping along from tent to tent,
And seeming to whisper,—"All is well!"
A moment only he feels the spell
Of the place and hour, and the secret dread
Of the lonely belfry and the dead;
For suddenly all his thoughts are bent
On a shadowy something far away,
Where the river widens to meet the bay—
A line of black that bends and floats
On the rising tide, like a bridge of boats.

Meanwhile, impatient to mount and ride,
Booted and spurred with a heavy stride,
On the opposite side walked Paul Revere.
Now he patted his horse's side,
Now he gazed on the landscape far and near,
Then impetuous stamped the earth,
And turned and tightened his saddle-girth;
But mostly he watched with eager search
The belfry-tower of the old North Church,
As it rose above the graves on the hill,
Lonely and spectral, sombre and still.

And lo! as he looks, on the belfry's height,
A glimmer, and then a gleam of light!
He springs to the saddle, the bridle he turns,
But his steed no more treads the earth,
So vigilant and so swift the fame
That hangs in the air and seems to flame,
The Somerset, British man-of-war;
A phantom ship, with each mast and spar
Across the moon, like a prison-bar,
And a black hulk, that was magnified
By its own reflection in the tide.

Meanwhile, his friend, through alley and street
Wanders and watches with eager ears,
Till in the silence around him he hears
The muster of men at the barrack-door,
The sound of arms, and the tramp of feet,
And the measured tread of the grenadiers
Marching down to their boats on the shore.

Then he climbed to the tower of the church,
Up the wooden stairs, with stealthy tread,
To the belfry-chamber overhead,
And startled the pigeons from their perch
On the sombre rafters, that round him made
Masses and moving shapes of shade—
Up the light ladder, slender and tall,
To the highest window in the wall,
Where he paused to listen and look down
A moment on the roofs of the town
And the moonlit landscape outside the wall.

Beneath, in the churchyard, lay the dead
In the night-encampment on the hill,
Wrapped in the silence so deep and still,
That he could hear, like a sentinel's tread,
The watchful night-wind, as it went
Creeping along from tent to tent,
And seeming to whisper,—"All is well!"
A moment only he feels the spell
Of the place and hour, and the secret dread
Of the lonely belfry and the dead;
For suddenly all his thoughts are bent
On a shadowy something far away,
Where the river widens to meet the bay—
A line of black that bends and floats
On the rising tide, like a bridge of boats.

Meanwhile, impatient to mount and ride,
Booted and spurred with a heavy stride,
On the opposite side walked Paul Revere.
Now he patted his horse's side,
Now he gazed on the landscape far and near,
Then impetuous stamped the earth,
And turned and tightened his saddle-girth;
But mostly he watched with eager search
The belfry-tower of the old North Church,
As it rose above the graves on the hill,
Lonely and spectral, sombre and still.

And lo! as he looks, on the belfry's height,
A glimmer, and then a gleam of light!
He springs to the saddle, the bridle he turns,
But his steed no more treads the earth,
So vigilant and so swift the fame
That hangs in the air and seems to flame,

[illegible]
Right,
The news of a nation was riding that night;
And the spark struck out by that steed, in his flight,
Kindled the land into flame with its heat.

It was twelve by the village clock,
When he crossed the bridge into Medford town.
He heard the crowing of the cock,
And the barking of the farmer's dog,
And felt the damp of the river-fog,
That rises when the sun goes down.

It was one by the village clock,
When he rode into Lexington.
He saw the gilded weathercock
Swim in the moonlight as he passed,
And the meeting-house windows, blank and bare,
Gaze at him with a spectral glare,
As if they already stood aghast
At the bloody work they would look upon.

It was two by the village clock,
When he came to the bridge in Concord town.
He heard the bleating of the flock,
And the twitter of birds among the trees,
And felt the breath of the morning breeze
Blowing over the meadows brown.
And one was safe and asleep in his bed
Who at the bridge would be the first to fall,
Who that day would help to keep the dead
Pierced by a British musket-ball.

You know the rest. In the books you have read
How the British regulars fired and fled—
How the farmers gave them ball for ball,
From behind each fence and farmyard wall,
Chasing the red-coats down the lane,
Then crossing the fields to emerge again
Under the trees at the turn of the road,
And only pausing to fire and load.

So through the night rode Paul Revere;
And so through the night went his cry of alarm
To every Middlesex village and farm—
A cry of defiance, and not of fear—
A voice in the darkness, a knock at the door,
And a word that shall echo forevermore!
For, borne on the night-wind of the Past,
Through all our history, to the last,
In the hour of darkness and peril and need,
The people will waken and listen to hear
The hurrying hoof-beat of that steed,
And the midnight message of Paul Revere.

THE FARM.

[Prepared expressly for the Chicago Tribune.]

LARGE FARMS.

In an address delivered before an Agricultural Society several years ago, an experienced farmer said that the great error with our American agriculturists is a morbid desire to own and occupy more land than they can cultivate. Farming is a scientific business, and is capable of being reduced to rules as precise and accurate, and we may add, as successful, as those which regulate the manipulatory processes of the practical chemist. Washington, whose discriminating powers were certainly of an exalted order, in one of his valuable epistles to the celebrated Arthur Young, says: "The agriculture of this country is indeed low; and the primary cause of its being so is, that instead of improving a little ground well, we attempt too much, and do it ill. A half, a third, or even a fourth of what we manage if well wrought and properly dressed, would produce more than the whole, under our system of management." Few apothegms, uttered by the sage of Mount Vernon, are possessed of greater force than this, even at this day, and it would be well for our agriculturists who are so anxious to extend the limits of their farms, without manifesting any further desire to augment their productiveness and profit, if they would ponder it more carefully, and act more in accordance with the system it suggests.

SELLING PRODUCE AND BARGAIN-MAKING.

The successful farmer must be a good business man. It is not enough that he can raise a hundred bushels of corn per acre; he should know when and how to sell it, and how to make sure of his money. It is safe as a rule, to sell when the market has settled to a steady price, rather than to wait with expectation of a fortunate rise. There are periods, when everything fluctuates. The operations of speculators or other disturbing influences, cause a feverish anxiety among dealers, and prices change rapidly; but when the flurry is over, prices find the level which the relations of supply and demand invariably fix. The man that waits for some such disturbing cause to raise the tide, that it may flood his pocket with a high price, will be quite as likely to wait a little too long, for the ebb of such currents is always rapid, and the reaction almost invariably brings a period of corresponding depression. After the bulk of the crops in the country is secured, and sufficient time has elapsed for dealers to learn the amount of supplies on hand, prices are usually steady, with a fair demand; then it is safe to dispose of produce. An average of prices obtained for ten years under this system, will exceed what is received by those who wait for the highest rates. In his anxiety for returns above the market, the farmer is often tempted to sell on credit to unreliable parties. If prices go up, he receives his pay; if they fall, the speculator "breaks," and the producer loses. The loss of a single crop in this way has crippled many a man for years. If credit must be given, know your man; but sell for cash, if it is possible. The producer having waited months for his crops to yield, can ill afford to wait months longer for them to be turned into money. In making a bargain, nothing is gained by higgling, or setting a price above what is really expected, and then falling by degrees to the required sum. Let the seller inform the buyer of the real value of his commodity, fix his figure, announce it at once, and not deviate from it. Buyers soon learn their man. They meet the chafferer with his own tactics, and usually with the advantage that it is less necessary for them to purchase them for him to sell. If they can beat him down a little below the market, the whole gain is made, otherwise they will at least wait until another time. But a man of one price—if he is reasonable in his expectations—saves the time, does not lose his self-respect by the reflection that he has overreached or been outdone by another—is applied to by those who are ready to purchase, and in the long run is better paid than he who "uses many words in buying and selling." The higgler is approached with caution; you feel that you must look out for him; you are not safe in believing his statements, for his practice tends to dishonesty; you may go with all confidence to the fair dealer, knowing that his terms do not vary, and you can buy of him as favorably as the shrewdest speculator. In all contracts, a written statement of terms is worth a dozen to the best preventive of misunderstanding.

FARM LABORERS.

The question of the most important portion of a man's wife to the first winter. They should not be selected for good looks, let the grain be ever so promising they should on no account be selected for good looks, let the grain be ever so promising they should on no account be selected for good looks, let the grain be ever so promising they should on no account